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The Times

LOS ANGELES

XIVTH YEAR.—28 PAGES. SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1895.—DOUBLE SHEET. PER WEEK, 20c. PER MONTH 85c. FIVE CENTS

AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

New Los Angeles Theater—

C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.

Five Nights, Beginning Tuesday, April 16,

ALSO WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Belasco and Fyles's Popular American Drama of Love and War.

Performed five hundred nights in New York.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Presented with a company of soldiers and a superb cast.

Management of Charles Frohman.

There were many curtain calls, and the lines and scenes drew forth bursts of genuine applause.—Chronicle, April 2.

The large audience at the California last night insisted on numerous curtain calls. The play and the people certainly deserved them.—Call, April 2.

For once the Red Man on the stage was not ridiculous—Examiner, April 2.

Sale of seats begins at box office Thursday, April 11, 9 a.m.

ORPHEUM— S. MAIN ST., BET. FIRST AND SECOND.

Los Angeles' Society Vaudeville Theater,

In conjunction with San Francisco Orpheum.

Matinee Today---Sunday.

25c to any part of the house; children 10c, any seat; box and loge seats, 50c.

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THE MORNING'S NEWS

—IN—

The Times

Associated Press Reports Briefed

THE CITY—Pages 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 22.

Secker acquitted of the murder charge....Courthouse deputies made a change of base....Why an overland train was delayed....A blacksmith's assault on a contractor....Examination of candidates for the job of meat and milk inspector....How a divorcee came in contempt of court....Inspection of sewer work....The King's Daughters' day nursery....Capt. Halpin elected major of the Seventh Regiment.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Page 15.

Santa Barbara's pavilion destroyed by fire....Riverside's important water question..San Diego considering a new railroad proposition....Santa Monica completing its fiesta preparations....Heavy shipments of oranges from Riverside....Santa Ana Street Railway Company considering the abandonment of its franchise....Delegates from Pasadena for the Epworth League convention.

PACIFIC COAST—Pages 2, 3.

Oakland ministers liable to arrest for preaching on the street....A colored prima donna cuts her corns and sues a hotel-keeper....The Supreme Court holds that electrical companies must safeguard their wires....Diphtheria prevalent in Washington township....Market-street railroad officials arrested by Mayor Sutro....The A. R. U. strikers may not be tried again at San Francisco....A child killed by a trolley-car....Editor Blake's assailant is under arrest....John Lyons, leader of highway robbers in Arizona, convicted of burglarizing a post-office....San Francisco Chinese organize a Native Sons Association to engage in politics....The Sixth Regiment encampment....Y. M. C. A. conference at Santa Cruz....Valley railroad surveyors leave for their field of operations....Attack on Real-estate Agent Kelly of San Francisco....The steeplechase at Bay District "fixed." The Palace Hotel suicides....Gov. Budd appoints members of the State Bureau of Highways....A cold-blooded murder.

GENERAL EASTERN—Pages 1, 2, 3.

President Cleveland will not call an extra session because of the income tax decision....A severe snowstorm in Wyoming, Colorado and Kansas....The Dover train-robbers escape their pursuers and rob and murder a preacher....Two Brazilian plenipotentiaries return thanks to President Cleveland for his arbitration of a boundary dispute....Editor Dana again in court....Reorganized Mormons in annual conference....An important gathering of the W. C. T. U. to meet in London....Venezuela grateful to ex-Congressman Livingston of Georgia....The cell of the Taylor brothers searched by a sheriff....Chicago's Chief of Police resigns....A bank vault blown open with dynamite by robbers....Big starch works at Columbus, O., burned....Gov. Marvel's condition very critical....A non-union miner driven out of camp by masked men....The Supreme Court of Kansas decides the Gray-McDonald murder case.

BY CABLE—Pages 1, 2.

A hotel at Nijni-Novgorod, Russia, collapses and many people are killed....The London press ascribe the result of the Chicago election to the efforts of Stead and Burns....Oscar Wilde has an examination and damaging testimony is produced—He is remanded without bail....Patti to sing again—Theatrical gossip....Aftermath of Prince Bismarck's birthday....China and other foreign tribulations....Gossip from Berlin.

AT LARGE—Pages 1, 2, 3, 11.

Dispatches were also received from Chicago, Denver, Hennessy, Okla.; Washington, San Francisco, Little Rock, New Orleans, Sacramento, Dover, Del.; New York, Stockton, Boston and other places.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—Page 8.

Bank clearances....Engraving the improvement bonds....Oranges....Advance in coal oil....Apricots....The pomelo....Cut flowers for the East....Official mining stock quotations....Bank clearings from San Francisco....Wheat and grain....New York bonds and stock....Nevada livestock....Chicago and Liverpool grain transactions.

WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—For Southern California: Fair; slightly warmer in the interior; light to fresh northerly winds.

STREVIL'S GUILT.

The Patricide's Wife not Allowed to Establish It.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

FORT SCOTT (Kan.) April 6.—The preliminary hearing of Noah Strevil, charged with the cold-blooded murder of his father, Stewart Strevil, near this city on March 15, which commenced yesterday, was concluded today and resulted in his being held without bond to await trial at the District Court.

Young Strevil's wife, who made a written statement a few days ago accusing her husband of the crime, was not allowed to testify and the State was obliged to rely on evidence accumulated by detectives working on the case, which is purely circumstantial, though it points strongly to the prisoner's guilt. Great interest is being taken here in the case and large crowds were present in the court today.

THE BOURBON.

Don Carlos and the Cuban War.

He is Said to Have a Hand In It.

Spain is Now in a Very Bad Way to Carry on Active Hostilities Abroad.

Republicans and Socialists Take Advantage of Campos's Absence—Disquieting News from the Interior of Cuba.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, April 6.—(Special Dispatch.) Although, to judge from official statements published in Madrid, Cuba gives the government no cause for anxiety, because the rebellion has already collapsed, the necessity for sending a few thousand troops from Cadiz to Havana is really imposing a tremendous strain upon the War Department and admiralty, under which both departments threaten to break down. Spanish state affairs in some respects are worthy of China. Magazines, which should contain tens of thousands of rifles and tons of cartridges are found almost empty, and no one is able to say what has become of these stores, which have been paid for in hard cash. Canned goods are unfit for food; clothing, saddlery and the like are unserviceable. Agents have been dispatched in haste to France and England to buy arms, ammunition and stores of various kinds, but, not having cash in hand exorbitant terms are being demanded.

All this is a matter of common knowledge in Madrid, but so far not one newspaper has had the courage to give publicity to the unwelcome truths for fear of having their premises invaded by fire-eating colonels and captains and of being tried by court-martial. The restraining influence of Marshal Campos is removed, and anything may happen in Spain while he is fighting rebels in Cuba. Republicans and Socialists are ominously active in the matter of secret meetings, and make public demonstrations on every pretext, and the Carlists are as ominously silent.

Nobody seems to know the present abiding place of Don Carlos. He was certainly in Vienna a fortnight ago and rumor has since located him in a dozen different places. His adherents in Paris loudly declare that he is too patriotic to cause trouble in a juncture like the present, when every Spaniard ought to rally to support the government, suppress rebellion and uphold Spanish honor against the menaces of the United States, but such considerations are unlikely to deter the Bourbon from furthering his own interests, and this is so well understood in Madrid that nobody dismisses as incredible the rumor that Don Carlos has a hand in the Cuban troubles and that he is prepared to grant the Cubans home rule on the condition that they will keep the War Department and especially Marshal Campos busy while the pretender operates at this end.

SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.

MADRID, April 6.—Admiral Berander, Minister of Marine, today, in the Chamber of Deputies, replying to a question as to whether or not the commander of the warship Conde de Venadito, which fired on the American vessel Allianca off Cape Maysi, had been tried by a court-martial and cashiered, denied the report. He said that the commanding officer of the Conde de Venadito was in Cadiz at the time of the trouble between the Spanish vessel and the American steamship and that in reality the first officer of the Conde de Venadito was in command of that vessel.

ENLISTING MEN IN THE SOUTH.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.) April 6.—Reports indicate that a Cuban filibustering expedition is organizing in the State for embarking somewhere on the Florida coast. A Cuban representing himself a revolutionary agent has been in the city for some time soliciting the enlistment of 200 able-bodied men to fight in Cuba. He said the revolutionists had plenty of money and were gaining ground daily.

They claim the revolutionists will be reinforced by thousands of farm-laborers as soon as the season's work on the cane-farms is finished and that the independence of the island will be accomplished.

EXHILARATED CUBANS.

TAMPA (Fla.) April 6.—Senors Figuerdo, Queseda and Dominguez returned from Jacksonville this morning accompanied by Benjamin Guerra, the treasurer of the revolutionary party. They are profuse in their thanks to the citizens of Jacksonville for the reception tendered them and the many courtesies extended. They were highly pleased with the meeting in that city and pronounce it one of the best they ever held.

The dispatches from Madrid admitting the presence of a band of 700 insurgents is a source of much joy among the Cubans today. They feel assured that the movement is progressing rapidly. The report that the steamer Pedro Pablo is here has no foundation whatever. The only boat that would answer her description is the government quarantine steamer Gera, which is being prepared for duty at Mulis Key Station.

A REVENUE CUTTER IN SERVICE.

KEY WEST (Fla.) April 6.—The revenue cutter McLain left here today to investigate reports of the organization of an expedition by the Cubans. The expedition, it was reported, would sail from Tampa Bay or Punta Gorda. The McLain will investigate both places on her trip north. It is thought by some to be a ruse to get the McLain away in order to give the Cubans here an opportunity to dispatch an expedition from Key West or one of the islands in the vicinity.

There are 250 young Cubans here waiting an opportunity to embark. Gen. Sanchez, who safely landed in Cuba an expedition from one of the Florida keys, in the last revolution, is here.

BRIG.-GEN. CASTILLERI ON DECK.

HAVANA, April 6.—Brig.-Gen. Castilleri has arrived in Cuba with 900 additional soldiers.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A MAGAZINE.

KEY WEST, April 6.—Reports from Havana indicate that an uneasy feeling prevails in official circles of that city owing to the occurrences there. Last night an attempt was made by rebel sympathizers to blow up the St. John powder-magazine, part of the fortress Cabana, almost in the shadow of Castillo del Moro and within sight of the Governor's palace, across the harbor. Shortly after 9 o'clock the outpost pickets about the powder-magazine heard or saw a party of about fifteen approaching cautiously. The pickets called to them to halt. This was answered by a volley of shots. The soldiers from the fortress pursued the party which fled. Another effort was made early this morning.

Over 500 troops have arrived in the last two days to resist the expected uprising in the province. The troops recently encountered on the mountain Pinar del Rio, hitherto believed to be quiet, are a band of men called bandits by the government. In all probability they were members of the revolutionary party, but details of these skirmishes have not been received. In one night this week thirteen persons were arrested and confined at Moro Castle, though no cause is yet assigned for their arrest. Information received from insurgent sources is to the effect that Maceo landed in Baracoa March 27. Floro Crombie, the comrade of Maceo on that day, wrote to a relative in Havana of his arrival.

The government announced only last Wednesday that $4000 will be the price paid by Gen. Maceo to the owners of vessels to land the party and a quantity of arms which they have. It is believed that Maximo Gomez has not yet landed in Cuba. The authorities fear Maceo and Gomez more than any of the leaders. Neither the government authorities nor English officials will say anything regarding the firing on the steamer Ethelred.

DISQUIETING NEWS.

MADRID, April 6.—The news received here that bands of insurgents have appeared in the center of Cuba is disquieting, and it was thought that the rebellion was confined to the eastern coast.

WILL LET IT PASS.

GROVER AND THE INCOME TAX DECISION.

President Cleveland Will not Call an Extra Session—Senator Vorhees Says the Government Can Still Get Along.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The attention of several members of the Cabinet was called today to a dispatch from Chicago regarding the Tribune's publication of the Supreme Court's decision on the income tax, but they declined to express any opinion thereon on the ground that it would be manifestly improper to discuss any opinion of the court, at least until it had been officially promulgated. From another, but entirely authentic source, it was learned that whatever the decision of the court may be, the President will not call an extra session of Congress, and even should the decision declare the law wholly unconstitutional, the President will adhere to his determination not to call Congress together, and will so announce. All efforts to secure from members of the Supreme Court either an authoritative confirmation or denial of the Chicago Tribune's publication proves unavailing.

Senator Vorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee, when told of the publication today, said: "It may be that a portion of the law may not be sustained. I consider there is a possibility of such a result, but I do not know a thing, and do not believe any one outside of the court knows a thing about it. But suppose it should be true that the portion of the law regarding rents and municipal bonds should prove to be, in the opinion of the court, unconstitutional, the law will not be materially impaired. It will still afford an immense revenue. The estimates made are entirely too low on the revenue which would be derived from the law as a whole. Instead of its including from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000 it will add $50,000,000, $75,000,000 or even a $100,000,000 of revenue." Senator Harris of the Finance Committee declined to discuss the question, as did also Senator Jones of Arkansas.

Senator Peffer expressed the opinion that if the incomes from rents and bonds should be eliminated the efficiency of the law would be materially crippled. "Leaving out of consideration the question of a tax on bonds," he said, "rent is the most important one when we consider that a third of the farmers in the country are renters; that 25 per cent. of the entire population of the country are, and that 77 per cent. of the people living in cities of over 100,000 population are also thus classed and in New York City the per centage of renters is 94. Such a decision would result in a great spread of population."

The court was in consultation today, as usual on Saturdays, but it cannot be learned when the income-tax opinion will be handed down.

Down Among the Sioux.

SAN DIEGO, April 6.—Col. Chalmers Scott will leave here tomorrow for South Dakota in response to a telegram from Dr. William Winder, alloting agent for the Rosebud Sioux Agency, appointing Col. Scott chief engineer. There are some 3,500,000 acres in the Rosebud agency to be allotted, and the work will consume three or four years. Three surveying parties are now in the field.

TOOK A BRIBE.

Sensation in Arkansas's Legislature.

Mr. Yancey Gives Away the "Snap."

He Accepted Money and Then Told His Story to the Whole Assembly.

The Iron Mountain Road Wanted the Railroad Commission Bill Killed. Assemblyman Jones is Mixed Up in It.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.,) April 6.—A sensation was sprung in the Assembly today when Representative Yancey of Phillips county arose to a question of personal privilege, and told a story of alleged bribery in connection with the vote on the Railroad Commission Bill in the House. According to Yancey's recital he was taken to the office of Dodge & Johnson, attorneys for the Iron Mountain Railroad, by Representative Roberts of Madison, and was introduced to Dodge as "a friend who will vote with us."

Subsequently, said Yancey, T. L. Cox approached him and said he would send $300 or $400 over to Phillips county to elect Yancey to the Senate. After that Cox told Yancey he wanted him to oppose the Railroad Commission Bill. Yancey said: "Cox at one time wanted to know what to get me. In addition to promising aid for my election to the Senate, he promised to fix it so that I could get $1000 at the next session. I talked with Representative Wagner of Franklin county, and asked him if any one had approached him in regard to the Railroad Commission Bill. Wagner said that he had been approached, and asked if there was anything that could be done to enlist him against the bill. Wagner and I agreed to see if Cox would give $100 each.

"I went to see Cox and told him that I had decided to oppose it, and told him I could get Wagner for $100. He said he would see Wagner and pay the money. Cox, Wagner and I met one afternoon, and I told Cox we wanted $100 apiece. A little later Cox told me he was a little afraid of Wagner, and would rather not let him be present when he paid me the $200, and said I could fix it with Wagner. Cox told me to pay my bill where I was boarding, move to the Gleason Hotel, and he would pay my board bill and furnish me money to drink with the boys. Representative Jones of Madison told me he had a room at the Gleason, and was living like a king. Cox took me to the Gleason Hotel and went into a room, where I was introduced to a man named Dean, who said he was at the head of the Iron Mountain road for Arkansas. He said they always made a clean canvass, but they did not pay anything down, but always took care of the boys after the fight was over. After this conversation I met Cox and told him he had not given me the $200, and told him he must pay me $500 or I would give the thing away."

Yancey then went on to say that Cox gave him $100, and said that he would see that the other $100 was put up. When Yancey had finished speaking the House was in a great uproar, and finally a motion to appoint a committee to investigate the affair was carried.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

An Ohio Young Woman Will Spend Her Honeymoon in Alaska.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

OAKLAND, April 6.—John Henry Duckworth of Flagstaff, Ariz., and Flora Dell Navarre of Napoleon, O., were married on Thursday morning under romantic circumstances. The couple had been engaged for a year, never having seen each other, but having carried on their courtship through correspondence. Duckworth was saving his money with the greatest care, and had almost reached the amount necessary to go East and claim his bride when the mining firm for which he was working ordered him to Juneau, Alaska, to look up some properties there in which they were interested. There was no time to go East and marry, as he must catch the next steamer sailing for the far North, but he decided that he would not be cheated out of connubial bliss.

A rapid calculation convinced him that Miss Navarre could reach here and become Mrs. Duckworth before his steamer sailed, and he immediately wired her to start at once, promising to meet her in Oakland. She was ready to follow her lover to the North Pole if necessary, and left her home at once. When she arrived Duckworth met her at Sixteenth street, the County Clerk was at once called upon for a license, and a minister did the rest.

The steamer which sailed yesterday carried them to their northern destination, and Cupid is congratulating himself on a deed well done.

A SHAMEFUL DEATH.

Latest Disclosures in the Palace Hotel Tragedy.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—No documentary evidence of the marriage of Carlos Reta and Miss Adele Wolfe, the victims of the tragedy at the Palace Hotel, can be found. No marriage license was issued to them either here or in Oakland and no contract has been found in the Recorder's office, though such a document may exist.

It now appears that the tragedy was unpremeditated. Reta took Miss Wolfe to the theater on Thursday night and afterwards to supper. They were seen shortly after midnight in front of Miss Wolfe's house on Leavenworth street, Reta was urging the girl to do something and she evidently consented, for they went to the hotel and engaged a room. They had a bottle of benedictine with them and drank about one-third of it. It is supposed that Miss Wolfe, after drinking it, went to sleep and that Reta, crazed by the thought of losing her, murdered her as she slept and then killed himself.

THE BIG GUN.

It is Traveling Slowly Up Hill to its Place.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The sixty-ton gun has been landed at Fort Point and is being dragged, foot by foot, up the hill to its place, half a mile to the southwest of the old fort. The gun was landed from a barge to the beach a quarter of a mile east of the fort, and it took four days to get it up to the road and fairly started on its way. Now the moving is going on steadily, and Campbell, the contractor, said he hoped to have it in place by Wednesday.

The method employed in moving the gun is a novel one, and the result is being watched with interest. The gun weighs sixty tons, and it was found to attempt to use rollers would prove a failure, as the weight of the cannon would crush the rollers to splinters. So it is being moved on ship ways, after the manner in which a ship is launched. It was first mounted on a cradle, propped and supported and kept firmly in place. Then it was placed on the lower end of the ways, which are kept thoroughly greased. A donkey engine is braced against the other end of the ways, and, when everything is ready, pulls the monster gun along its greased pathway by means of a rope-pulley.

The ways consist of two skids, each sixty feet long. When the gun has been pulled to the end of the upper one, the engine is moved forward, the lower skid is dragged away and placed in front, the ropes adjusted, and the whole operation repeated. In this way the gun is moved the length of the skids, 120 feet, in less than six minutes. The great difficulty so far has been in turning corners. The short supports under the gun are removed and this leaves it on a turntable in such a position that a child could turn the gun completely around.

After it has been headed in the proper direction, the supports are replaced, the direction of the skids changed and progress resumed. The gun is being moved back end first. Campbell explained this by saying that the nearer the greatest weight was to the motive power the less energy was required to move. When everything is in working order it is expected to move the gun 1000 feet a day, but it has moved hardly eight hundred feet already.

The position of the gun will be on the extreme edge of the bluff. Some engineers have expressed doubts as to the power of the little engine to drag the gun up a steep incline. Campbell is confident it will move up hill as easily as on a level.

BLUE AND GRAY.

THE VETERANS GATHER AT SHILOH'S LITTLE CHURCH.

Thirty-third Anniversary of a Bloody Battle—Gens. Buell and Prentiss Indulge in Reminiscences. Good Peeling.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SHILOH (Tenn.) April 6.—A cloudless sky greeted the thousands of blue and gray who assembled at Shiloh's little church at the thirty-third anniversary of that bloody battle. A new frame church stands where the little log church stood on that memorable day when 80,000 men strove for the mastery. The grand-stand, erected for the occasion was canopied by the nation's flags.

"Welcome to the Blue and Gray" was painted on the front of the stand, while within, on a blue background, were the memorable words of President Grant, "Let us have peace"—now become the shibboleth of the United States. There were present today Gens. Prentiss and Buell, Gen. J. O. Wheeler and A. P. Stewart. Gen. McClernand and Senator Harris were absent on account of sickness. The exercises opened with a short speech from Gen. Prentiss, "The Hero of the Hornet's Nest," the hottest-contested part of the battle. Gens. Wheeler and Stewart and Capt. Paine, who had been assigned to the duty by a meeting of Confederate veterans, welcomed the boys in blue.

After a prayer by Rev. I. S. Bailey of Iowa, Gens. Buell and Prentiss entertained the veterans with reminiscences of the battle, going into the details of the fight, and in conclusion congratulating all upon the good feeling that was everywhere manifested. The day was taken up with the business of the association, officers' reports and speech-making. The crowd numbered about 10,000.

MRS. MAJORS FOUND.

She Has Been Working as a Domestic in San Francisco.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Mrs. Maria Antonia Majors, who sued Harry Cowell, the son of the millionaire lime manufacturer, for $50,000 for breach of promise, and who mysteriously disappeared several months ago, is stopping at the Grand Hotel here. She says she was told that an attempt would be made to abduct her baby, so she took it out of the city and left it with friends. Then she worked as a domestic two months for a family in San Francisco, but was forced to give up her place on account of illness. Since then she has been very sick. She said: "When the case comes up, I will win it, I know, but if I should fail, why then, I will put a bullet through his heart. I have told him many times that I would do so if he fooled me, and he knows I will keep my word."

It is only a few years since Robert Majors and his wife, Maria Antonia, with their family of children, lived on their fine property adjoining that of Henry Cowells, about two miles northwest of Santa Cruz. The two families had been friends for years, but it was not until after the death of Robert Majors that the intimacy occurred between Henry Cowell and Mrs. Majors. More than a year ago Mrs. Majors sued Harry Cowell for $50,000 damages for breach of promise. The case has been allowed to drag, but will, she now declares, be brought to a speedy finish.

SOQUEL'S DANGER.

An Incendiary Endeavoring to Destroy the Town.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SANTA CRUZ, April 6.—Recently Soquel has suffered from several fires believed to have been incendiary. Yesterday an apparatus consisting of a can and candle and a bottle half filled with coal oil, was found in a building. The candle was partly burned, showing that an attempt had been made to fire the building.

In the remains of a fire which destroyed two buildings this week were found a can and a broken bottle. No cause can be assigned for the incendiary act except that it is the work of some crank whose mania runs to fire.

A COMMON CRIMINAL

Latest Pose of Esthete Oscar Wilde.

Testimony of Several Doubtful Characters Against the Society Darling.

Lord Alfred's Uncle Denies Assumptions of the Young Man—One Taylor is Arrested and Joins the Post.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, April 6.—(Special Dispatch.) A cable to the Sun from London says that most observers of English character would have declared it impossible to arouse the phlegmatic conscience and emotions of a nation to such a pitch of intensity as is today manifesting itself in all classes. The horror, loathing and anger which the revelations of the Wilde-Queensbury case have caused can be compared only with one of those whirlwinds of passion which once in a few decades suddenly sweeps over a nation and by its very violence restores confidence in human nature.

The best sign of all is that Englishmen are ashamed. They feel that a deep, black national disgrace has been uncovered, and the feeling is more poignant because it is new to them. Their anger against the human reptiles who have brought this shame upon them is indescribable. It not only demands the swiftest and severest punishment, but it has been instantly turned against every art, fad or innovation with which those accused or suspected have been identified. Today's newspapers are unanimous, for instance, in pronouncing the doom of estheticism and everything connected with that cult.

Evidence has accumulated in the last few days ample for the condemnation of several leaders of an abominable coterie which has its ramifications throughout Europe. They will be arrested and railroaded as fast as possible to penal servitude. The government promptly began today by arresting Alfred Taylor, who, the police say, has long been known as the leader of this infamous band. Like others of his class, the development of his mania has followed the sudden accession of wealth and luxury. His father, who was prominent in the city, and was once close to the Lord Mayor's chair, left him an immense fortune which he used to gratify every physical appetite.

He spent £60,000 in furnishing his house, which has been the headquarters of this class of sensualists. The victims of himself and his crew were dazzled by the oriental luxuries of the place. One of the features of the drawing-room, to which daylight is never admitted, is a marble fountain, distributing perfume instead of water. The police searched the whole place yesterday.

The police have reason to believe that today's exposure is already causing a panic-stricken exodus of many people from England, such as followed the Cleveland-street scandal a few years ago. There are some who are not unknown in society among them. The effect of the Wilde case has been intensified in the public mind by the trial of Lord Russell's matrimonial suit at the same time. The same charge is the basis in this case, and, if it had not been overshadowed by the Wilde-Queensbury scandal, it would have made a great sensation.

IN THE COURTROOM.

LONDON, April 6.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Crowds besieged the vicinity of Bow street early this morning, and the Police Court was filled with interested spectators as soon as the doors opened. Among those who succeeded in pressing through the crowd was one good-looking, middle-aged woman. All were anxious to see Oscar Wilde, whose arrest yesterday, following close upon the sensational termination of his suit for libel against the Marquis of Queensbury, is discussed on all sides. C. F. Gill, who was Edward M. Carson's junior counsel in defense of the Marquis of Queensbury, acted as prosecutor today for the Treasury Department.

Sir John Bridge, the presiding magistrate, took his seat on the bench at 11 o'clock. The doors leading to the cells were then opened, and Wilde was seen approaching, carrying his silk hat in his hand. When he reached the center of the prisoners' dock, he deposited his hat on a seat, bowed to Sir John Bridge, folded his arms and leaned on the rail in the same indolent manner that he displayed on the witness-stand in Old Bailey. Gill said that he appeared to prosecute the prisoner on a series of charges of inciting boys to crimes, and for actually committing a lot of gross indecencies. The prosecutor then related how, in 1893, when Wilde was staying at the Savoy Hotel, Alfred Taylor acted as an agent for Wilde, who repeatedly visited Taylor's house. Continuing, Gill then stated what the prosecution proposed to show.

Proceedings were interrupted by an official announcing that Taylor had been arrested. A few moments later Taylor was brought into court and placed in the dock beside Wilde, who nodded to him.

Parker gave the most minute details of his relations with Wilde. He testified he visited Wilde at the Savoy Hotel, at the Albemarle, at Wilde's chambers and at other addresses almost daily. While Parker was giving this testimony Wilde moved restlessly in the dock and passed his hands across his face. Parker added he was arrested with Taylor in a raid in 1894 in a house in Fitzroy Square, but he claimed that he since since abandoned his evil life. Counsel for Wilde asked leave to postpone the cross-examination of Parker, as the evidence had taken them by surprise. Parker was then bound over to testify at the trial of Wilde, which is to take place in Old Bailey.

The next witness gave the name of Mrs. Grant, and said she let rooms to Taylor when he was visited by young men. Mrs. Grant was asked to state the ages of the young men. She replied that many were 15 and upwards. Mrs. Grant was then asked if she could identify Wilde as visiting Taylor's rooms. She replied that she could not. Thereupon Sir John Bridges said quietly: "Wilde, stand up." Wilde arose, but the witness was still unable to recognize him, but, replying to counsel's questions said that she remembered that Taylor addressed one visitor as "Oscar" Mrs. Grant said Taylor's rooms were furnished well and highly perfumed. Taylor, she added, dressed effeminately. Before Taylor left Mrs. Grant's house a sergeant of police went to his apartment and secretly watched Taylor's proceedings.

John Bridges asked Taylor if he desired to ask the witness any questions. The prisoner replied: "Not yet."

Alfred Woods, a nice-looking young man, was then called to the stand. He testified that Taylor introduced him to Wilde in 1890. The witness also said that soon after that he told Taylor that he "wanted to get away from Wilde and people like him." Counsel interrupted him and said: "Let us deal with the case of Wilde, but I believe there were other people at these gatherings."

The witness added: "Yes, one or two of them have left the country." The witness added that Taylor told Wilde that the witness wanted to go to America, whereupon Wilde asked to have certain letters returned to him. When he received these letters Wilde gave the witness £35.

Sidney Hoover, a good-looking youth, followed. He testified he met Wilde and Lord Alfred Douglass at Taylor's rooms. Willis Wilde, Oscar's brother, entered the courtroom at this stage of the proceedings and listened to the remainder of the evidence from the back part of the room.

After the chambermaid at the Savoy had given some evidence similar to that of Hoover, Sir John Bridges remanded Wilde until Thursday. Counsel asked that Wilde be released on bail, but the magistrate declined to do so. Counsel persisted, saying that he could offer substantial bail, but Sir John Bridges replied: "This is not a case for bail at all."

Sir Archibald Douglass, brother of the Marquis of Queensbury, had written a letter saying that the statement credited to Lord Douglass of Hawick, eldest son of the Marquis, published in an interview in the Ledger today to the effect that every member of the family of the Marquis of Queensbury except the latter disbelieves absolutely and entirely all the charges made against Oscar Wilde, is unauthorized by his mother, his sister or himself. Sir Archibald Douglass adds: "We certainly believe the charges made against Wilde."

When Taylor was arrested today he preserved his cheerful demeanor, and asked the detective who took him into custody what the sentence was likely to be. The Sun of this city says that another sensational arrest is possible before Thursday next, the day when Oscar Wilde will be brought to Bow-street Police Court on remand.

The Marquis of Queensbury has authorized the Globe to deny that there is any truth in the story cabled to the United Press that he had written to Oscar Wilde after the trial, saying: "If the country allows you to leave, all the better for the country; but if you take my son with you I shall follow you wherever you go and shoot you."

A MISNOMER.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Manager Daniel Frohman, of the Lyceum Thater, announces that, in consequence of the London scandal, after this week, he will withdraw Oscar Wilde's play, "An Ideal Husband," now running at his house.

TRAINS STALLED.

MILES OF DRIFTING SNOW AND SAND.

A Terrific Storm in Wyoming, Eastern Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska—In Some Localities Wires are Down.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

DENVER, April 6.—Owing to the terrific snowstorm prevailing today in the vicinity of Cheyenne, Wyo., in Eastern Colorado and in Kansas and Nebraska, trains were stalled on all the railway lines east of Denver, and hundreds of men and several snowplows are engaged in clearing the tracks of drifting snow and sand. In some localities telegraph wires are down. The incoming train on the Kansas Pacific was tied up at Cheyenne Wells, and a snowplow was sent out ahead to clear the track. The west-bound Rock Island is stalled at Goodland, Kan. The Julesburg train is reported indefinitely delayed also. Both Burlington trains arrived several hours late.

Trains are slowly dragging over the South Park, but a severe storm prevails, accompanied by a gale. It is also blowing and storming at Fort Collins. At Cheyenne the storm is most severe and traffic is shut down on the Northern. The storm is working south. On the Julesburg line sand has drifted to such a depth that gangs of men are engaged in shoveling it from the tracks. The Santa Fe train from the south is also reported indefinitely abandoned. An effort will be made to get a train through on the Kansas Pacific tonight out of Denver.

DARKNESS FELL UPON THE LAND.

EL RENO (Okla.,) April 6.—This section has been visited for the last three days by a most terrible wind and sandstorm, the wind at times registering as high as sixty miles an hour, whirling the sand and dirt about in clouds. Business has practically stopped and travel is greatly impeded.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a cloud of sand came up from the southwest which totally obscured the sun. The darkness of night settled over the country. Things could not be seen fifty yards and the sand was scattered along as thrown broadcast from a great hand. The falling of the sand continued for more than an hour and those on the streets could hardly breathe.

Umra Kahn's Capture.

CALCUTTA, April 6.—A dispatch from Simla says that a reconnoisance by British troops beyond Malakand Pass has resulted in ascertaining that Umra Khan, prior to the commencement of hostilities, captured two British officers and eight Sepoys on the way to Chitral. All the prisoners are well treated. The British garrison at Chitral is reported safe and to have an ample supply of provisions. The head men of the tribes who defended Malakand Pass are disposed to yield.

The Surveyors Start Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Engineer Graham and a corps of ten men left by boat tonight for Stockton, where they will commence work Monday morning and probably three or four different lines will be surveyed down the valley before a conclusion will be reached as to which will be adopted.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

The Board of Health of Hot Springs, Ark., has declared that city free from smallpox.

Secretary Gresham is at Fortress Monroe, where he will remain until Sunday night, when he expects to leave by boat for Washington.

The Warehouse and Railroad Commission adjourned their case at noon yesterday at Chicago, to resume the elevator cases again next Thursday.

The schedules of the failure of the Wood Harvester works were filed yesterday at St. Paul. They show total resources, $3,700,788.83; liabilities, $1,122,369.44.

Burglars entered the National Bank at Sherrivale Friday night and wrecked the safe with dynamite. The bank officials cannot yet give an estimate of the amount of plunder obtained.

The Pope, in his Easter address, just issued, has made another appeal to the prelates and members of the church in England. In his appeal he takes a still more decided stand in favor of Catholic unity.

Annie Mahoney, convicted of being an accessory to the murder of Janitor Alfred Burch at Chicago, has been refused a new trial by Judge Freeman, who has sentenced her to three months in the County Jail and a fine of $200.

At Clinton, Iowa, August Swanson, who, on March 30, cut off his seven-year-old son's head with a hatchet, was discovered last night coolly leaning up against the City Hall, and was arrested. He has been taken before the commissioners for insanity.

At Appleton, Wis., Rev. P. S. Bennett died yesterday, aged 78 years. He was one of the pioneer preachers of Wesleyan Methodism. Rev. Herman Holzauer, for year pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Milwaukee, died there yesterday.

United States Minister Ransom was resting easily at last accounts, but large carbuncles have developed on his neck and elbows. He speaks with extreme hoarseness, and it will probably prevent him attending to the duties of his office in the City of Mexico for a week or so.

The steamship New York, which reached port yesterday from Southampton, had among its passengers John E. Risley, United States Minister to Denmark; Hon. George Keppett, second son of the Earl of Albemarle, and Samuel Newhouse. The two last named are going West on a hunting excursion.

A Fort Smith (Ark.) dispatch says that the clash between Judge Parker and Justice White last summer was recalled by Fayette Hudson being brought into the Federal Court and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., for conspiracy. This case grew out of his assault case, in which the now celebrated order for bond after conviction was made.

GRATEFUL BRAZIL.

She Returns Thanks to the President.

His Decision as Arbitrator in the Missiones Dispute is Satisfactory.

Baron Rio Branco and Gen. Cerquiera, Special Plenipotentiaries, Present Their Letters of Recall—The Reply.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Baron Rio Branco and Gen. Cerquiera, the special Brazilian plenipotentiaries, who represented the case of that country in the arbitration of the Missiones boundary contention with the Argentine Republic, presented their letters of recall to President Cleveland today and said farewell. These plenipotentiaries were accompanied by the attaches of the legation and were presented by Acting Secretary Uhl in the blue room.

While the speeches exchanged were rather out of the usual order, in view of the character of the Missiones, the remarks of the President in response to Baron Rio Branco, woh acted as spokesman for the Brazilians, were significant where they touched on arbitration, having in mind the efforts now being made to induce Great Britain to submit her boundary dispute with Venezuela to this method of settlement. The Brazilians were resplendent in gold laces and embroideries and medals and ribbons, in marked contrast to the black attire of the President and Secretary Uhl. After the formal presentation Baron Rio Branco said:

"Mr. President: The award rendered by Your Excellency on the boundary question, submitted for arbitration by my government and that of the Argentine Republic, under the treaty of the 7th of September, 1889, has fulfilled the object of our special mission, which, during nearly two years, I have had the good fortune to discharge, in conjunction with Gen. Cerquiera, near the person of Your Excellency. Thus I have the honor to present two letters from the President of the United States of Brazil, in one of which he expresses his appreciation and that of the Brazilian nation for the gracious solicitude with which Your Excellency, in the midst of grave duties pertaining to your high office, examined and determined the question submitted to your decision, and in the other, of which he gives notice of the recall of the two ministers on a special mission, intrusted with the advocation of the rights of Brazil. The solution of this ancient controversy was certainly a happy and honorable event for the two friendly nations which had recourse to the enlightened and impartial judgment of Your Excellency.

"The congratulations between the presidents of the two republics clearly demonstrate that Your Excellency's decision was received in both with satisfaction, inasmuch as, by the removal of a cause of possible discord and complication, it acts powerfully toward the conservation of peace and towards strengthening the relations of a mighty and good neighborhood between the two nations. It is gratifying to be able to record this new triumph of the principle of national arbitration, the practice of which, always earnestly advocated by the United States, has become more frequent every day, and marks one of the greatest advances in the law of nations."

To the thanks of the plenipotentiary the President replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister, it is very gratifying to me to receive from your hands the letter whereby the President of the United States of Brazil expresses in his name and that of the people of Brazil the appreciation of my action in consenting to determine the question of boundaries between that country and the Argentine Republic, which was presented to me as arbitrator by the joint choice of the two countries concerned. The United States have long and earnestly advocated the resort to international arbitration in the settlement of difficulties which may not be amenable to the ordinary methods of diplomatic treatment, and especially for the adjustment of controversies depending largely upon historical facts and determinable upon competent evidence and under rules akin to those which obtain in judicial procedure. Attending their example as they have done on many occasions by themselves, resorting to this honorable and humane form, the United States, through its chief magistrate, could not do less than give its assistance to other friendly States in furthering a like disposition of controversies arising between them, and hence it was not alone a gratifying pleasure to me to assume the grave personal responsibility tendered to me by Brazil and the Argentine Republic, there was also in a high sense the fulfillment of an international duty toward two friendly States, which it behooved the President of the United States to perform in the interest of good relationships in the western hemisphere.

"During the long period of my consideration of the interesting question involved in the Missiones boundary dispute, it has been my fortune to maintain agreeable personal relations with the envoys of the two countries who had been intrusted by their respective governments with the presentation of their cases and the evidence and arguments in support thereof. Now that their labors and mine in this regard are ended, and the duty that has called you hither is appropriately closed, it becomes my duty to receive your letters of recall prior to your return to your own country. I trust that you and your esteemed colleague, Gen. Cerquiera, will carry with you no less agreeable memories than those you leave here in official and social circles. To the friendly assurances heretofore given of the attachment of the government and my countrymen of the sister republic of South America, I am gratified at the opportunity to add renewed expressions, and I beg that upon your return to your country you will convey to the President of the United States of Brazil, my best wishes that peace and prosperity may long be the portion of that country."

A CASHIER'S FALL.

He Speculates in Stocks with the Bank's Money.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

LANCASTER (Pa.,) April 6.—Thomas Grady, cashier of the First National Bank of Marietta, was arrested today on a charge of embezzlement. It was learned from inside sources that the amount taken was $25,000, but that Grady made restitution in the sum of $15,000 by turning over securities to the bank.

Grady entered the bank as a messenger and was promoted step by step until he attained the position of cashier. He is well known in society. His downfall is said to be the result of stock speculations. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000, and the surplus fund $100,000 and the defalcation does not affect the bank.

Robert Mantell's Predicament.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The motion to commit Robert Mantell for contempt of court for failing to pay his wife alimony awarded her under the decree of divorce which was granted July 17, has been granted by Judge Beekman in the Superior Court chamber. The arrears amount to $3520.

One Ballot for Senator.

DOVER (Del.,) April 6.—But one ballot was taken for Senator today. It resulted as follows: Higgins 9, Addicks 5, Massey 4, Pennwill 1, Midgely 10, Bayard 1.

ST. LOUIS HELLOS.

A Branch of the New Telephone Company Covering Four States.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The St. Louis branch of the Standard Telephone Company was organized in this city two weeks ago, with a capitalization of $5,000,000, and embracing a district covering the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri in its territory. The directors of this company are: W. H. Thompson, president of the Bank of Commerce; R. S. Brookings of the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, Edwin Mallinkrodt of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, George O. Carpenter of the National Lead Company, I. W. Martin, vice-president of the Simmons Hardware Company; Judge George A. Madill, president of the Union Trust Company; B. Graham of the Graham Paper Company, Claud Veiths of Allen & Veiths, Dr. William Tausig, president of the St. Louis Terminal Company; George E. Leighton, president of the Bridge and Beach Manufacturing Company; W. K. Bixby, vice-president of the Missouri Car Company; Lorin F. Jones of Warren, Jones & Gratz, John Scullin, president of the Wiggins Ferry Company, and Edward Colt of the National Tube Works.

GLAD TO BE IN IT.

CHICAGO, April 6.—John S. Runnels, the wealthy Chicago attorney, formerly chief counsel for the Pullman Company, and whose name has been connected with the big telephone syndicate deal, admitted today that he is a member of the syndicate which is to enter the field against the Bell Company.

"It is true," said he, "that I am a member of the syndicate, and that the preliminary arrangements have all been consummated. I will go further and say that I am glad to be included among the lect, for there are in my opinion vast possibilities in the telephone field. This is not a fight against a corporation, a local company or a patent. It is rather a project which is to cut the telephone from the list of luxuries and to give every householder the privilege of talking to his family and friends, when they happen to be in the country, at nominal cost."

LIGHTS O' LONDON.

GLINTS FROM A FOGGY ATMOSPHERE.

The Press Still Teaching American Ideas How to Shoot—The Downfall of Oscar is a Choice Bit of Gossip.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

LONDON, April 6.—(Special Cable Letter, Associated Press Copyright, 1895.) With the Wilde-Queensbury and Russell-vs.-Russell cases in the court, the burning to death of a woman in Ireland under extraordinary circumstances by her husband and other relatives, on the ground that she was bewitched; the shooting of a girl by her lover in the streets of London and the man's subsequent suicide, one would have thought that the English press had enough to do in correcting its own morals this week. But these events have not disturbed the usual self-sufficient tendency to lecture the United States. The Daily News and other newspapers attribute the result of the Chicago election entirely to the work of Messrs Stead and Burns.

Naturally the Wilde disclosures continued to be the obsorbing topic of conversation at the clubs, etc. The stand taken by the St. James Gazette in refusing to print the details of the case is attracting much attention, and the paper has been deluged with letters of approbation. The action of the St. James Gazette is likely to prove a good stroke of business for the proprietors of that publication. On Thursday last, the second day of the trial, in place of the usual news placards which all newsboys display, the placard of the St. James Gazette was: "The only paper in London with no details of the Wilde case."

Edward M. Carson, Q.C., M.P., who so ably and relentlessly conducted the case for the Marquis of Queensbury, was a classmate of Oscar Wilde at Trinity College, Dublin. The presiding judge, Justice Collins, is an Irishman. Wilde has been making immense sums of money lately out of his plays and books. His plays are now running at two London theatres and many companies are playing them in the provinces. Of course, in future no one will accept his plays.

George Alexander, proprietor and manager of the St. James Theater, stated last night that, if it were not for the fact that the withdrawal of Wilde's play, "The Importance of Being in Earnest," would throw 120 persons out of employment, he would at once stop it. Therefore, unless the theater-going public manifests its displeasure of the author by refusing to witness his works, the play at the St. James will be continued as usual. Another of Wilde's plays which is now running at the Haymarket Theater will after this week be transferred to the Criterion. The author's name, in both cases, will be omitted from the bills and advertisements in the future.

The mining market has been excited by a telegram from the Earl of Fingall announcing the collapse of the Londonderry gold mine, in which Col. North, the "Nitrate King," is interested. The peculiar part of the affair is that insiders have been selling heavily for several days. The decline represents a loss of $3,500,000 to the shareholders.

The movements and concerns of William Waldorf Astor have not been such common property in London as Londoners would like. Astor has built for himself for an office a gem of a building on the Embankment, and which sports a resplendent gilded weather-vane in the form of an old-time ship, similar to those in which Henrik Hudson first passed the Narrows. But beyond these externals the possession of Cliveden and the Pall Mall publications, London does not know anything like sufficient to satisfy London's curiosity.

The Pall Mall Budget has ceased to be, notwithstanding that it was paying its way, and Astor had a number of offers to purchase it. All of these were refused, and the reason assigned by the press is that the Budget was the late Mrs. Astor's favorite paper, and its appearance was painful to the family.

Sir Augustus Harris will have an Easter opera season at Drury Lane. The operas will be given in English and popular prices will prevail, the stalls being $1.75. A start will be made with "Bohemian Girl," which will be followed by "Faust," "Carmen," "Cavalleria" and other operas. Among the artists will be found Mmes. Fanny Moody, Monteith, Joran and Esther Pallister, and Messrs. O'Mara, Child, Richard, Green and Brockbank. Messrs. Clover and Seppili will conduct the music. There will be a thoroughly adequate chorus. Among the artists already engaged by Sir Augustus Harris for his forthcoming Italian opera season, which is to open at Covent Garden May 13, are Adelina Patti, Melba, Calve, Emma Eames, Sofia and Giula Ravogli, Olitska, Florence Monteith, Hascella Cimbrich, Ralph and Kauermeister.

For the six performances in which Mme. Patti will appear she is to receive $12,000, rather moderate for Patti, whose ordinary terms are $3000 for a single performance. She probably consented to a reduction on taking a quantity, and then the diva is sure of her money. To support Patti and the others, Sir Augustus has engaged the following gentlemen: Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Tamagano, De Lucia, Alverez, Ancona, Corsi, Pessinal, Binanaldi, Pini-Corsi, David Bispham, Plancon, Arimoni, Richard Green Albers, Castlemary and Joseph O'Mara. Among the works to be produced are Massenet's "Manon," "Tristan and Isolde," "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet" and "Falstaff." Wagner will be well represented, and English composers will include Cowen and Dr. Stanford.

Before the end of his season, Henry Irving proposes to revive several of his old successes. Occasion will also be taken to present Don Doseen's "The Story of Waterloo."

Sara Bernhardt has accepted a new play by M. Armand d'Artois and Guyot with the intention of producing it during her American tour in 1895-96. It is entitled "La Belle Madame Montbrulg," and has a part for Bernhardt which will offer great opportunities.

Cissy Grahams produced a new musical farce, entitled "All Aboard," at Portsmouth last Monday, which is the joint work of Owen Hall and J. T. Tanner, with music by Frederick Ross. Litigation is promised, according to the papers, over the score of Teddy Solomon's last completed works. A lady who was in his confidence during the latter part of his life is in possession of the score and claims it. The composer declares the scores to be hers and is taking legal measures to retain it.

The entries for the Henley regatta were published today. Cornell University has entered a crew to compete for the grand challenge cup. The Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Ont., has entered a crew for the Stewards' challenge cup, and F. H. Thompson and E. A. Thompson of Toronto will contest for the diamond scull.

[SPORTING RECORD.]

RACING PIGEONS.

From San Francisco to Portland, Oregon.

Match for Five Hundred Dollars a Side to Take Place in June Next.

Bay District's Steeplechase "Fixed." Little Rock Winners—The Cambridge Crack Miler Beaten. Court Tennis.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The pigeons belonging to H. Mills and F. Hoffman of Portland, Or., which are to participate in a 700-mile race for $500 a side on June 10, left this city on their second training trip this evening at 7 o'clock.

There are fourteen of the birds, seven belonging to Mills and seven to Hoffman, and they are being trained by B. Strouss. Two of them left on their first trial trip on March 11 at 9 o'clock in the morning. Strouss received a letter from Portland on Friday saying tha one of the pigeons had arrived, making the trip in nine hours, while the other pigeon arrived three hours later. The distance is supposed to be 700 miles on the air-line. Both birds arrived in good condition.

They all shipped back here Thursday of this week, and will make one more trial trip after the one started today before the match in June. The pigeons soared into the air yesterday morning. They circled about over the city for less than a minute, then satisfying themselves as to the proper direction, they took wing for the north and were soon lost to view among the clouds. It is expected that some of them will make the trip in less than eight hours, or at the rate of nearly 100 miles an hour. They will be sent back soon after their arrival for a third trip.

ST. ASAPETH.

It Will Draw Out of the New York Jockey Club.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—It is stated that the St. Asapeth race track will quit the New York Jockey Club and apply tt the meeting in Memphis next Tuesday for admission to the American Turf Congress. The St. Asapeth track operates a foreign book which the Jockey Club has ordered closed. The American Turf Congress permits foreign books on racetracks.

If St. Asapeth joins the Congress, the Jockey Club may outlaw it and forbid Eastern owners from racing over it under penalty of being ruled off. This would precipiatate a direct war between the two bodies.

RIVERSIDE WINS.

It Defeats the Burlingame Club at Polo.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The Riverside polo team defeated the Burlingame club players at Burlingame today, by a score of 10 to 6. The game was a hotly-contested one, and is stated by experts to have been one of the best ever played in this country. The Riverside men were better mounted and seemed to be older and stronger players.

Sanford Defeats Berkeley.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The Stanford University baseball team defeated the University of California team today, by 14 to 9.

WAS GROVER DRUNK?

The Methodists Refuse to be Responsible for the Statement.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SALEM (Mass.,) April 6.—The session of the Methodist Conference was enlivened by a motion by Rev. Frederick Wood of East Boston that the conference hold itself responsible for the statements of Rev. Dr. Lansing of Boston, who at Thursday's session charged President Cleveland with drunkenness. The session lasted half an hour. A motion to lay the resolution on the tabel was promptly voted down.

A motion was then coffered requesting Rev. Dr. Wood, the author of the motion, to withdraw it, and this motion was passed. Wood withdrew his motion. A resolution was then adopted to expunge the discussion from the conference, but a motion to request the press to suppress reports of the incident was laughed down.

WERE NOT ARMED.

The Taylors Had No Weapons in Their Cell.

CARROLLTON (Mo.,) April 6.—Sheriff Stanley had heard rumors which convinced him that Bill and George Taylor had weapons hidden in their cell and ransacked it today from top to bottom. Nothing was found. The attorneys for the Taylors feared that a mob would attempt to get the Taylors last night, and urged Sheriff Stanley to quietly take them to Kansas City. The Sheriff refused, but swore in several extra deputies.

It is the general opinion that the Taylors are in no danger of lynching, although there are a great many people who believe that they willl wake up some morning and find them hanging to a tree in the court-yard.

SMUGGLED DIAMONDS.

Two Officers of the Steamer Weisland Arrested.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Julius Hegeman, the fourth officer of the steamer Weisland, and Isador Dubois, the ship's purser, were arrested today on complaint of John P. Murray, an officer of the treasury department, on the charge of smuzzling diamonds through this port on the arrival of the Weisland last time.

The men were arrested as they were leaving a jewelry store in Mainden Lane, where they had attempted unsuccessfully to make a sale. On being searched ten large diamonds, caluculated to be worth $750, were found in their possession. Bail was fixed at $2500 each.

The Plankinton Bank Swindle.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Frederick T. Day, president of the defunct Plankington Bank, was arraigned before Judge Wallber today. He is charged with accepting deposits at a time when he knew the institution to be insolvent. A plea of not guilty was entered. The case of Cashier Kooting of the South Side Savings Bank was set for trial next week.

The Dean Murder.

DENTON (Md.,) April 6.—Grant Cochran, a school teacher residing near the spot where Miss Sallie Dean was murdered, was this afternoon arrested at Denton. It is said that Price, who is now in Baltimore jail, charged with participating in the crime, has confessed, and has implicated Cochran.

STARCH WORKS BURNED.

A Two-hundred-thousand-dollar Fire at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS (O.,) April 6.—The American Starch works with buildings covering ten acres of ground, burned today. The plant was being run day and night on account of a rush of orders. In the dry-room on the fourth floor the flames were first discovered. The water-mains in the building were disabled because they could not be reached, the pies being burned off, weakening the pressure from without. In fifty minutes the building was wrecked and $200,000 had gone up in smoke.

The amount of insurance as far as can be ascertained is $85,000. Seventy-five thousand bushels of corn were destroyed. One watchman is missing and is supposed to have been burned. Another had a narrow escape. The works wer owned by the Mooneys of Louisville and Cincinnati, and were not in the trust.

ONE WAY TO WOO.

A Story of Love, Pistols and Forgiveness from Lowell.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

LOWELL (Mass.,) April 6.—Henry M. Entwistle, who was sentenced to fifteen years in prison in 1892, for shooting Maria Clegg, with intent to kill, has been released from the prison, through the efforts of the young lady, and they both will sail for England in a few days, where they will be married.

Entwistle was in love with the young woman, but her father objected to the marriage. On the afternoon of October 6, 1891, Entwistle waited for Miss Clegg outside the Massachusetts Mills and fired four shots from a revolver at her. He intended to kill himself, but was prevented. After a long illness the young woman recovered.

BERLIN BUDGET.

DOINGS IN THE LAND OF THE KAISER.

Affairs Quieting Down After the Bismarck Anniversary—Hohenlohe Overshadowed—The Commercial Congress.

BERLIN, April 6.—(By Atlantic Cable. Associated Press, Copyright, 1895.) After the excitement which marked the enthusiastic celebration of Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday at the early part of this week, the end of the week appears to be unusually tame. So far as the fates are concerned, it is generally agreed that they were fully worthy of the occasion, and were a complete success. Incidentally it developed that Prince Bismarck received on Monday last 8390 telegrams, with a total of 377,697 words. In addition he received 50,000 letters and about 115,000 postal cards. In spite of the excitement on Monday and Tuesday the ex-Chancellor got over his exertions very well and remained in fair health, although he appears to have aged a great deal since the death of his wife.

During the bustle of the Bismarck birthday celebration the birthday of Prince Hohenlohe, who was born March 31, 1819, was overlooked, but the Emperor and Empress took pains to do him honor. They both paid the Chancellor a length visit, and the Empress presented him with a splendid bouquet of roses, and the Emperor made him a present of a gold cigar-case adorned with the imperial monogram in diamonds. At the dinner which their majesties gave at the castle on Monday last in honor of the birthday of Prince Bismack, Prince Hohenlohe sat at the right hand of the Emperor, who conversed cordially with him. It was noticed on Prince Bismarck's birthday that Berlin displayed more flags and decorations than upon the occasion of Emperor William's birthday. Nearly every American house in town flew the Stars and Stripes. The Royalist district was almost bare of decorations. An especially pleasant side of the celebrations has been the institution of a number of benevolent Bismarck funds.

In commercial and financial circles the chief interest has been directed to the extraordinary assembly of the German Commercial Congress held on Tuesday. A speaker contended that the existing depression in husbandry must be ascribed to the reaction which naturally follows the exceptional rise in the value of agricultural property. It will be also maintained that commerce and industry had as much right as husbandry to speak on the question of currency, and an anti-bimetallic resolution was adopted. The bimetallists, meanwhile, were not idle, and Count Burbach, supported by forty-three of his colleagues, introduced a motion in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet urging the government to require the Chancellor to lose no time in taking steps calculated to lead to an international regulation of the currency question, with the final object of securing international bimetallism. The motion was referred to a committee.

Countess van Perponcher, nee Dross, the American lady who was arrested on the charge of perjury and intimacy with a physician, is believed to be innocent. Her husband, young Count von Perponcher, son of the ex-chief court marshal of Emperor William, has deposited with the authorities the sum of 120,000 marks, which was required for her bail, and is exerting himself to clear his wife's reputation. Dr. Bruner Verght, the physician in the case, it will be remembered, was arrested at Munich early n March last, and was brought here on the same charge of perjury as the Countess. The doctor is being sued for divorce by his wife, and the Countess, it is alleged, committed perjury in denying in court her intimacy with him. Countess von Perponcher came to Berlin from the United States, where she was married to the Count in 1893. The marriage was at first concealed because of family opposition. The mother-in-law of the Countess became suddenly ill when she heard of the arrest of the Countess and the scandal which followed.

The exports to America from Germany for the quarter ending March have risen enormously. The chief articles affected are chemicals, cloth garments, plush, velvets, silks, glassware, hosiery, lace, woolens and sugar. Confidence in the re-established prosperity of American commerce appears to have returned. The exports from the Berlin district have nearly trebled, and those of Frankfort doubled. The imports only showed a slight increase.

Henry Villard, who is now residing in Vienna, has been in Berlin this week, and simultaneously comes the announcement from the Deutsche Bank that Northern Pacific seconds, which were left unpaid in October, 1892, will be purchased under certain restrictions. The Deutsche Bank was Villard's main ally in Germany during his Northern Pacific career.

The betrothal of Miss Lewis, a wealthy young lady of New York, to Prince Carlo Isenburg-Hirstein, is announced. The groom is an officer of a guard regiment, and his family was once a reigning one.

GEN. FARNSWORTH.

He is Stricken with Paralysis and Dies Soon After.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Gen. J. D. Farnsworth of Albany, N. Y., an intimate friend of Senator Hill, was stricken with paralysis at the Arlington Hotel, and his condition is so very serious that the worst is feared. He and his wife had been staying.

LATER.—Gen. Farnsworth died at 9:20 o'clock tonight. No arrangement for the funeral has yet been made. He will probably be taken to Albany for interment.

No Ruling in the Colonna Case.

LONDON, April 6.—Advices received from Rome concerning the report that the Roman courts have pronounced a decree of separation in favor of Princess Colonna, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Mackay, giving her the custody of her children, are to the effect that since the court decreed the separation, in 1888, there has been no further judgment of any kind in the case.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The Argument in the Dana Libel Case.

Objections of the Editor's Counsel to the District Attorney's Affidavit.

A Direct Charge Without Supporting Evidence—Quo Warranto Investigation Suggested—It Affects the People.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Argument upon an application for a warrant of removal for Charles A. Dana from this city to the District of Columbia were resumed before the United States District Court this afternoon, Franklin Bartlett speaking for the defense. In opening Bartlett said:

"If Your Honor please, a great deal of the ground which my learned colleague, Mr. Root, covered yesterday in his able argument must necessarily be gone over to a certain extent by me in my argument this morning, and it may be well that one argument may tread upon the other, but in discussing the animus of the prosecution and throwing some light upon the article which contained the alleged libel, and after indicating one or two defects in the papers to show there was insufficiency to some extent, I must follow the argument of Mr. Root. I shall call the attention of Your Honor to certain constitutional guarantees in the case now at the bar, and I shall endeavor to convice the court that any construction such as that contended by my friend, the learned District Attorney, would be fatal to these constitutional guarantees, and would virtually lead to the subversion of the Constitution. And then, in conclusion, I shall argue as to the meaning of the thirty-third section of the judiciary act of 1874, when incorporated and made part of the act of July 14, 1874.

"I shall discuss to considerable length the meaning of that act as now made part of the law of 1874 and then, in conclusion, I shall call the attention of Your Honor to a contemporaneous constitution of that act or section, as made part of that act, which makes it impossible for Your Honor or any court in this country to hold that there is any power under the Act of 1874 to remove the distinguished gentleman whom I have the honor to represent, or any citizen of New York or any State in the Federal Union, to the District of Columbia for trial under an indictment for libel."

Bartlett, after the referring to the alleged facts in the indictment, read from a copy of the paper containing the alleged libel, and said:

"The word 'dishonest,' used in connection with the whole article, is the same as it would have been in an ordinary article; that is, as if the article were inspired by malice and vindictiveness, showing that the party indicted was a dishonest man. It might be well for the court to inquire as to the quo animo of this prosecutor. By it they charge Mr. Dana with libel in publishing this article. It may be well for Your Honor to consider and for the people of this country to consider the quo warranto of the prosecutor in the District of Columbia, or the person inspiring the prosecution. My objection to this affidavit is that ou learned District Attorney swears to his own knowledge as to the commission of this offense. He does not swear positively that any offense has been committed. He simply swears upon information and belief. He swears on deponent's informations, and that the grounds of his belief are derived from the reading of said indictment and the bench warrants, and on that statement in the affidavit he charges the positive commission of a crime. It should set forth facts and circumstances, which are relied upon to prove the charges. Those facts and circumstances should be within the knowledge of the party making the affidavit by a mere formal verification.

"Let me call your attention to the words of James Kent, in which he declared that one of the absolute rights of individuals and the right which has been declared by the people of this country as inherent, and not a right is personal liberty, and that without the security and enjoyment of this right there can be no civil liberty. So, I say, sir, comprehend the great question underlying all of our arguments is the great question of the right of personal liberty. This issue before Your Honor today concerns not only the distinguished gentleman whom we have the honor to represent, but it affects every citizen of the United States.

WOMAN'S WORK.

An Important Gathering to be Held in London.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A London letter received here today says preparations are well advanced for the third biennial meeting of the World's Woman's Christian Tmperance Union in London. It will be held beginning June 19 in Queen's Hall, Langham Place, under the presidency of Miss Frances Willard. The convention, it is stated, will be one of widespread importance in the work that women are accomplishing for the betterment of the world.

British women are displaying the greatest interest in the convention, which will be held at the time of the National Council of the British W.C.T.U., under the presidency of Lady Somerset, when some hundreds of delegates are expected to be in London.

Representatives are coming from many lands and with the large contingent from the United States, it is expected that the occasion of the world's meeting will be the most important which has yet taken place in London relating to the temperance cause and temperance reforms.

A "HYPNOTIC CASE."

Fake Correspondents Upset by a Supreme Court Decision.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

TOPEKA (Kan.,) April 6.—The Supreme Court today affirmed the verdict of murder arrived at in the District Court of Summer county last fall, in the case of Anderson Gray. Fake correspondents have made this case famous as a great hypnotic case. The facts in the matter are that Thomas McDonald shot Thomas Patton near Wellington last May. He was arrested and charged with murder. Anderson Gray was also arrested, charged with inciting the deed. McDonald was acquitted on the ground that Patton had been intimate with his wife. Gray was convicted and appealed to the Supreme Court, which today decided against him.

The story was that McDonald was alleged to have been hypnotized by Gray to commit the murder. There was, in fact, no such allegation, and the question of hypnotism never came up in any connection.

DRIVEN FROM WORK.

A Non-union Miner Ushered Out of Town.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WALLACE (Idaho,) April 6.—Last night J. J. Mills, a miner employed in the Gem mine on Canyon Creek, was driven from his work by six masked men, armed with revolvers. They took him down the canyon, about half a mile below Gem, where they left him, telling him never to return. Mills has a family and has lived in Wallace eight years. No cause is assigned for the treatment, except that he is not a union man.

The men are supposed to belong to the gang that murdered John Kneebone at the Gem mine last July. The Sheriff was promptly notified, but no arrests have been made, as identification is difficult.

The Terra Cotta Strike.

PERTH AMBOY (N. J.) April 6.—The strike in the terra cotta works at Spa Springs has been settled. The men are being paid a portion of their wages and the receiver says they will be paid in full as soon as possible.

[COAST RECORD.]

AN UNGODLY TOWN.

Forty-two Preachers at Oakland Excited.

They are Liable to Arrest and Fine for Talking About Salvation.

Editor Blake's Assailant Found—The Carson Mint—Thurston Off to Honolulu—Resignation of a State Board.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

OAKLAND, April 6.—The forty-two ministers who began holding street-corner revivals, under the leadership of Evangelist Varey, are violating a city ordinance, which requires all persons taking part in any public street meeting to first obtain a written permission from the Mayor. The ordinance was passed during the expiring hours of the recent Council, on March 20 last, and was signed the following day by Mayor Pardee. It has, therefore, only been in effect for two weeks, and many of the city officials have not yet become aware of its provisions.

The legislators did not have the ministers in view when the law was passed. For years the streets of Oakland have been the favorite ground for all the quacks and fakirs on the Coast. Nightly the different corners are packed and the streets obstructed. The situation was aggravated by the Industrial Army haranguers last winter. To suppress such gatherings, protests were made to the Council by citizens, and it finally passed an ordinance that was sweeping in its effects. The ministers are much excited over the prospect of being arrested and fined, and Rev. C. H. Hobart called on the Mayor and Chief of Police about the matter.

Mayor Davie had not heard of the new ordinance, which required his written permission before any one could legally speak on the streets. "I told Rev. Hobart," said he, "that as long as the ministers conducted themselves lawfully and quietly and used no riotous language, and did not obstruct the streets or the sidewalks, they could talk as much as they pleased."

The ordinance passed by the City Council on March 20 last was shown to the Mayor, and he read it attentively. "Such an ordinance is an outrage," he exclaimed, "and clearly unconstitutional. The right to free speech is what is guaranteed us in the Constitution made by our forefathers. It is what blood was spilled for, and for a little Council sitting in solemn conclave in the city of Oakland to pass such a statute is ridiculous. It is an insulting attempt to abridge the sacred rights of a free people. I shall pay no attention to it."

City Attorney Pierson and ex-City Attorney Johnson do not agree with Mayor Davie as to the unconstitutionality of the ordinance.

"The ordinance is constitutional," said Johnson. "No attempt is made in the ordinance to abridge the right of free speech. If any one wants to talk to the public let him hire a hall or go out on an empty lot and set his mouth off. No ordinance could constitutionally stop him under such conditions, but it is an entirely different manner when one stands on a corner."

Chief of Police Schaffer said that there had been numerous complaints made to the police on account of the obstruction of the streets. "I don't think these church people are right in expecting us to bear with them in breaking the law. Of course, they are out to do good and all that, but the preachers should not expect to be favored more than any other class."

HE TALKED TOO MUCH.

The Detectives Find the Man Who Shot Editor Blake.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—George Clark, alias Harry Hark, was today booked for assault to murder, the detectives being convinced that he is the assailant of Walter Blake, the Stockton newspaper man, whom a footpad tried to rob and eventually shot, near the Palace Hotel three weeks ago. Clark fits exactly the description of the man who shot Blake. Although he says he has been in the city only five days, the police have traced his movements for weeks, and have worked up a bad criminal record against him. Hark was questioned about the shooting of Blake, but denied all knowledge of it. Capt. Lees was not satisfied, however, nad further research has proved the correctness of his theory. He has since gathered up evidence which fastens the crime on Clarke.

He has learned that Clarke and Patterson left a saloon south of Market street a few moments before the crime. They said they were going to turn a trick. About 12 o'clock they returned, Patterson being the first to appear. Shortly afterward Clarke came in, and the former upbraided him for having shot Blake.

"You had no right to shoot that man," he said. "I don't believe in harming anybody."

"Well, I'll shoot anybody who hits me over the head with a club," replied Clarke. "He is a man of the world, and ought to know enough to throw up his hands when I ordered him to do so."

EXAMINING SURVEYORS.

The State Board Resigns Because it is a Failure.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The members of the State Board of Examining Surveyors have decided to resign in a body, for they think their organization as it at present exists is a failure. They were formed for the purpose of examining applicants who desired to adopt surveying as a profession and of issuing licenses to any successful applicant who might be examined. There is no law, however, compelling persons to pass the board examinations, and so it frequently happens that men who have failed to pass had themselves licensed by application to other surveyors, not members of the board.

The board, as a whole, has written a letter to Gov. Budd, asking that they be discharged and giving the reasons which impel them to resign. S. Harrison Smith, Fred Eaton and L. F. Bassett comprise the board.

THE "BEAR FIGHT."

Not a Marker to the Row Sculptor Tilden Has on Hand.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The artists of this city are thoroughly enraged against the directors and superintendent of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at Berkeley. Douglas Tilden, the world-famous sculptor, is getting ready to go to law with the asylum people, who have in their possession Tilden's bronze group, "The Bear Fight," have threatened to sell it to pay an ancient debt of the sculptor to one of the asylum funds.

Tilden is a mute and was graduated from the asylum. He showed such exceptional talent for sculpture that the proceeds of one of the asylum funds was devoted to sending him to Paris to continue his studies. Since then he has achieved a world-wide fame. He is ranked as one of America's representative sculptors.

"The Bear Fight," a magnificent bronze, was on exhibition at the World's Fair and called out a great deal of favorable comment. A short time ago the authorities of the Art Association asked Tilden to exhibit the group at the forthcoming spring exhibition in the Hopkins Academy. He agreed, a pedestal was constructed and a huge dray sent over to the asylum to secure the group.

The dray came back empty. The pedestal is unoccupied. Superintendent Wilkinson sent word that the bronze could not be removed until Tilden had paid the asylum $2200 of indebtedness. Since then Tilden has received a notice that the group would be sold at auction if the debt is not paid by the 1st of May. Tilden has authorized his brother, Augustus Tilden, an attorney, to contest the matter in the courts.

When Tilden was sent to Paris he was given money from the Durham fund to pay his expenses. He signed notes for $1700 and later borrowed $500 more. To obtain the latter amount he had to surrender the group of statuary as security for the original $1700. Tilden values the "Bear Fight" at $10,000. The Durham fund was the bequest of a rich citizen of Chico, and is supposed to be used in helping along students who show unusual talent.

THE CHINESE VOTE.

Native Sons with Pigtails Who Will Dabble in Politics.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—A political club is being formed in this city by several Chinese who have the right to vote and the bosses behind it expect to make it several hundred strong by the next election. Ning Gun and Loeng Chung, two native-born Chinese, have established headquarters on Clay street, where they have installed a political club under the guise of Native Sons. On the door is a sign reading: "Chinese Native Sons' Association, Confucius Parlor." This club numbers at present about fifty members and there are said to be 2000 American-born Chinese here that are entitled to vote and who will join the club.

About fifty Chinese voted at the last election, and the Australian ballot has no terrors for them. Practical politicians are scheming as to the possibility of buying Chinese votes in blocks of 2000 and utilizing them in a manner that will overthrow any majority that white American citizens may give a candidate.

A REGULAR FIEND.

Thomas Powell Shoots His Father-in-law and Then Clubs Him.

KALAMA (Wash.,) April 6.—The killing of Homer Strait by Thomas Powell, his son-in-law, shows the murder to have been the coldest-blooded one in the history of Conlits county. The men had had a lawsuit over a piece of land, in which Strait won. Last Monday Strait and a neighbor named Piper, while near Strait's house, were met by Powell and Strait's wife, who has been living apart from him. The woman accosted Strait with the remark that she had a crow to pick with him. Powell then began cursing Strait, and, drawing his pistol, fired. The bullet passed through Strait's body, just above his stomach.

Strait tried to knock the pistol out of Powell's hand, but the latter succeeded in firing four more shots, none of which took effect. All this time the woman was pounding Strait over the head with an ox-goad, tearing his scalp at every stroke. Piper finally separated the men and started home with Strait. Powell then seized the ox-goad, and, running up to Strait, beat him into insensibility.

CARSON'S SENSATION.

Arrests to be Made Next Week—Unfounded Stories.

CARSON (Nev.,) April 6.—There were no new developments in the mint shortage. Arrests are expected to be made next week.

DISCREDITED REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The officials of the Mint Bureau and Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department utterly discredit the story sent out by a news association that the shortage in the Carson mint will reach $500,000. They say they have no information to show that the shortage is more than $90,000, as stated in the Associated Press dispatch yesterday. They also discredit the report that the San Francisco Mining Association has asked to have all Carson City gold coins recalled; saying no such information has been received, and that there has been no gold coin at the Carson mint since May 1, 1893. All coinage prior to that time at the mint, as other mints, is regularly tested by the government assay commission.

A PROPER DECISION.

The Supreme Court Insists on Safeguards for Electric Wires.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Giovanni Girandi, a dishwasher in a San Jose restaurant, was sent to the roof of his employer's house one stormy night in 1891 to secure some signs. While on the roof he ran into some electric wires and was badly burned. He sued the Electric Improvement Company of San Jose for damages and obtained judgment. Then the company took an appeal. Today the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court.

The Supreme Court says: "It is the duty of those making a profit from the use of so dangerous an element as electricity to use the utmost care to prevent injury to any class of people composing the public. They must protect those possessing less than ordinary knowledge of the character of the commodity."

SHE CUT HERSELF.

Humiliation of a Colored Prima Donna in Wicked 'Frisco.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Mme. Edwards, the prima donna of the McAdoo Colored Opera Company, arrived here April 2, and before she sailed for Australia today commenced suit against the proprietors of the Golden West Hotel to recover $299.99. The prima donna engaged rooms at the Golden West Hotel and had occupied them but a couple of hours when the proprietors informed her that they objected to her color, and that she would have to vacate. In her complaint the lady says: "When the clerk came up to tell me to leave I was engaged in trimming my corns, and when interrupted I so cut my finger and my little toe that I can hardly walk, and cannot wear a glove upon my hand. I can never express the humiliation I felt. I was degraded, and my mental faculties left me."

Justice Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The jury in the United States District Court, where the strikers, Mayne and Cassidy, have been on trial, came into court this morning and reported no hope of agreeing on a verdict. They stood ten in favor of conviction and two for acquittal, the two being F. B. Wellington and R. A. Bourne. The jury was discharged, after being out nine hours.

It is not believed the government will try Mayne and Cassidy again. The trial just ended cost the government $30,000, and the United States Attorney does not think the offense serious enough to warrant another trial now. It is not believed any of the 250 other strikers will be brought to trial.

The Y. M. C. A. Conference.

SANTA CRUZ, April 6.—At the Northern California district conference of the Y.M.C.A. today the following officers were elected: Dr. H. C. Hayes, president; Dr. J. P. Parker and F. L. Wharff, vice-presidents; G. L. Elkens, secretary. Addresses were delivered as follows: D. G. Collins, on "The Mind;" H. L. Dietz, Jr., on "The Body;" D. P. Barrows, on "Now to the State Convention;" Secretary Spears, on "Some New Ideas About Extension Work." The delegates will take charge of the services in the churches tomorrow morning.

Violated the Street Ordinance.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Mayor Sutro this morning swore to warrants charging E. R. Vining, general manager, and J. L. Willcutt, secretary of the Market-street railway system, with misdemeanor in tearing up O'Farrell street near Devisadero and laying a track thereon without giving notice to the Board of Supervisors.

Vining and Willcutt were not taken to jail, but were given $150 each cash bail.

Plouf Says He Will Live.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—"Dr." J. E. Plouf, the patent-medicine vender, who was shot last Saturday afternoon by J. L. McGaughey, on Market street, was living at 1 p. m., but his physicians declare that his recovery is impossible. Plouf still asserts that he will live.

Died at the Wheel.

STOCKTON, April 6.—As the steamer Captain Weber was en route from San Francisco to Stockton at 2 o'clock this morning, Wheelman Albert Hansen dropped dead of apoplexy. Hansen was to have been married to an Oakland girl in six weeks.

Thurston Leaves for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, sailed today for Honolulu. He stated that the date of his return is very uncertain, and that he has received no news from Washington since his departure from the capital.

Diphtheria Epidemic.

DECOTO, April 6.—Diphtheria has broken out in Washington township, mainly at Irvington, Mission San Jose and Centerville. A number of deaths are reported. The disease is spreading; schools are closed and a quarantine established.

Budd, Trout and Nature.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Gov. Budd has decided to spend his summer vacation, which commences June 1, in the Yosemite Valley, and will occupy most of his time fishing for the beautiful speckled trout that abound in the waters of the valley.

Wet Goods Burned.

SANTA CRUZ, April 6.—G. A. Brania's residence at Vine Hill, in the cellar of which was 500 gallons of wine, was destroyed yesterday afternoon. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The loss was $4000, with small insurance.

One or 'Tother.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Gerald Cullen has brought suit to recover property deeded to his wife, upon condition that she live with him. Now that she has deserted him, he sues for the return of a lot on Kearney street.

Sixth Regiment Encampment.

SANTA CRUZ, April 6.—Col. Fairbanks, Col. Whitton and other officers, with Col. Merton, will be here tomorrow to make arrangements for the camp of the Sixth Regiment, N.G.C., in this city during the summer.

Crops Ruined by Frost.

WALNUT CREEK, April 6.—Reports received from the large fruit-growers in this vicinity state that the frost damaged the crops. One hundred tons of apricots have been ruined at the A. L. Bancroft ranch.

An Erratic Man's Shot.

STOCKTON, April 6.—George Tewess, an erratic young fellow, made an attempt to kill James A. Kelly, a prominent real estate agent, at 11 o'clock this forenoon. He entered Kelly's office and fired a shot at him from a 38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver. The ball grazed his hat. Tewess then fled, but was apprehended by an officer and lodged in jail. He married a cousin of Kelly's, and he accused the real estate man of defrauding him out of some property.

San Francisco Port Wardens.

SACRAMENTO, April 6.—Gov. Budd today apointed the following wardens for San Francisco: Nelson Provost, H. R. Atwood and P. J. Harvey, vice J. W. Gage, A. J. Martin and B. J. Watson, terms expired.

Ran into a Wire.

CARSON (Nev.,) April 6.—The jury in the case of Louis Engler vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company for injuries received from running into a fallen wire, has given a verdict of $15,000.

State Bureau of Highways.

SACRAMENTO, April 6.—Gov. Budd today appointed J. S. Maude of Riverside, R. C. Irvine of Sacramento and Marsden Manson of San Francisco members of the State Bureau of Highways.

REORGANIZED SAINTS.

A Gathering of Mormons from New England and Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.,) April 6.—In their new stone church at Independence, the members of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints met in annual conference today. It will last ten days. About six hundred members are present. The conference was called to order by Elder Alexander Smith. He at once read a resolution that Joseph Smith, son of the great prophet, act as first vice-president of the present conference. It was adopted without debate and the venerable head of the reorganized church, Joseph Smith, Jr., assumed charge. F. L. Sheely of Massachusetts, M. H. Bond of Pennsylvania and Robert Elden of Missouri were named as a committee on credentials. The hymn "Redeemer of Israel" was sung by the choir and thus the conference was formally opened. The reports of the Committee on Credentials developed that there was no dispute as to the delegates. At noon the conference adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

It will be some time before the conference reaches the interesting part of its work. Revelations of the gravest import are expected, but the hereditary head of the church will be too busy for a few days to pay much attention to this particular feature of the conference. There are delegations from the New England States, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from Canada, Great Britain and Australia.

The afternoon session, like that of the morning, was devoted to clearing up the press of business which had accumulated since the last conference a year ago.

The report of the special Committee on Marriage and Divorce was also submitted. Up to the present time the Saints have had no laws in their church governing divorces. The report recommends the scriptural injunction regarding the "putting away" of wife or husband. No definite action was taken and the whole matter was referred to the Saints generally for consideration until the next conference.

At Cleveland, O., Charles Heatherne, who sued the Baltimore and Ohio Railway for $100,000 for the loss of both his legs and the crushing of an arm in a collision in Indiana, was awarded $30,000 by the jury, after three hours' deliberation yesterday.

HEARTLESS WRETCHES.

THE DOVER TRAIN-ROBBERS DO MORE CRIME.

After Escaping from the Deputies They Rob and Murder a Lone Preacher—Posse of Farmers in Pursuit.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.,) April 6.—A special to the Star from Hennessy, Okla., says that the three Dover train-robbers are still at large. One has disappeared, and is supposed to have died from wounds received at the hands of the United States Marshal on Thursday. Last evening the remainder of the gang escaped from the brush, where they were surrounded by deputies, and went to the house of Rev. Godfrey, a Baptist preacher. And demanded supper. After obtaining it, they robbed the preacher of his money and valuables and took two of his best horses and ran away. After the robbers had gone Godfrey mounted another horse and started in pursuit. His body was found this morning, about five miles from home. It was riddled with bullets.

The farmers have organized a posse of about one hundred, and, with the deputy marshals, are giving the outlaws a close chase. They are now in Gloss Mountains, where good hiding-places can be found. If the posse can locate them, there is not the slightest doubt that there will be a hanging to the nearest tree. Godfrey leaves a widow and several children.

ONE OF THE DALTON GANG.

HENNESSY (Okla.,) April 6.—The dead robber has been identified as one of the old Dalton gang and one of the men who held up the Santa Fe train at Silvia, Kan., last November. The description tallies, even to marks on his hand, his teeth and a rupture, which was attended by a physician in Kansas just before the hold-up at Silvia.

JUMPED TO FAME.

Venezuela May Erect a Statue to ex-Congressman Livingston.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Advices from Venezuela state that ex-Congressman Livingston of Georgia is the hero of the day there and that it will not be surprising if his statute were erected on the public square at Caracas, alongside that of President Monroe, as an exponent of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Livingston introduced the resolution which passed Congress directing the State Department to intercede between Great Britain and Venezuela for a settlement of their troubles. He also made a speech on the subject, sounding the Monroe dostrine. The speech it seems, struck a popular chord in Venezuela.

The Oregon Short Line.

ST. PAUL, April 6.—United States Circuit Judge Sanborn today issued an order to show cause why a separate receiver should be appointed for the Oregon Short Line. The order issued to the trustees of the mortgaged bonds of the Oregon Short Line and the Utah Northern Railroad companies and to the receivers of the Union Pacific. The order is made returnable May 1 and in case they succeed in showing cause the appointment of John M. Egan as a separate receiver will be nullified.

Postoffice Inspector McMeichan of Denver received a dispatch yesterday from Inspector Waterbury at Williams, Ariz., saying that John Lyons, leader of the gang of highway robbers, burglars and safe-crackers, which has been terrorizing the authorities of Arizona for a year past, has been convicted of robbing the postoffice at Williams, and will receive a long sentence. Inspector Waterbury says that the prisoner is one of the shrewdest thieves in the country.



320 SOUTH SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES.

During La Fiesta week visitors to our city will find the mammoth drug establishment of the Owl Drug Co. one of the points of interest, a drug emporium in its appointments far ahead of any similar establishment in America, where only the best drugs and medicines that money will buy are dispensed in all departments. After visiting our establishment we are satisfied your decision will be that there is only one real drug store in Southern California.

To our out-of-town patrons who contemplate a visit to our city we extend a cordial invitation to make The Owl their headquarters while in Los Angeles, and, if agreeable, such patrons may have their letters addressed in our care.

The Owl Drug Co., Los Angeles, delivers drugs and medicines free of express charges to any railroad point within 100 miles of Los Angeles when purchases amount to $5.00 or over, providing orders are accompanied with the money.

Goods delivered free in Pasadena whether purchase is 25c or $25. Send for catalogue.

HOTELS— Resorts and Cafes.

SANTA CATALINA

ISLAND IN WINTER,

HOTEL METROPOLE, AVALON.

The inn at Little Harbor, the celebrated island stage-road and the popular coast excursions opened February 1, 1895. A delightful visit.

Hotel service second to none; scenery, climate and other natural attractions of the island during the winter months are unapproached; excellent wild goat shooting; the bays teem with fish of every variety; the upland scenery, as viewed from the stage route, defies description.

Santa Catalina is indorsed by the traveling public as possessing attractions superior to any locality on the Pacific Coast.

Regular steamer service as per railroad time tables in Los Angeles daily papers; only 3½ hours from Los Angeles.

Do not fail to obtain full information from the BANNING COMPANY, 222 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal. Illustrated pamphlets mailed to any address. The Wilmington Transportation Company's ocean passenger steamer Falcon will make daily trips, Sundays excepted. The company reserves the right to change steamers and days of sailing without notice.

THE ABBOTSFORD INN—

—Corner Eighth and Hope Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

Pre-eminently a most attractive, sunny and comfortable Tourists Hotel. One hundred rooms, single or en suite.

ALL NEW AND MODERN APPOINTMENTS.

Incandescent light; steam radiator in EVERY ROOM. American Plan Exclusively. By J. J. MARTIN & SON.

SUNSHINE, FLOWERS, HEALTH, PLEASURE, SURF BATHING, MUSIC, BEAUTIFUL ROMANTIC DRIVES.

Santa Barbara, California.

THE ARLINGTON HOTEL.

NEW MANAGEMENT; FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY DETAIL. WRITE OR TELEGRAPH. ADDRESS, GATY & DUNN.

NEW MORRIS HOUSE,

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

Under new management. House newly and thoroughly renovated. First-class in every respect.

Sample-room for commercial men. Free bus to and from trains and steamers. Rates $1.25 to $2.00.

JOHN BRENNAN, Proprietor.

HORTON HOUSE, San Diego, Cal.

W. E. HADLEY, Proprietor.

Do you want a HOME for the winter? The Horton House is the place. Rates to suit all comers. Give us a trial.

HOTEL MENTONE.

If you have rheumatism, or any throat trouble, go to Hotel Mentone at the highest point on the Kite-shaped track, at eastern limit of Redlands.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS—THE FAMOUS WINTER RESORT OF Southern California; hotel first-class; lighted by electricity; heated by hot water from springs; overlooks San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands; bus leaves Arrowhead Station 12:35 and 4 p.m.; San Bernardino 3:15 p.m. Postoffice and telephone at Springs. City office, Coulter's Dry Goods Store.

THE CALIFORNIA SECOND AND HILL STREETS. CENTRALLY LOCATED, first-class family hotel in city; American plan; suites with bath; rates $2 50 per day and up; special rates to families. SMITH & WYLIE, Props.

ARGYLE SECOND AND OLIVE; FIRST CLASS HOME; NEAR BUSINESS CENTRE on electric car line; sunny rooms, dairy and fruit, products from our ranch; terms reasonable. W. A. NIMOCKS, owner and proprietor.

HOLBECK HOTEL CAFE AND GRILL ROOM. EASTERN AND CALIFORNIA OYSTERS AND CLAMS ON SH...

HOTEL LINCOLN SECOND AND HILL—FAMILY HOTEL; APPOINTMENTS perfect; electric cars to all points. THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

HOTEL SAN GABRIEL EAST SAN GABRIEL—BEST FAMILY HOTEL; Terms $10 per week and up. A. D. STRICKER, Prop.

GRAND PACIFIC 423 AND 425 S. SPRING ST., FINEST SUNNY ROOMS AT REASONABLE RATES. A very warm house. Meals at moderate prices.

GRAND VIEW MONROVIA FAMOUS "GEM OF THE FOOTHILLS." FIRST-class; tourist parties a specialty. A. W. ETTER, Manager.

HOTEL RAMONA COR. SPRING AND THIRD STREETS. EUROPEAN PLAN. New management. Rates moderate. F. B. MALLORY, Prop.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; ADULTS; FIRST-class home. 214 W. SIXTH.

PERSONALS— Business.

PERSONAL—RED RICE'S—WHEN EVENTS crowd us it is natural to take others into our confidence to share our joys or sorrows. We now want you, the good people of the sunland to know that we have made some rare good buys and are prepared to give you a feast in good things; as you pass along N. Main st. look at our window display; we think you will say it is one of the prettiest you ever saw; it will pay to go blocks to see hundreds of lovely Bohemian vases, some of them just too sweet for anything; fancy cups and saucers, plates and sets; rare gifts in the finest art porcelain and china, all to be sold for less than wholesale cost; a chance to get something awful nice very cheap. Then again we got hold of some genuine Angora rugs (not the cheap, ill-smelling goods, but sweet, perfect goods) that we can sell for half value; to see them is to want them; there is no other house in town that has such nice goods in either of the above lines; then further, you know that if you get them of us it will be at prices much less than regular, for we are bargain hunters for bargain hunters. You know in furniture we claim to save you about ¼; others may boast to sell special articles at very low figures, but at our place all are bargains; you are sure to get what you buy; there is no misrepresentation and but one price. It is our boast that a child can buy of us just as cheaply as the shrewdest bargain hunter. We are not for sale, but our goods are at very low prices; we have some fairly good bedroom sets for $8 and $10; some pretty ash sets for $13 and $15; cheval sets for $16; fine oak, cherry and walnut sideboards, $12 to $20; rochers and easy chairs from $1.50 to $15; lounges and chairs full cheaper than you can get so good goods elsewhere. Buying for cash in great quantities, having many years of experience in catering to your wants, we are beyond competition; we can now say we have most everything in stock needed in the household; stoves, tinware, crockery, furniture, everything. We are ready for you; come to us and we will do you good. THE RED RICE FURNITURE CO., 351-353 N. Main St. N. B. We are over stocked with folding beds and chiffoniers; will sell some very, very cheap. 7

PERSONAL—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. A woman by the name of Jeffres is selling a ladies' tailor system under the name of Jeffres & Co.; said system is an infringement on the Morse ladies' tailor system and signs; all parties are warned not to purchase, sell or use them, as all parties using, selling or offering to sell same will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. For further information call on my general agent, 229 W. Second. C. CURTIS MORSE. 7

PERSONAL— RALPHS BROS. —GOLD BAR Flour, 90c; City Flour, 70c; brown Sugar, 23 lbs. $1; granulated Sugar, 21 lbs. $1; 5 lbs. Rice, 5 lbs. Sago or Tapioca, 25c; 2 cans Tomatoes, 15c; 7 bars German Family Soap, 25c; 2 pkts. Breakfast Gem, 15c; 7 lbs. rolled Wheat or Oats, 25c; can Salmon, 10c; 3 cans Corn, 25c; 5 boxes Sardines, 25c; 5 gal. Gasoline, 75c; Coal Oil, 70c; 3 cans Oysters, 25c; Lard, 10 lbs., 75c; Eagle Milk, 15c. 601 S. SPRING ST., cor. Sixth. Tel. 516.

PERSONAL—GROCERIES AT CUT RATES—Fresh-roasted Java and Mocha, 35c; Rio, 25c; can pigs' feet, 15c; deviled ham, 5c; 3 cans corn, 25c; table plums, 10c; 4 cans oysters, 25c; can cocoa, 15c; 5 lbs. good tea, $1; 5 lbs. prunes, 25c; 3 lbs. cherries, 25c; 8 lbs. pears, 25c; 10 lbs. cornmeal, 20c; 50 lbs. flour, 85c; 10 lbs. lard, 75c; pork, 9½c; bacon, 11c. ECONOMIC STORES, 305 S. Spring st.

PERSONAL—REMOVAL TO 619 S. BROADWAY—Screen doors, $1.25; window screens to order, 70c; ironing boards, 40c; stepladders, 20c foot; office desks, $3; painters' trestles, $3. ADAMS & SHELDON, Carpenturz. Tel. 966.

PERSONAL — MRS. PARKER, PALMIST; life-reading from the cradle to the grave. Take University car to Forrester ave. and Hoover st., go west on Forrester 3 blocks to Vine st., second house on VINE west of Vermont ave.

PERSONAL —LOUISE H. PHELPS, SPECIALIST on the diseases of scalp; grows hair on bald heads; testimonials from the leading citizens of Los Angeles and Pasadena; consultation free. 114 N. SPRING. 7

PERSONAL—LADIES, YOUR OLD HATS made new; dyed, cleaned and reshaped in the latest styles, 50c; fancy straw edges for sale. STRAW WORKS, 454 S. Spring st., between Fourth and Fifth. 7

PERSONAL—CAN YOU AFFORD TO PAY your tailor $35 for a suit when we sell you the same thing for $15? MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS, 223 W. Second st., between Spring and Broadway.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISfits and un alled-for clothing at less than half your tailor's prices at MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS, 223 W. Second, between Spring and Broadway.

PERSONAL — DID YOU KNOW THAT there is a free exhibition at 251 N. MAIN of a new process by which you can do your cooking the most convenient, economical and clean way? 7

PERSONAL — ARCHITECTS; EISEN & HUNT, 424 Stimson Bldg. Tel. 261.

PERSONAL— Business.

PERSONAL— PALMISTRY; 1 HAND READ free; every hidden mystery revealed; life read from cradle to grave without a mistake; 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., 111½ W. THIRD. 21

PERSONAL—MISS FINLEY HAS REMOVED to 314 W. SEVENTH ST., where she is permanently located and will receive her old customers in the dressmaking line. 7

PERSONAL—WILL PARTY WHO HIRED piano of Gilbert L. Dennison, address J, box 96, TIMES OFFICE? Bought piano September, 1894; cannot locate it. 7

PERSONAL—$3.50 FOR ALL-WOOL CASSImere pants, worth $7. At MISFIT CLOTHING PORLARS, 223 W. Second st., between Spring and Broadway.

PERSONAL—LADIES TREATED FOR THE head and hair; also complexion and development. LOUISE H. PHELPS, Specialist, 114 N. Spring. 7

PERSONAL—IF YOU ARE BALDHEADED see LOUISE H. PHELPS Scalp Specialist; consultation and examination free. 114 N. Spring. 7

PERSONAL—LADIES' MISFIT STORE; THE highest price paid for ladies' misfit and second-hand clothes. 646 S. SPRING. Send postal.

PERSONAL—MRS. NETTIE HARRISON'S fine cosmetics on sale; hairdressing and manicuring, 25c each at 321 W. SECOND ST. 7

PERSONAL— FOR LA FIESTA, TWO WINdows for rent on S. Spring st. to see the parades. Inquire 321½ S. SPRING ST., room 7. 7

PERSONAL—RICHARD'S STEAM CARPET-cleaning, refitting and laying. JOHN H. RICHARDS, 120 N. Spring st. Tel. 1342. 7

PERSONAL—LADY WILL BUY LADIES' OR children's garments that can be fixed over. Address J, box 90, TIMES OFFICE. 7

PERSONAL—MORRIS PAYS HIGHEST CASH price for gents' cast-off clothing; send postal. 111½ COMMERCIAL ST.

PERSONAL— F. G. PRUSSORD, PROFESsional nurse and masseur, removed to Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Tel. 1671.

PERSONAL—DRESSMAKER; STYLISH DEsigner and fitter; prices low. 329 S. SPRING ST. 10

PERSONAL—HATS TRIMMED FOR 25c; made hats, $1.25, at 321 W. SECOND ST. 7

SPECIAL NOTICES—

NOTICE—WE CAN BUILD COTTAGES FOR $100 a room; size of room 12x12 feet, height of ceiling 10 feet; 2 porches and 1 chimney included; house to be painted and plastered 2 coats; can build on installment plan and furnish lot for parties making a small payment down; will furnish all necessary plans and specifications; estimates given on all classes of building. Address P. box 92, TIMES OFFICE, and we will call on you.

JERSEY BUTTER, FRESH FROM THE creameries daily; A1 table butter, 25c square; best dairy, 30c; choicest creamery, full 2 lbs., 40c; cooking butter, 5 rolls (3½ lbs.,) 25c; fresh eggs, etc.; special whipping cream; free delivery. Tel. 244. FAIRVIEW CREAMERY, 448 S. Spring st., next Cottage Bakery. 7

THE FINEST 30-ACRE FOOTHILL ORANGE grove in Southern California for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for Los Angeles income property. COOK & PEARSONS, 244 S. Broadway. 23

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between Leone Shoo and Ho Ming is this day, April 4, 1895, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at 343 Apablasa st., Leone Shoo having bought the entire interest of Ho Ming in the On Hai Co. 7

LOS ANGELES COUNCIL NO. 1189, ROYAL Arcanum meets at 245 S. SPRING ST. every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. E. P. Fuller, regent; G. L. Davidson, secretary. Visiting members are invited to meet with us.

OPIUM, MORPHINE AND COCAINE HABIT successfully treated; no failures; no hindrances from business; consultation strictly confidential; hours 1:30 to 5 p.m. GEORGE C. SOMERS, M.D., 304 Stimson Block.

DR. CUMMINS B. JONES. Rooms 106 and 107 Stimson Block. Residence, southeast Corner Flower and 23d sts. Telephones: Office 460; residence, West 41. 7

FRICKER & ESDEN FOR CHOICEST DELIcacies, smoked salmon, halibut, sturgeon, Yarmouth bloaters, cooked and smoked meats. MOTT MARKET, Main st. Tel. 1304.

CHAS. G. VAN FLEET, H. M. RUSSELL, H. M. RUSSELL & CO., 149 S. Broadway.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, BIRTHmarks, etc., permanently removed by electricity. MRS. SHINNICK, 217 Broadway.

DRINK CORONADO WATER, PUREST ON earth. W. L. WHEDON, Ag't, 114 W. First.

LOS ANGELES NURSERY—BEST STOCK, lowest prices. 346 S. BROADWAY. 14

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 958 to 966 BUENA VISTA ST.

CIRCULATION.

Sworn Weekly Statement of the Circulation of the Los Angeles Times.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

Personally appeared before me, H. G. Otis, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily circulation records and daily pressroom reports of the office show that the bona fide editions of The Times for each day of the week ended March 30, 1895, were as follows:

Sunday,	March	24	19,600
Monday,	"	25	13,850
Tuesday,	"	26	13,775
Wednesday,	"	27	13,725
Thursday,	"	28	13,775
Friday,	"	29	13,780
Saturday,	"	30	14,000

Total **102,505**
Gross daily average **14,643**
(Signed) H. G. OTIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of March, 1895.
(Seal) J. C. OLIVER,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

NOTE.—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper. The above aggregate, viz., **102,505** copies, issued by us during the seven days of the past week, would, if apportioned on the basis of a six-day evening paper, give a daily average circulation for each week-day of **17,084** copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past several years. Advertisers have the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time.

The gross daily average circulation of THE TIMES for January, 1895—14,687 copies, shows a gain of 118.3 per cent. over the daily average—6713 copies—for the month of August, 1890, the month of "The strike that failed."

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LINERS.

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

CHURCH NOTICES—
And Society Meetings.

THE FIRST SPIRITUAL SOCIETY (Incorporated) meets as usual at New Music Hall, 231 S. Spring st., every Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.; children's lyceum, at 1 oclock. Mrs. R. Cowell of Oakland, Cal., the grand inspirational speaker and platform test medium, will appear at this hall afternoon and evening. The board of directors desire to extend thanks to all persons who in any way contributed toward making the anniversary celebration of last Sunday a success. All members of the society will please be present and remain after the exercises today, as there are officers to elect. 7

HARMONIST CHURCH (PROGRESSIVE Thinkers) will meet at Grand Army Hall, 610½ S. Spring st., 10:30 a.m.; school of philosophy, 3:30 p.m., subject, "Spirits of the Word," by Rev. Knapp; 7:30 p.m., introductory sermon on "The Apostolic Church," by Dr. Clark, pastor, followed by Rev. Dr. Sivartha, primate of Harmonist Church, on the subject, "Have Christians Accepted Christ?" All invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION will meet in Illinois Hall, 9:30 a. m., Sunday-school; 11 a.m., and 7:30 p.m., preaching by Rev. B. E. Howard, pastor; 3 p.m., Junior Y.P.S.C.E.; 6:20 p.m., Senior Y.P.S.C.E. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:45 p.m., in Y.M.C.A. Hall, 209 S. Broadway. 7

AT ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ON Olive st., Palm Sunday. The rector, the Rev. John Gray, preaches today at 11 o'clock; full choral evensong will be at 7:30 p.m., and at the offertory Marion Wigmore will sing "The Palms."

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITISTS MEET Sundays at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. at Pythian Castle, 118½ S. Spring st. Prof. H. M. Carlton will speak, "Proofs of Spirit Presence." An admission fee of 10c will be charged in the evening.

CHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) CORNER Flower and Pico sts. Alfred S. Clark, rector; residence, 1370 Figueroa st. Services 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.; Sunday-school 9:45 a.m. Strangers invited. Electric cars pass door.

REV. ANSELM BROWN, A.M., PRINCIPAL of Collegiate School for Boys and Young Men in this city, will preach for the Second United Presbyterian Church at 11 a.m. in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. Bldg. 7

THE TRUTHSEEKERS, 107½ N. MAIN ST. Mediums' meeting, 2:30, 10c; circles, 3:30 p.m.; evening at 7:30 Miss Allen of Summerland will deliver trance lecture; tests given; admission free; all are welcome. 7

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY — FREE lecture this evening at 7:45 o'clock at Blavatsky Hall, 431½ S. Spring st., subject, "Attainment to Higher Levels," by Mrs. Emily Penning. 7

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-day Saints. Services will be held by Elders John R. Smith and M. H. Thomas at hall, No. 245 S. Spring, every Sunday at 2 p.m. All invited. 7

FIRST UNVERSALIST CHURCH, CALEDONIA Hall, 119½ S. Spring st. Preaching 11 a.m.; Sunday school 12:15 p.m. Pastor, Rev. A. A. Rice. Subject, "Living Creeds." 7

IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. Tenth and Pearl sts. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Chichester, will preach at 11 a.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at 6:30 p.m. Everybody welcome. 7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BIBLE CLASS, formerly held at Grand Army Hall, will meet in future on Sundays at 330½ S. BROADWAY, at 11 a.m.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, CORNER of Eighth and Flower sts. Sermon at 11 a.m., "Christ Our King." Song service at 7:30 p.m. 7

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — SERVICES 10:30 a.m., 254 S. Main st. Subject, "Science and Health." J. P. Filbert, C.S.D., pastor. 7

SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Y.M.C.A., 209 S. Broadway, 11 a.m.

WANTED—
To Rent

WANTED—AN 8 OR 9-ROOM FURNISHED house, not over $40; near electric car line; no children; 4 months.
J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
7 237 W. First st.

WANTED — A RELIABLE GENTLEMAN looking for pleasant, quiet home, with sunny room, breakfast if desired, at reasonable price. Call at 112½ S. BROADWAY. 7

WANTED—TO RENT FOR 3 YEARS FROM May 1, good modern dwelling 7 to 9 rooms; east front and Fourth Ward preferred. Address J, box 35, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY A BUILDING, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for hotel or lodging-house; mention lowest terms. P. & B., BOX 851, Los Angeles. 8

WANTED — BY ADULTS, A FURNISHED house; would occupy for summer for its care or nominal rent; references. Address J, box 66, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — A MODERN, UNFURNISHED cottage for 2 adults, close in, west of Main st.; rent not to exceed $25. Address C. W., BOX 16, Station C. 7

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 3 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping close in: must be cheap. Address N, box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— A SMALL OFFICE OR DESK-room; give price to secure attention. Address J, box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— A 6 OR 8-ROOM HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, close in. Address V, box 6, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— TO RENT PART OF PRIVATE house, unfurnished, by 3 adults, southwest. Address 653 S. HILL. 9

WANTED—BY A FAMILY, TO TAKE CARE of a house for the rent. Address J, box 4, TIMES OFFICE. 8

PATENTS—
And Patent Agents.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS IN ALL countries obtained, bought and sold, by S. J. DAY & CO., who since 1849 have acted for leading inventors, manufacturers and others. Los Angeles office, rooms 84-85 Bryson Blk.

KNIGHT BROS., PATENT LAWYERS AND solicitors; Est. 1843. 308 STIMSON BLOCK.

HAZARD & TOWNSEND, SOLICITORS OF patents, 9 DOWNEY BLOCK. Tel. 347.

CHIROPODISTS—

MISS VACY STEER CURES DANDRUFF; hair invigorated; corns and bunions removed without pain. 121½ S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—
Help, Male.

PETTY, HUMMEL & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT AGENTS,
300-301 W. Second st., in basement California Bank Building.
Tel. 509.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sundays.)

Hydraulic miner, $3 etc. per day; buttermaker; sailors, $30 etc. month; miner to sink prospecting shaft, $1.50 etc. per day; ranch hand, $15 etc.; pattern-maker, 35c per hour; 3 good 6-mule teamsters, $20 etc. per month, $25 etc. after first month; also a stableman, same as above; all for same ranch; canvassers; placer miner who can handle water, $3 etc. per day.

TO EMPLOYERS.

We have registered with us men for nearly all kinds of work; ranch hands, teamsters, laborers, mechanics in all branches. In fact, can secure men for any kind of work in the shortest possible time consistent with the call.

HOTEL DEPT. (MALE.)

Laundry washer who can run an engine; third cook, $7 week; bell-boy for beach first-class, $10 etc. month; all-around cook for small hotel, $30 etc.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Second girl for sanitarium, city, $15; girl to assist, city, $15; girl to assist, family of 2, city, $12, nice home; housegirl, city, no wash, $20; chambermaid and do some housework, city, $12; 2 nice places in families of 3 each, city, no washing, $15; housegirl for Hueneme, $20 and fare; housegirl, family 5, city, $20, easy place; housegirl for Spanish family, city, $15, to assist; German girl for small family, $15, good home.

HOTEL DEPT. (FEMALE.)

Laundress for San Bernardino, $20 and fare; 3 waitresses, steady work, $7 per week, city; dishwasher for San Bernardino, $15 and fare; short-order cook.
8 PETTY, HUMMEL & CO.

WANTED— A COLLECTOR, REPRESENTATIVE, clothing house, young man, store work, ranchman, teamster, grocer, plasterer, slaughterer, man and wife. Female department — Waitresses, attendant, store girl, seamstress, cook, housework, chambermaid, stenographer, typewriter. INFORMATION HEADQUARTERS, 219 W. Fourth. 8

WANTED—MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER to the grocery trade; steady employment; experience unnecessary; $75 monthly salary and expenses or commission; if offer satisfactory address at once, with particulars concerning yourself, U. S. CHEMICAL WORKS, Chicago.

WANTED—BE YOUR OWN DRESSMAKER; full or partial instruction, from $5; making, drafting and cutting including King's ladies' unique French tailor system of square measurement; cuts 100 different garments; no fitting required. 232 WILSON BLOCK, First and Spring. 9

WANTED — LADIES' ARTISTIC TAILORING, perfect in every detail and taught in all its branches, by MRS. CROSS, 309 W. 4th st. Tailor system for a short time, $4; special inducements to agents; perfect patterns cut. 8

WANTED—SALESMEN, SALARY OR COMmission, to introduce our goods to the trade; permanent position; staple line; pleasant work. Address, with stamp, KING MFG. CO., E. 70, Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework. Call at No. 816 Westlake ave., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts. Take Seventh-st. cable cars going west. 7

WANTED— EXPERIENCED MALE NURSE in mental and nervous diseases; any case taken. Address NURSE, care Dr. Jenkins, Clinton and Hoover sts. 7

WANTED— 5 TAMPERS AND 3 PIPE-LAYers for cement pipe; none but experienced men need apply. Room 4, STOWELL BLOCK, Monday. 7

WANTED—AGENTS FOR SICK AND ACCIdent insurance business; liberal terms. MUTUAL INDEMNITY CO., 121½ Broadway. 8

WANTED—TYPEWRITER WITH MACHINE can have deskroom free. Room 2, 121½ BROADWAY. 7

WANTED—BOY TO TAKE CARE OF LAWN for his board. Inquire 453 S. SPRING. 7

WANTED—STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 127 E. THIRD ST. 8

WANTED—PAVING CUTTERS. APPLY TO C. SCHEERER, 237. W. First st.

WANTED—MATTRESS-MAKERS, 725 ALISO ST. 25

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW
WHAT LU-MI-NUM IS.
WHAT LU-MI-NUM IS.

Lu-mi-num is merely improved aluminium, with a higher tensile strength and modulus of elasticity, weight for weight, THAN ANY STEEL that can be used in the manufacture of bicycles. See the perfect LU-MI-NUM BICYCLE, '95 model, for sale at
536 S. BROADWAY.
536 S. BROADWAY.

Wheels for rent. Instruction given beginners. 7

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN dressmaking and make herself generally useful for her board; a good seamstress paid while learning; none but Americans need apply. MME. FORREST, dressmaking parlors, 317 N. Main st. 7

WANTED—SHORTHAND REPORTER AND typewriter; must know something about book-keeping; must be steady and reliable; give full particulars, salary wanted and references. Address J, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — A HEALTHY MIDDLE-AGED woman for general housework in Pasadena; small family; good home; wages $12. Call or address 822 E. CALIFORNIA ST., Pasadena. 7

WANTED—LADY TO WORK FOR ME AT home; $15 weekly; no canvassing. Send stamp. NATIONAL CO., 631 16th st., Denver, Colo. 13

WANTED — COMPETENT AND RELIABLE girl for housework; wages $20. Apply at CRILLY'S BOOK STORE, Pasadena, after 1 p.m. 7

WANTED—LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN dresses; patterns cut, 25c. M'DOWELL DRESSMAKING ACADEMY, 703½ Broadway. 7

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook; room at home; reference required. Call at 107 N. OLIVE

WANTED—LADY TO SELL MY PREPARAtion and represent my business; liberal commissions. MME. PHELPS, 114 N. Spring. 7

WANTED—2 LADIES TO RENT A FURnished room; dressmaker preferred. Address MRS. L. BRUCE, South Los Angeles. 7

WANTED — TWO EXPERIENCED DRESSmakers, Monday morning, bet. 8 and 9. MISS H. SCHURMER, 355½ S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEwork, 5 miles from city; wages $3 per week. Address J, box 77, TIMES OFFICE. 8

WANTED— YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH care of baby. Call Tuesday at 1328 W. FOURTH, bet. Bixel and Lucas. 7

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE WHO THORoughly understands machine. CORSET FACTORY, 223 W. Fifth st. 7

WANTED— GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Address 287 CALIFORNIA ST., Pasadena. 7

WANTED— A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE care of children and do second work. Apply 1026 INGRAHAM ST. 7

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork; small wages. Call Monday morning, 240 SAN PEDRO ST. 7

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HAIRDRESSER at WEAVER-JACKSON & RUBERTI, 207 Stimson Block. 7

WANTED—GIRL FOR COOKING AND GENeral housework in family of 4. Apply 903 S. PEARL ST. 7

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESLADY IN ladies' underwear. I. MAGNIN & CO., 237 S. Spring st. 7

WANTED — A WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook. 1130 W. TENTH ST. 7

WANTED— EXPERIENCED PRESSER AND blocker on ladies' straw hats. Call 113 W. THIRD ST. 7

WANTED — APPRENTICE BY A DRESSmaker. Call 8 to 10 a.m., Monday, 1929 BUSH ST. 8

WANTED—WOMAN FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork, family of 4, in small town. 329 N. MAIN. 7

WANTED— GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply 1028 S. HILL ST. 8

WANTED— A GOOD, STEADY, RELIABLE German girl; 2 in family. 123 W. ADAMS ST. 7

WANTED — A CASH-GIRL AT GROCERY store, 605 S. BROADWAY. 7

WANTED— GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. 648 S. HILL ST.

WANTED—
Help, Male and Female.

WANTED— AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY clerk; give reference. Address J, box 38, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—REMOVED; BOSTON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY has removed to 222 W. FIFTH ST.

WANTED— HELP FREE AND WORK. E. NITTINGER, 219 W. Fourth st. Tel. 113.

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 21, of first-class appearance and address; office work preferred; competent, energetic and thorough; business experience wanted; salary secondary consideration; a resident of Los Angeles for past 10 years; excellent references. Address E. W. M., TIMES OFFICE. 8

WANTED— SITUATION BY ACTIVE SINgle man, with experience and city acquaintance, as accountant, correspondent, manager, etc.; remuneration secondary; references unexceptionable. J, box 68, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— WORK BY A HEALTHY AND strong young man; well educated, but not afraid of hard work; best references as to integrity and good habits and ability. Address J, box 37, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—SITUATION BY MAN OF SEVeral years' experience in wholesale house as caller and entry clerk; willing to take any kind of work; good references. Address J, box 31, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— SITUATION BY A COMPETENT gardener (German,) to take charge of private place; understands care of horses; A1 references. Address J, box 85, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—POSITION OF TRUST BY MARried gentleman (35,) experienced in office work; English, German, French; security given. Address J, box 69, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—POSITION BY SWEDISH YOUNG man as coachman and care of grounds; good milker and driver; good city references. Address J, box 42, TIMES OFFICE. 8

WANTED—SITUATION BY BRIGHT YOUNG man, industrious, ambitious, trustworthy, or something on shares or commission. Address V, box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED ENgineer and machinist, a situation; can furnish first-class references. Address W. H. STEWART, 526 San Julian st. 9

WANTED — THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID for influence securing office position; conductorship, anything; references. JOE, Times office. 7

WANTED — A POSITION BY A RELIABLE young man, not afraid to work; wholesale house preferred. Address J, box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK OR MANager in hotel, city or country; wife is first-class housekeeper. Address V, box 5, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN AS waiter in first-class restaurant; references if required. Address J. H. LLOYD, San Bernardino. 7

WANTED — WORK BY A NEAT, ACTIVE and steady coachman; willing to take care of grounds. Address J, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— BY YOUNG MAN NOT AFRAID to work, a situation to care for grounds, horses, etc. Address room 18, 334 S. HILL ST. 7

WANTED — SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS bill clerk, accountant, collector; fine references. Address J, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— BY JAPANESE, EMPLOYMENT cleaning windows, house or garden work. Address S, box 56, TIMES OFFICE. 9

WANTED— GOOD SITUATION BY YOUNG Japanese as waiter or house-worker. Address J, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 24 years as shoe clerk; experience. Address J, box 93, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— SITUATION BY A GOOD JAPAnese cook who has best of references. Address J, box 7, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—SITUATION BY A1 BREAD AND cake baker; strictly temperate. Address J, box 34, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—WILL PAY $25 TO $50 FOR POSItion; am good all-around man. Address J, box 56, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— POSITION AS CLERK WITH A chance of promotion. Address V, box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—SITUATION BY EXPERIENCED Japanese cook. Address V, box 1, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—
Situations, Female.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY a young Eastern lady of good family, culture and refinement; experienced; unexceptionable references as to ability, character, etc. Address BOX 365, Whittier, Cal. 7

WANTED—A SITUATION BY COMPETENT German girl; speaks French, Italian; wants care children, ladies' maid or second work; reference. Address J, box 70, TIMES OFFICE. 8

WANTED — SITUATION BY YOUNG WOman as mother's helper with children or housework; best of city references. Address J, box 33, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— GOOD HOME AND MODERATE salary by a woman with a girl nearly 5 years old; good references. Address J, box 52, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— SITUATION AS PRIVATE SECretary or any office work by a lady of 8 years' experience. Address LOCK BOX 36, Santa Monica, Cal. 10

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE EAST, a place as a trimmer in a millinery store; 9 years' experience. Address MISS BLANDIN, Tropico, Cal. 7

WANTED—RELIABLE HELP; EPISCOPAL MISSION, 732 S. Olive st.; industrious women and girls furnished; employment free of charge.

WANTED — BY 2 YOUNG LADIES JUST froms the East, positions during La Fiesta; no incumbrances. Address J, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS by day by an experienced dressmaker; stylish; gives perfect fit. 455 S. BROADWAY, room 23. 8

WANTED— A SITUATION AS COMPANION, governess or ladies' maid; can do plain sewing and fancy work. Address M., 163 UNION AVE. 8

WANTED—POSITION BY GOOD, HEALTHY woman with a young child as wet nurse. Apply to DR. D. C. BARBER, County Hospital. 7

WANTED—SITUATION BY GOOD GERMAN and French cook, private family, city or country. Please call at 115 E. THIRD ST. 8

WANTED—SUITS MADE IN THE LATEST style for $3; wrappers, $1, at MISS ROWE'S, 314 E. First st. Perfect satisfaction. 7

WANTED—SITUATION BY LADY FOR ANY kind of work where she can go home nights. Address J, box 32, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—BY WIDOW OF GOOD FAMILY, situation as governess or housekeeper. Address J, box 17, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — CARE OF INVALID PERSON or delicate child; experience; moderate pay. Address D. C., 116 CARR ST. 8

WANTED—SITUATION BY CAPABLE GIRL to do cooking and general housework. Call Monday, 115 E. THIRD ST. 8

WANTED—BY GOOD LAUNDRESS, POSItion, day work, regular price. Address J, box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—SITUATION IN FAMILY BY A good dressmaker; best references. 328½ S. SPRING ST., room 20. 7

WANTED — DRESSMAKER WANTS ENgagements by the day; prices reasonable. 319 N. BROADWAY.

WANTED— POSITION BY EXPERIENCED ladies' nurse; professional massage. Call 2106 SANTEE ST. 10

WANTED—SITUATION BY A LADY COMpositor of experience. Address J, box 94, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—SITUATION BY EXPERIENCED cook, also housework, city or country. 115 W. SIXTH ST. 7

WANTED — DRESSMAKING AND PLAIN sewing; work done neat and cheap. 532 BANNING ST. 7

WANTED—BY EASTERN DRESSMAKER, A few more families, by the day. 515 W. SEVENTH ST. 9

WANTED—BY RELIABLE WOMAN, WORK by the day. Call at 533 DUCOMMUN ST. 8

WANTED— DRESSMAKING IN FAMILIES; terms reasonable. Call at 512 E. 11TH ST. 7

WANTED— UPSTAIRS WORK AND CARE of children. Address 116 CARR ST. 8

STOCKS BONDS AND MORTGAGES

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, BROKERS, 305 W. Second st., buy and sell mortgages, stocks, bonds, and any good securities; if you wish to lend or borrow or invest in real estate, call on us; collections made and property managed for non-residents.

FOR SALE—CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO., 224 S. Broadway. Real estate, stocks, bonds and dividend-paying investments. Money to loan on real estate.

SPECIALISTS—
Diseases Treated.

ALL SKIN DISEASES, NO MATTER HOW long standing, successfully treated by MINNIE M. DILL, 530 Temple st., rooms 13 and 14. Consultation free. 13

DR. B. G. COLLINS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN, with the Los Angeles Optical Institute. Eyes examined free. 125 S. SPRING ST.

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED — WAGONS AND CARTS, SINgle and double harness; spot cash; we also sell on commission; will come and get your wagon or carriage, varnish or paint the same, with storage, all free of charge; sell and hand over your money prompt to the minute; best of references given; send or call at THE FAIR DEAL,
262 S. Los Angeles st., near Third. E. R. BRUSH, proprietor. 7

WANTED—ON DOWNEY AVE. OR VICINity of Workman st., house and lot worth from $800 to $1500; it must be a bargain; let us hear from you Monday, as buyer is waiting. MEEKINS & SHERWOOD, 118½ S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—A LOT OR HOUSE AND LOT ON S. Hill or Olive on west side of street, bet. Fourth and 12th sts.; must be reasonable; buyer here with the money. MEEKINS & SHERWOOD, 118½ S. Broadway. 7

WANTED — A LOT IN THE KINCAID tract; must be a bargain.
J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
7 237 W. First st.

WANTED—2 LARGE, CHEAP RESIDENCE lots on one corner, close in; all cash; nothing fancy; want the stuff for trading purposes; owners only. GURNEY, 522 E. 4th. 7

WANTED—WE WANT SOME GOOD COUNtry property for sale at reasonable prices; have a buyer with the money. MEEKINS & SHERWOOD, 118½ S. Broadway. 7

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A DRIVING horse; must be gentle and warranted sound; give price and full particulars. Address J, box 50, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — BARGAINS FOR CASH, IMproved or vacant residence, business or country property. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First. 7

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMER FOR rooming-house of 30 or 40 rooms, if at a bargain. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, THE BEST modern 5, 6 or 7-room cottage that $2000 cash will buy. Address J, box 14, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—HOUSE 6 OR 7 ROOMS, S.W.; will exchange Puget Sound or S.E. Kansas land and pay difference. P. O. BOX 770, city. 7

WANTED—HAVE A CASH BUYER FOR 1 or 2 lots, southwest; must be cheap; give description and price. P. O. BOX 770, city. 7

WANTED—TO PURCHASE THE BEST LOT southwest that $500 will buy; must be bargain. Address A. B. C., TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—WE HAVE BUYERS FOR BARgains in lots or houses and lots. LOCKHART & LOCKHART, 112½ S. Broadway. 7

WANTED— A GOOD FOLDING-TOP DESK, oak, 4 to 5 feet; must be cheap for cash. Address P. O. BOX 409, Los Angeles. 7

WANTED — TO PURCHASE 2 RAILROAD tickets to Chicago, Cleveland or Buffalo. Address J, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—PIANO, UPRIGHT OR SQUARE; state lowest price and make; no dealers. Address P, box 49, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— TO PURCHASE; WE HAVE A customer for a lot in the oil district. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—20 TO 60 ACRES IN ALFALFA near Los Angeles; will pay cash and property. BOX 770, city. 7

WANTED — TO PURCHASE UPRIGHT OR square piano; no dealers. Address V, box 4, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—FOR CASH, ALL KINDS OF SECond-hand goods. ETCHISON & LANE, 617 S. Spring st.

WANTED — A GOOD LOT ON BUNKER Hill. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—ANTIMONY MINES AND CLAIMS for cash. L. SCHMIDT, 115 W. First st. 8

WANTED — 3 HOUSES, ANY SIZE, TO move. P. O. BOX 662. 7

WANTED—
Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED—WHY DO PEOPLE COMPLAIN of hard times, when any woman or man can make from $5 to $10 a day easily? All have heard of the wonderful success of the Climax Dish-washer, yet many are apt to think they can't make money selling it; but any one can make money, because every family wants one; one agent has made $478.36 in the last 3 months, after paying all expenses and attending to regular business besides; you don't have to canvass; as soon as people know you have it for sale they send for a dish-washer. Address the CLIMAX MFG. CO., 45 Starr ave., Columbus, O., for particulars. 7

WANTED—AGENTS OR CANVASSERS; OUR combined burglar alarm lock and tramp guard, which retails for $1.25, is filling the "wants" of the public to perfection; territory being rapidly taken. Distributing office, 223 S. Hill st., room 9. PACIFIC COAST INTRODUCTION CO., general agents for California, Oregon and Washington. Prepaid samples, 75c each. 7

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR "LISTS OF Taxpayers" of San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange counties, just issued by The Times; 5 volumes; official and very useful information, never heretofore appearing in print; indispensable to business men; exclusive territorial rights for sale to reliable men. Apply TIMES BLDG.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL SASH LOCKS and door holders; sample sash lock free by mail for 2c stamp; best sellers ever invented; beats weights; $12 a day; write quick. BROHARD & CO., box 80, Philadelphia.

WANTED—MEN OF ABILITY AND SOME means in every town and county in Southern California. CALKINS ELECTRIC BURNER CO., A. D. Irving & Co., general agents, 328 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED— IN EVERY TOWN IN SOUTHern California, a representative for our goods; to energetic agents we offer special inducements. WHITEHEAD & PRICE, 114 N. Spring. 7

WANTED— AGENTS TO SELL THE PERfection hose-holder and summer shower sprinkler; two great 25c specialties. A. B. TALCOTT, Colorado Springs, Colo. 15

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN TO TAKE ORders for enlarged portraits, city and country. Write or call on G. H. EVERETT, 421 S. Spring st., Los Angeles.

WANTED — LADIES TO CANVASS CITY and gentlemen in country with a fine-selling article. See me Tuesday, April 9, at 412 E. SIXTH ST., L. A. 8

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; RUBBER UNdergarments; quick sales; big profits; catalogue free. MRS. N. B. LITTLE MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CANVASSER to take measures for custom-made clothing; good chance for the right man. 444 S. SPRING ST. 9

WANTED— EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS to solicit subscriptions to the Los Angeles Record new evening paper. Apply 227 W. FIRST ST.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND GENTLEman agents for the city; $5 per day easily made. WHITEHEAD & PRICE, 114 N. Spring st. 7

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR CITY AND country; those who have had experience preferred. STONE & CO., 203 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—AGENTS BY CALIFORNIA MUtual Benefit Society. Call 9 to 11, room 24, GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK BLDG. 17

WANTED—STATE, TRAVELING AND LOcal agents; desirable contracts can be secured at 438 BRADBURY BLOCK. 7

WANTED — AGENTS FOR THIS CITY, Santa Monica and Pasadena. Call Monday, 425 W. EIGHTH ST. 7

WANTED— SOLICITORS ON COMMISSION. Address J, box 75, TIMES OFFICE. 9

WANTED — EXPERIENCED AGENTS AT once. Call at 356 S. BROADWAY. 7

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A GOOD ARticle. Apply 133 S. BROADWAY. 7

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED LADY agent. Call 551 S. OLIVE. 7

WANTED—
Rooms and Board.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, BOARD AND room with private family or where there are only a few boarders. Address V, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD FOR FATHer and little boy, where there are no other boarders and where good care will be given for the child; 6 years. Address P. O. BOX 784.

WANTED—BY YOUNG COUPLE, 2 OR 3 UNfurnished housekeeping rooms, within 12 blocks of Courthouse; low rent. Address J, box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—WE HAVE GREAT DEMAND for rooms and houses; list with us; we will rent them. BUSH & WHITEHEAD, 222 W. Fourth st. 7

WANTED— 3 FURNISHED ROOMS; PIANO lessons given in exchange by competent, experienced teacher. Address MUSIC, box 552, Pasadena. 7

WANTED — 2 ROOMS, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, near Temple-st. power-house; must be cheap. Address V, box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—ROOM OR BOARD; ABOUT $35; if you obtain desirable gent employment. JAMES, Times office. 7

WANTED—
Partners.

WANTED— A RELIABLE MAN GOING TO principal cities East will handle any business proposition of merit; will go with good hustler having good scheme for making money; references. Address J, box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—A MAN WITH $3000 CAPITAL AS partner in first-class business enterprise; permanent and profitable; can have sole control of finances; principals only. Address W. E. Y., STATION C. 12

WANTED— A PARTNER IN OPENING A real estate, business, exchange and board of fice; there is at least $10,000 per year in the business. Address V, box 8, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—A LADY PARTNER WITH SOME means to engage in business with a physician. For particulars address DR. OTIS LEANDER, general delivery, Los Angeles, Cal. 7

WANTED — UPHOLSTERER WITH SOME money to take half interest in an established business; a good chance for the right party. Address A. B., PASADENA. 7

WANTED— PARTNER WITH $1000 TO $2000 in legitimate business which will bear inspection; only $500 needed at present. Address J, box 92, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $500 to $1000; will guarantee $2500 per year in return for time and money invested. Answer V, box 7, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— A PARTNER IN FIRST-CLASS business; must be honest and steady; young man preferred; $400 required. Call at 134 S. MAIN ST., room 14. 7

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $3000 FOR ½ interest in established manufacturing business yielding large profits. Address J, box 97, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—$500; PARTNER TO HELP HANdle a fine subdivision, close in; all clear; fine chance for big money. Address S, box 60, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— PARTNER WITH CAPITAL IN real estate business by party of high standing and experience. Address V, box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — A LADY SILENT PARTNER with $500 to $1000; no risk; absolutely safe; big interest. Address J, box 76, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—PARTNER IN GENERAL MERchandise with $1000 to invest; a good chance for the right man. Address J, box 64, TIMES OFFICE. 9

WANTED — A PARTNER WITH SMALL amount of money in fine business; must travel. Address R, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—PARTNER; WILL INVEST $1000 to $2500 in good business; state what you have. Address S, box 63, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—PARTNER FOR WELL-ESTABlished employment agency with small capital or experience. 329 N. MAIN. 7

WANTED— PARTNER IN BIG MANUFACturing enterprise, $1200. A. A. VENTRESS, 410 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED— A PARTNER IN FIRE INSURance business. Address J, box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 9

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND SON FOR practice in French desire the services of an intelligent French lad or youth speaking his native language correctly, who can accompany them in their walks or read with them at home an hour or two each day. Address J, box 30, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—MIXED ACCOUNTS BY A BOOKkeeper of long experience in want of temporary employment; will write up books on favorable terms; is familiar with banking, commission, manufacturing and general merchandise. Address NO. 1, ACCOUNTANT, Times office. 7

WANTED— LODGING-HOUSES; WE HAVE spot-cash buyers for several cheap, good houses, ranging from $1000 to $3000; if you really want to sell and have got your price right, come and see us. MACKNIGHT & CO., 252 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, TO SELL, TO lease, oil lots in the "channel;" also wanted to purchase a residence, south; will give oil lots or residence lots and assume. B. W. KINNEY, real estate and oil broker, 237 W. First st. 7

WANTED — THOSE WHO ARE LOOKING for homes in the city or country to see us at once; we can show you some fine property at terms and prices which will suit you. JOHN C. PLATT & CO., 130 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—TO GIVE A GOOD HOME AND care to a child, partly as companion to own little boy, by one who is conscientiously competent. Address MRS. M. R. F., Redondo, Cal. 7

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE OF LARGE experience, the management of hotel or rooming-house on a percentage or salary. Address J, box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY LADY, BABY to wet nurse at her own home; best of care; references if necessary. Address G. M., BOX 124, University P. O. 7

WANTED — CARPENTER WORK IN EXchange for a piano, organ, bicycle or sewing machine. WILLIAMSON BROS., 327 S. Spring st. 7

WANTED— FIRST-CLASS LEAD-BURNER. THE ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO. OF LOS ANGELES, Seventh st. and Santa Fe Railway. 8

WANTED— PIANO OR ORGAN, CAREFUL use, in return for storage; elderly lady; no children. Address J, box 83, TIMES OFFICE. 9

WANTED—CARPENTER TO TAKE BOARD and room for work, or watch or buggy. Address J, box 89, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— FOR CASH, A 2-SEATED, SECond-hand surrey. Address W. P., 177 E. COLORADO ST., Pasadena. 9

WANTED—CHARGE OF SMALL CHILD AT my home. Address care LEN SHEPARDSON, 244 S. Main st. 10

WANTED— BY EXPERIENCED NURSE, A child or infant to board; terms low. V, box 9, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — GOOD COTTON RAGS FOR wiping machinery. Call at TIMES PRESSROOM, 7:30 a.m.

WANTED— NAVIGATION TAUGHT BY AN experienced navigator. Address P, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—WILL BUILD HOUSES ON EASY payments. GEO. W. STRINE, cor. Court and Burlington. 7

WANTED— TO BUY A BUSS OR TRANSfer wagon. W. B. MORGAN, Rivera Hotel, Rivera, Cal. 9

WANTED—TO RENT FRESH MILCH COWS. Address W. H. WATKINS, Santa Fe Springs, Cal. 7

WANTED— A CHILD TO KEEP; BEST OF care given. Address J, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—BUGGY BRAKE; STATE PRICE, kind and where to be seen. BRAKE, Times office. 7

WANTED — A SECOND-HAND BICYCLE; state make, weight and price. P. O. BOX 290. 7

WANTED—CHILD TO BOARD; MOTHER'S care given, by widow lady. 532 BANNING ST. 7

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUSIness buggy, cheap. 132 W. FIFTH ST. 7

WANTED— A LARGE SECOND-HAND REfrigerator. Address BOX 411, city. 7

BATHS—
Turkish, Russian and Medicinal.

THE ONLY TURKISH BATH IN L. A.; ALSO give Russian, sulphur, salt, medicated and other baths; massage and electricity; ladies' department open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; gentlemen's, open day and night. 230 S. MAIN.

TO LADIES—MASSAGE, SWEDISH MOVEments and baths. MISS C. STAPFER, professional masseuse and chiropodist, 211 W. First st., opp. Nadeau; established 1885.

MASSAGE TREATMENT FOR GENTS ONLY by a graduate of the Royal Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden. L. B. LARSEN, 341½ S. Spring.

HYGIENE INSTITUTE, 121½ S. BROADWAY, Scientific massage; electric, shower and vapor baths. MRS. LOUISA SCHMIDT.

Hydropathic.

LOS ANGELES CURE, BATH AND MASSAGE INSTITUTE, 630 S. Broadway, bet. Sixth and Seventh sts. Hydropathic and hygienic treatment of acute or chronic complaints, after the renowned system of Father Kneipp and Louis Kuhne, Leipzig, Germany. This institute is the cleanest place in town for steam and sun-baths. We give first-class massage only; first-class attendants. Prospectus sent free.

ATTORNEYS—

M. J. NOLEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNselor at law, 113 W. Second. Advice free.

VICTOR MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY-AT-law, 132 Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

HENRY S. WOOLNER, ATTORNEY-AT-law, rooms 404-405, Stimson Block.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—

CITIZENS' INVESTMENT COMPANY,
(Incorporated.)
224 S. Broadway.

RICHARD GARVEY, President.
U. S. G. TODD, Secretary.
CHARLES H. TREAT, Vice-President.
GEO. L. TUTTLE, L. L. TREAT,
Directors.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENTS. DIVIDEND-PAYERS.

7-room house, rents $300 per annum, $1850.
7-room house, rents $420 per annum, $3100.
2 cottages, rent $200 per annum, $1400.
2 cottages, rent $300 per annum, $1800.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

17-room house, Olive st., $18,000.
8-room house, Third st., $26,000.
4-room house, 37th st., $800.
11-room house, S. Hill st., $8000.
8-room house, E. 12th st., $2000.
6-room house, Hamilton st., $18,000.
6-room house, E. 27th st., $1000.
12-room house, Beaudry ave., $4500.
3-room house, Vermont, $1000.
7-room house, Bonnie Brae, $6000.
14-room house, Georgia Bell, $8500.
6-room house, W. 33d st., $1600.
4-room house, C st., $1050.
5-room house, Winfield st., $3250.
6-room house, Cushman st., $2650.
4-room house, Winston st., $2200.
13-room house, Rosemont st., $5500.
6-room house, 18th st., $4900.
8-room house, N. Ann st., $2000.
10-room house, W. 25th st., $5500.
2-room house, Maryland st., $550.
6-room house, Main st., $1500.
5-room house, 29th st., $1350.
6-room house, Elmyra st., $1400.
5-room house, Freeman st., $1700.
8-room house, Hoover st., $2200.
5-room house, Kohler st., $1300.
4-room house, C st., $1000.
Two 4-room houses, Colyton st., $1500.
4-room house, Santa Fe ave., $600.
5-room house, E. 24th st., $2900.
5-room house, San Julian st., $1675.
8-room house, Union ave., $3200.
8-room house, Olive st., $7000.
5-room house, E. 39th st., $2500.
5-room house, Glowner st., $1200.
Main st., brick business block, $37,500.
8-room house, New England st., $1750.
7-room house, Girard st., $1750.
5-room house, E. 11th st., $1500.
9-room house, E. Fourth st., $2100.
7-room house, Grand View ave., $3200.
7-room house, W. 28th st., $3500.
7-room house, Rosemond st., $1800.
10-room house, Grand ave., $7,000.
6-room house, Crocker st., $1400.
5-room house, Philadelphia st., $1900.
4-room house, Santee st., $1150.
5-room house, Winfield st., $2300.
10-room house, W. Beacon st., $15,000.
4-room house, C st., $1300.
6-room house, Pearl st., $1400.
8-room house, S. Olive st., $3500.
4-room house, Griffin ave., $1250.
5-room house, Griffin ave., $1250.
7-room house, W. 30th st., $3200.
9-room house, W. 30th st., $5500.
10-room house, W. 30th st., $7300.
5-room house, W. Second st., $2000.
3-room house, Reed st., $400.
7-room house, 31st st., $3200.
6-room house, Santee st., $1150.
10-room house, S. Flower st., $7000.
7-room house, E. 30th st., $2300.
8-room house, E. Third st., $2350.
5-room house, S. Walnut st., $1500.
8-room house, Philadelphia st., $3000.
14-room house, S. Olive st., $11,000.
12-room house, S. Hill st., $13,000.
6-room house, Kohler st., $1850.
5-room house, Kohler st., $900.
6-room house, Flower st., $4000.
10-room house, Grand ave., $5500.
5-room house, Hoover st., $2000.
5-room house, E. 21st st., $2500.
Two 5-room cottages, W. 16th st., $1800.
8-room house, Orchard ave., $4000.
13-room house, N. Broadway, $18,000.
8-room house, E. Adams, $2850.
5-room house, Crocker st., $1800.
9-room house, Union ave., $5000.
5-room house, Jay ave., $1700.
4-room house, Kane st., $450.
4-room house, Denver ave., $1250.
9-room house, E. 30th st., $3000.
8-room house, Soto st., $4300.
4-room house, C st., $850.
6-room house, Hoover st., $1800.
5-room house, C st., $1800.
3-room house, First st., $1700.

CITY LOTS.

215 ft. Washington st., per foot, $50.
213 ft. 18th st., per foot, $25.
52x150 Pearl st., $1500.
42½x135 Temple st., $500.
50x150 Vermont ave., $350.
50x200 Washington st., $700.
50x150 S. Flower st., $2100.
30x110 Byron st., $800.
51x150 31st st., $1000.
50x145 Santee st., $1150.
50x150 Olive st., $3000.
50x150 Key West, $675.
40x150 Key West, $550.
50x126 22d st., $850.
50x125 Orchard ave., $850
50x150 Hinton ave., $500.
25x102 Kohler, $375.
25x102 Merchant, $373.
50x150 36th st., $850.
50x150 C st., $350.
50x120 Melvin st., $200.
50x128 W. 11th st., $650.
50x130 W. 15th st., $1200.
25x150 Crocker st., $345.
40x155 Fremont, $400.
30x165 Fremont, $365.
25x150 Yorba st., $100.
51x142 Penn st., $400.
50x190 Grand ave., $2100.
96x150 Alpine, $2000.
50x150 Park View, $600.
59x165 Hill st., $12,000.
50x126 Flower st., $875.
50x126 Pearl st., $625.
40x126 Staunton, $367.
50x190 Grand ave., $2100.
50x125 Trenton, $1100.
50x185 Grand ave., $3000.
50x185 Hope st., $2500.
50x125 11th st., $750.
40x140 Cooper st., $100.

ACRES.

480 acres sugar-pine timber land, Lassen county, $4800.
300 acres alfalfa land, San Gabriel, per acre, $300.
300 acres Centenella ranch, $65 per acre.
840 acres, stock ranch, Fresno county, $12,500.
310 acres heavy timber land in Missouri, $3100.
3200 acres Tehachepi, Kern Co., $40,000.
3700 acres, over half improved, Riverside Co., $20 per acre.
44 acres at Burbank, $7000.
54 acres improved, Compton, $10,000.
160 acres, Antelope Valley, $1500.
160 acres fine land, Los Angeles Co., $1600.
160 acres, Los Angeles Co., $1280.
30 acres improved, Monrovia, per acre, $300.
40 acres unimproved alfalfa land, El Monte, $6000.
24 acres highly improved place at Duarte, $12,000.
39 42-100 acres, all oranges and lemons, Redlands, $45,000.
20 acres in oranges and lemons, Covina, $10,500.
17 acres, very highly improved, at Vernondale, $20,000.
5 acres, Alhambra, all in 10-year-old budded orange trees, $2800.
10 acres North Ontario, $2000.
20 acres near Santa Fe Springs, $2000.
20 acres improved, very fine, $6000.
11 acres apricots, peaches, $2500.
12 acres 3-year-old olive trees, Arcadia, $2000.
10 acres improved, Duarte, $3000.
20 acres improved, Tulare Co., per acre, $50.
10 acres highly improved orange grove, Monrovia, $7500.
10½ acres improved, San Bernardino Co., $9500.
12½ acres improved, fruits, Glendale, $4000.

IMPROVED RANCH PROPERTY.

At Val Verde, Riverside Co., Cal., 12 miles from Riverside, 70 miles from Los Angeles, on the Santa Fe railway, 5, 10 and 20-acre tracts, set solid to deciduous fruit; in all, 500 acres planted; adjoining Val Verde Station; graded, plowed, piped and flumed, with water on tap, price per acre, $120; 1-3 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, 6 per cent. net interest; all streets and avenues double row of shade trees; all trains stop at Val Verde; United States postoffice; soil rich, sandy loam; no rocks, adobe or alkali; will grow all kinds of deciduous trees, etc., and 5 to 7 crops of alfalfa annually; about 100 acres same quality of land on west side of depot and railroad track, not graded, at $65 per acre, same terms of payment.

SOME OF OUR BARGAINS IN MONROVIA

"The gem of the foothills," 17 miles from Los Angeles; population 2000; an abundance of pure, mountain water deeded free forever with all properties; altitude, purity of water and the evenness of climate insure good health.

These are dividend payers—

20 acres Eureka lemons, price $12,000.

10 acres full-bearing Washington navel oranges and elegant residence that cost $18,000, all for $25,000.

5 acres orange orchard, young trees, price $4000.

11 acres full-bearing apricots and peaches, price $2500.

Many nice little houses with lots or small acreage in Monrovia, ranging in price from $450 to $5000; some exchanges for Eastern property.

FOR EXCHANGE.

5 acres at San Diego for Los Angeles, $3000.
10 acres at La Canyada for city property, $1000.
20 acres near Long Beach, in lemons, for Los Angeles, $6000.
15 acres at Riverside in oranges for Los Angeles, $7000.
10 acres at Duarte in oranges, lemons, peaches, prunes, plums, olives, nectarines, apples, pears, quinces, figs, etc., for Los Angeles or damp land, $3000.
10 acres near Redondo in fruit for Los Angeles, $2500.
20 acres at Riverside in grapes, oranges, walnuts, etc., for Los Angeles, $10,000.
20 acres near Downey, for house and lot, $2500.
17 acres at Vernondale, highly improved, for lodging-house, $20,000.
10 acres on Central ave. for Chicago or Milwaukee, $3000.
10 acres near Rialto for small house or stock of goods, $1300.
31 acres near Ontario for Los Angeles or Eastern property and cash, $8000.
40 acres near Nipomo, San Luis Obispo Co., in walnuts, for Los Angeles, $3500.
160 acres near Larimore, N. D., for real or personal property here, $1500.
147 acres Antelope Co., Neb., for house and lot or acreage, $3500.
160 acres in Thomas Co., Kan., $1600.
160 acres in Kings Co., for Los Angeles, $1440.
87 acres in Riverside Co., $6000.
120 acres in Tehama Co. for Los Angeles, $2400.
80 acres near Chatsworth Park for stock of goods, $2600.
160 acres in Fresno Co., 2000 cords of oak wood standing, for lots, $1500.
80 acres in Kern Co., near Delano, good land, for acreage, $2500.
120 acres near East Jordan, Mich., for California, $6000.
44 acres near Burbank for Los Angeles, $7000.
320 acres in Riverside Co., nearly level, $8000.
480 acres sugar-pine land in Lassen Co., $4800.
310 acres heavy timber land in New Madrid Co., Mo., for Los Angeles, $3100.
160 to 400 acres heavy timber in Washington, 1 mile from railroad, for city or acreage, $1600 per quarter section.
10¼ acres at Redondo for house and lot, $2500.
12½ acres at Glendale in prunes and apricots for Los Angeles house and lot, $4000.
S½ NE¼ of SE¼ sec 14, T 5, R 9, for acreage, $700.
Lick tract, 2½ acres for team and wagon, $750.
$60,000 worth of Texas property (one owner) to exchange for Southern California; Texan will assume.
$65,000 improved California ranch for Chicago or St. Louis.
40 acres highly improved, Redlands, bearing oranges and lemons, for Los Angeles.
40 acres at Beaumont for Los Angeles property or established business.
Money to loan on real estate.
Houses built on monthly payments.

FOR SALE—
—MACKNIGHT & CO.—
The Broadway Real Estate Dealers, Are to the front with a special line of bargains this week.
CITY PROPERTY—Some of the choicest in Los Angeles.
Country property, the very best that can be found.
And we are offering some rare bargains in both.
WE MAKE A STRICT SPECIALTY Of personally inspecting all property placed in our hands to sell or trade.
HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.
5-room cottage 1 block from Central ave., price $1100.
4-room cottage, Beach st., near 12th, bargain, $1100.
4-room cottage, Bryant st., $450 cash, long time balance, $1200.
4-room cottage, $800.
5-room cottage, Bonnie Brae, $1800.
7 rooms, 2-story, 27th st., $2500.
8-room house at Gardena, fine lawn, trees and flowers; lot 105x125, $2800.
FOR TRADE.
Our exchange list includes highly improved farm and city property in the States of Washington, Minnesota, Dakotas, Texas and Kansas; also in our own California.
MACKNIGHT & CO., 252 S. Broadway.
FOR EXCHANGE — 169 ACRES IN the State of Washington, near the Capital, 60 acres in good state of cultivation; has about ¾ of a mile frontage on a beautiful lake; will trade for Los Angeles realty and assume some incumbrance; what have you to offer?
MACKNIGHT & CO., 252 S. Broadway.
FOR EXCHANGE — 40 ACRES BETWEEN the thriving cities Seattle and Tacoma, on the sound; part of this is in fruit; houses, etc.; remember the State of Washington is coming to the front; about $6,000,000 will be spent in Seattle alone in building canal, which is an assured fact; will trade this 40 for Los Angeles property.
FOR EXCHANGE—640 ACRES IN TEXAS, well watered and conveniently located to railroad; good soil; will trade for city or ranch property.
MACKNIGHT & CO., 252 S. Broadway.
FOR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST homes in Western Texas, 2 miles from county seat of Young county; fine improvements, large orchard, running water, 300 acres pasture; this piece of property we know every foot of it, and will refer any one to prominent people in that vicinity as to its value; $6000; clear of incumbrance; will trade for a house in Los Angeles.
FOR EXCHANGE—A LOVELY MODERN residence in St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn., acknowledged by all who have seen this property to be the best in that locality; large lot, fine shrubbery, lawn, etc.; want Los Angeles residence in exchange; price $10,000.
FOR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL NICE EASTern residences in different parts of the East for ranch property.
FOR EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE AT LONG Beach and lot in Pico Heights for a house and lot in Los Angeles; must be good; what have you to offer?
MACKNIGHT & CO., 252 S. Broadway.
—LODGING-HOUSES—
We have buyers for good, paying houses; if you have a house that you want sold, bring it to us; we offer from our catalogue only a few that we consider good investments.
20 rooms on Hill st., good carpets and furniture, cheap rent, a cosy, nice place, price $1600
MACKNIGHT & CO., 252 S. Broadway.
17 rooms, in A1 location, full of roomers, cheap rent, price $1200.
9 rooms, close in, $450.
10 rooms, Main st., close in, cheap rent, good furniture, bargain $650.
40 rooms, location unsurpassed, making money, cheap rent, fine furniture; will take some trade, $6000.
—LOTS—
4 lots in University addition, a good investment, $400 each.
1 lot University addition, fine, $600.
1 lot on 18th, bet. Cherry and Oak.
1 lot, $10 cash, $10 per month, no interest, $300.
1 lot on Pico, near Union, $700.
MACKNIGHT & CO., 252 S. Broadway.
—COUNTRY PROPERTY—
10 acres improved, nice cottage, fruit, flowers, Gardena, $2500.
5 acres fine land improved, adjoining town of Gardena, $1000.
17 acres adjoining town of Gardena, highly improved, the cheapest and best tract of land on the market; running water; ...
10-acre tracts of fine fruit lands, $1...
10 acres planted 4-year oranges at Rialto, on street car line, $5000.
Several tracts of alfalfa lands from 10 to 160 acres.
We are offering cheap 5 acres sold near Figueroa st., $3300.
—FOR EXCHANGE—
220 acres of fine alfalfa land, 4 wells on the place, abundance of water; 8-room house in A1 shape, 50 acres in alfalfa, balance of land in barley; trade for good Eastern property.
7 MACKNIGHT & CO., 252 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—TRACT OF HOMES—

GRIDER & DOW'S ADAMS-ST. TRACT

$300 to $600 will buy the finest lots in the city, fronting Adams st. (80 feet wide,) 28th st. (100 feet wide,) bordered with fine palm trees; 27th st. and ... lots all 50 feet front, alleys in rear; ... walks and curbs, streets graded, ... and sprinkled; street trees planted, ... loam soil; 30 feet higher than Figueroa; grand view of the mountains; ... clause; visit this tract and see the fine homes being built; only 15 ... ride from Second and Spring sts. on double electric cars down Central ... fice on the tract; free carriage. For prices and all information, write or call
GRIDER & DOW, 109½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — A HALF INTEREST IN a tract about 100 acres; situated inside the limits; will be reached by new electric line now in course of construction; a chance of a lifetime for a man with small amount of money to double it; For particulars write J, box 78, TIMES OFFICE.

LINERS.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—CITY—

——GRIDER & DOW,——
109½ S. Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT BROKERS.
(Established 1881.)

——CITY LOTS.——

$25 down and $10 a month without interest will buy a fine lot on a graded street, with cement walk, 15 minutes' ride from the business center; price only $150; see this.

$350 will buy a 50-foot lot on 14th st., set to bearing fruits, ½ a block from electric cars; this must be sold within a week.

$600 will buy a fine lot on Pico st., ½ a block from the electric cars.

$600—Choice lot on Adams st.; street improvements all paid for; 1 block of electric cars; on easy terms.

$650 will buy a 50-foot lot on 12th st., little west of Pearl st.; street graded, cement walks and curbs; on easy terms.

$900 will buy a fine corner lot, suitable for a business block, which will rent before building is completed; within 10 minutes' walk of First and Spring sts.

$2250—½ acre on W. Washington st., close to electric cars; street 100 feet wide; finest residence site on the street; right among the finest residences.

$3200 for a lot on Grand ave. close to Adams st., 80x158 feet; this is the best bargain offered on Grand ave.

——CITY HOUSES.——

$700—Small cash payment down, the balance in small monthly payments, will buy a cosy new cottage, ½ block from electric cars, on a graded street; only 12 minutes' ride from business center; see this at once.

$1350—Lovely new 6-room cottage, with all modern improvements; reception hall, mantel, grate, hot and cold water, marble washstand, bath, pantry and closets, front and back porches; lot 50x150 to an alley; 12 minutes' ride from business center by electric car; street graded and graveled; cement curbs and walks; this will be sold on long time if sold soon.

$1700 buys a brand-new 6-room house, all modern; bath, pantry, closets, china closet and bookcase; all finished in oak; plate-glass in front door; lot 52 feet front; cement walks, sewer connection made; only 8 minutes by electric car from business center.

$2500 will buy a new 7-room residence; fine reception hall, winding stairway, large double parlors, elegant mantel and grate, large pantry and closets, piped for hot and cold water, marble washstand, patent water-closets; house finished in yellow pine throughout; cement walk; lot 50x150, within 1 block of electric cars; street graded and graveled, cement curbs and walks; only $2500, on easy terms.

$5500 will buy fine home of 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, finished in white cedar; elegant reception hall and stairway; double parlors, 2 fine mantels and grates; corner lot 100x150; grand yard set to palms and choice flowers; owner compelled to sell; see this at once; only about 15 minutes' walk from the business center.

——HOMES FOR ALL.——

$225—40 acres south of the city, set to bearing fruits; close to electric road; we will sell this off in small tracts at $225 per acre; has water-right; see this.

$2500—5 acres, highly improved; new 4-room cottage; 2½ acres in bearing lemons; a variety of other fruits; 2 blocks from store, postoffice and depot; 35 minutes' drive from the city.

$2400—Lovely home of 9 acres, only 30 minutes from business center; good 7-room house, large barn and corrals; a variety of oranges and lemons; 5 acres in bearing peaches, pears, apricots and blackberries; no frosts or fogs; close to store, postoffice and church; 1 block to depot.

$3950 buys the finest 11½-acre ranch in Gardena; there is a lovely 5-room cottage, with lawn and flowers; large barn, corral, chicken-house and yard; a variety of fruit for family use; 8 acres with a fine stand of alfalfa; close to store, postoffice and school; this is fine income property.

For sale—$7000; orange grove of 13 acres adjoining city on the south, on corner of 2 fine streets, set solid to bearing oranges with large bearing apple and peach trees planted between the orange trees; rich garden soil; trees in fine condition; excellent water-right; good buildings; this property is yielding a large yearly income and will double in value in a very short time; electric cars close to the property; only a few minutes' drive from our office; free carriage.

GRIDER & DOW,
8 109½ S. Broadway.

$750—FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE LOT in Bonnie Brae tract, on Burlington st.; price for a few days, only $750. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUSINESS LOT ON Broadway, bet. Second and Third; price reasonable. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1675—FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE residence lot on Flower st. near Pico; price for a few days, only $1675. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2500—FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE building lot in the Bonnie Brae tract, 100x160; price $2500. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1400—FOR SALE — NICE CORNER LOT on Orange ave., close in; size 57x118; price only $1400. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1700—FOR SALE — A VERY FINE RESIDENCE lot in west part of the city, on Burlington ave. near Eighth, in Bonnie Brae tract, 50x150; price for a few days, only $1700. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1600—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE corner lot, 120x165, in southwest part of the city, on electric line; price only $1600. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1000—FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDING LOT on Orange ave., 55x118; price only $1000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE — VERY CHOICE BUILDING lots in all parts of the city at great bargains. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE— SOME VERY CHOICE BARGAINS in close-in Broadway property; speculators would do well to see us before buying. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$35,000—FOR SALE— A LOT ON SPRING st., only partially improved, and renting for $1800 a year; also lot on Broadway, renting for $1080 a year; price $15,000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1500—FOR SALE—LOT ON GRAND AVE., 41x159, very nicely located for residence; price only $1500. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$9000—FOR SALE— A BUSINESS LOT ON Main st., 70x150, and a corner; price only $9000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1150—FOR SALE— A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE lot on 18th st. near Figueroa; price $1150. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—

ARTHUR BRAY & CO.,
Real Estate and Business Agents,
226 S. Spring st.

In the past week we have secured a list of nicely improved city property, also several small tracts of acreage property, which we are authorized to sell on very reasonable terms, for the next 10 days.

CITY PROPERTY.

$800—Fine lot, 50x150, on Maple ave., near 11th st.
$550—Very cheap lot 50x150, Terrace tract.
$800—Lot 50x150 in Trueman tract.
$1125—Fine lot on Nob Hill.
$3000—Two fine lots on Westlast st.
$2500—Modern 8-room house, lot 50x150, on E. Third st.
$20 per front foot, good lots near Trinity st.

ACREAGE.

$400 per acre—10 cres on Wilmington, near Central ave., on street car line; planted to assorted fruit trees.
$350 per acre—10 acres set to oranges, lemons, peaches and apricots, situated in Cahuenga Valley; fine soil.
$2500—10 acres at Glendora; 5 set to lemons, bearing; balance under cultivation.
$350 per acre—9¼ acres on San Antonia avenue, set to assorted bearing fruit trees.
$300 per acre—30 acres at Anaheim set to 7-year-old walnut trees.

FOR EXCHANGE.

We have improved and unimproved land at Vernon, Pasadena, Anaheim and San Gabriel and in other sections of the country, which we will sell in tracts to suit on exchange for city property.

NOTE.

The above is only a partial list of the investments we have to offer. If you intend purchasing give us a call, and we shall try to please you. 7

FOR SALE—LOTS.
$500—Lot 50x150, Girard st.
$650—Lot 50x150, Vernon st., near Pico.
$900—Lot 52½x176, W. 16th st.
$1200—Lot 50x150, Ingraham st.
$1500—Lot 60x125 to an alley, Eighth st., near Vernon.
$2000—Lot 50x150, S. Flower st., near 10th.
$3000—Lot 48x102, S. Grand ave.
$2200—Lot 66x108, S. Grand ave.
$700—Lot 50x150, W. Pico st.
$1050—Lot 50x150, W. 12th.
$500—50x150, W. Washington st.
$1800—Lot 50x150, Bonnie Brae, near Seventh st.
$650—Lot 50x125, W. 11th st.
$950—Lot 45x135, Alvarado near Pico.
$1900—Lot 105x176, a corner on W. 16th st.
GOWEN, EBERLE & CO.,
7 143 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Three very choice lots
On Burlington ave.,
Between Seventh and Eighth sts.;
Exceptionally fine views.
150 feet frontage by 150 feet depth to 20-foot alley.
Large 10-room house;
Must be sold immediately.
Price upon application.
HENRY A. DARLING,
Investments, Loans and Rentals,
7 242 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
A very choice lot, 50x154,
On Burlington ave.,
In the South Bonnie Brae tract,
Between Tenth and Eleventh sts.;
Street graded, curbed and sidewalked; water and gas; price, $1000.
Choice lot in the beautiful Ellendale place, W. Adams; price $1100.
Choice lot on 18th st., near Oak; price $1100.
HENRY A. DARLING,
Investments, Loans and Rentals,
7 242 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
We have a big corner on Spring st., and not far out; some improvements; worth say $2500—but practically vacant. This corner is the cheapest one now in the market, we believe, and we are supposed to know something of business property. We would counsel immediate attention if you want that sort of property cheap. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS THAT MUST BE sold.
$350—Bryant st., in Urmston tract.
$375—50-foot lot near Arcade depot.
$600—Short st., close to both depots.
$675—E. Ninth st., near Maple ave.
$650—W. Pico, near Union.
$650—W. 11th near Vernon.
$950—Maple ave., near Tenth.
$800—San Julian, near Eighth.
$1300—San Pedro, near Sixth.
$1050—35-foot lot, Crocker st., Wolfskill tract.
$2000—Large corner (2 lots,) near Maple and Tenth.
$2200—2 beautiful lots, W. Seventh, overlooking Westlake Park.
7 G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First.

FOR SALE—FOR BEAUTIFUL HOMES—
CONGER-WILSON TRACT.
Take Vernon electric cars cor. Second and Spring sts.; in 15 minutes you will reach the tract, being located on Central ave., just as you cross the S.P.R.R. crossing, in an orange orchard; from this tract the scenery is beautiful; the mountains and city are in full view; water is piped to each lot; the lots are large, back of each lot a wide alley; a large force of men and teams now finishing laying cement walks and grading and graveling streets; my prices are low; terms reasonable. For full particulars inquire of owner, 117 S. Broadway, or agent on tract.
H. M. CONGER.

FOR SALE—
The great tidal wave of prosperity now visiting the city is only the beginning of good times, and those who reap the great benefit invest their money at the beginning of the tide. Now, if you want to get in on the ground floor, when the swell will fill your coffers with coin, go out and buy a lot in Clark & Bryan's Figueroa-st. tract for $1000; this is unquestionably the finest property in the city for the money.
7 CLARK & BRYAN, 127 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—
$1050—Lot on 16th near Grand ave.
$1200—Lot on W. Bacon.
$800—Lot on Orchard ave.
$1000—Lot on Orange st.
$1150—Lot on Los Angeles st.
$500—Lot on Short st.
$200—Lot on E. Ninth st.
$500—Lot on W. 29th st.
$1125—Lot on 30th near Hoover.
$850—Lot on Shatto st.
$350—Corner in Nob Hill: level.
$325—Lot in Urmston tract.
$200—Lot on Temple.
$350—Lot on Peru st.
$200—Lot in Highland Park.
G. D. STREETER & CO.,
7 110 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — 100 FEET FRONT ON WASHINGTON st. by 175 feet deep; a beautiful lot with assorted fruits in bearing; location fine; only $35 front foot; $50 front foot asked for lots further out; this is a bargain; see it.

Two fine lots on W. Beacon st.; fine residences on adjoining lots; this street is 80 feet wide, the widest street in the Bonnie Brae district; a lovely place for a home.

$550—Close in, near Pearl st., a choice lot, 50x150 feet.
MEEKINS & SHERWOOD,
7 118½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
The most attractive spot in this city, and one that is praised by all lovers of the "beautiful" is that elegant tract of Clark & Bryan's Figueroa subdivision; the streets are nicely paved and walks bordered with the finest palms in the city; this tract is a marvel of beauty, and the low price of $1000 per lot unquestionably will yield the purchaser a fine income. Call at office for maps.
7 CLARK & BRYAN, 127 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—
3 fine lots on Burlington ave.; street all graded, graveled, sewered and sidewalked; net price $2800.
2 beautiful lots on west side of Union ave., 50x160 to alley each; $1000.
Only 1 lot left on west side of beautiful Portland st., bet. Adams and 28th sts.; lot 66x170; see this lot at once.
Look at the new 6-room cottage on east side of Oak st., just south of Washington st.; it's a beauty; terms easy; $2650.
8 E. A. MILLER, 227 W. First st.

FOR SALE—W. M. GARLAND & CO. HAVE an option on a lot on Main st. near Fifth. You know we said "Keep your weather eye on Main st." Keen investors are doing so. This option is yours if you want it. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway. 10

FOR SALE—
4 lots, Star st.; there is money to be made on these lots.
2 lots, Kane st., very cheap; beautiful view.
2 lots, Girard st.; make offer for them.
65-foot lot at University, bet. 2 car lines, clean side of street; you can't beat this.
65-foot lot W. Jefferson st., close to electric railway; a bargain.
SMITH & O'BRIEN,
7 147 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS—
1 large lot, close to Downey ave., high and dry; street graded; cement walk; price $500; cash required, $175.
5 fine lots near cable and electric cars, 60x165 feet; street graded; price $625—½ or 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent.
1 lot, 60x165 feet, near cable cars, high and dry; price cash, $325.
EWING & ARNOLD,
7 518 Downey ave., E. L. A., Cal.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN HIGHland view and Sycamore Grove tracts, close to electric car line; prices low; terms easy. I. H. PRESTON, trustee, 217 New High st.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE the handsomest property in this city where streets are all newly graded and in fine condition, and walks all lined with finest of palms, go out and view Clark & Bryan's Figueroa-st. tract; there is no property in this city so finely situated for the low price that we are selling these lots; only $1000.
7 CLARK & BRYAN, 127 W. Third st.

FOR SALE — LET W. M. GARLAND & CO. give you a little pointer on a Spring-st. lot; they have been finding out the snaps lately. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—A FEW LEADERS—
Clean corner, Adams st., $10,000.
100-foot corner, Figueroa st., $7500.
76-ft. double clean corner, Figueroa, $6250.
80 feet, St. Paul's Church tract, magnificent view, $800.
60 feet, clean side Grand ave., $3500.
Clean corner, Harper tract, $3500.
90 feet in Harper tract, $3000.
60 feet in Harper tract, $2500.
100-foot corner, Georgia Bell, $2200.
50 feet, Orchard ave., $1100.
50 feet, 17th near Figueroa, $1050.
7 BOAZ DUNCAN, 145 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS—
Hope, near Sixth, 70x165; $3600.
Olive, near 11th, 60x160; $2400.
Olive, near Seventh, 45x165; income $800; $6500.
Hope, near Pico, 70x190; $2900.
Flower, near 18th, 63x165; $3150.
Sixth, near Grand ave., ne corner, cheap.
Figueroa, ne corner near 18th; 200x59; rare bargain.
Figueroa, near Washington, 100 feet front; $4250.
7 G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First.

FOR SALE—
Oil lot, cor. Court and Douglas, $800.
2 oil lots, cor. Hobart and W. State, in heart of oil district, close to best-paying wells, $2000.
Lot, Hope near 28th, $900.
Lot 50x155, Figueroa near 18th, $2500.
Lot 60x190, Figueroa, opp. T. D. Stimson's residence, $4500.
50 feet, E. First near terminus Boyle Heights cable, $125.
7 PECK, 227 W. Third.

FOR SALE—
—BROADWAY LOT—
We have a fine piece of business property on this elegant thoroughfare at a price that is so low it will astonish you. Call at office for particulars and we will make you good money, and that quick.
7 CLARK & BRYAN, 127 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—GET IN ON THE GROUND floor by purchasing one of those elegant residence lots on Jefferson st., in the Bronson tract while you can get them at the price, $800; several large houses will be built there in next few months; Main st. is to be paved and the Main and Jefferson-st. car line is to be electrized; the price will then be very much higher for these lots; they are the best buy in the city today. M'GARVIN & BRONSON, 220½ S. Spring st. 10

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO BUY A home in a first-class location near Figueroa, we will build you a cottage to suit and will sell it on your own terms; streets all graded, cement walked and sewered; everything in first-class condition; all we ask is a small payment down, the balance monthly installments; why pay rent when you can have a house built and purchase on your own terms? For further particulars call on GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—
—SPRING ST.—
We have a choice corner on this street that we are offering at a great bargain; it will pay you to investigate this, as it is an extra good buy at the price.
7 CLARK & BRYAN, 127 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—WALK TO SEVENTH AND LUCAS sts., gaze upon those beautiful corner lots in the "Wright & Lynch" tract; they are just being offered for sale. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway, sole agents. 30

FOR SALE—
Do you want desirable residence lots?
Close to Washington and Figueroa sts?
Close to electric road.
Call on J. F. FULLARTON,
9 1941 Park Grove.

FOR SALE—SAY, MR. GOLDBUG! ONE OF the finest places in Los Angeles is for sale, but the boys don't know it; owner has decided to sell quick and has put a quick-sale price on it; high, fine view, short walk to business center; lot 75x240; has its own water-works, reservoir, etc.; it's where the neighbors are goldbugs, too, and business property in front of it; if you've got $18,000 I dare you to look at it. BOAZ DUNCAN, 145 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — $500; WHY DO YOU PAY rent when you can buy a fine lot in the heart of the city for only $500 and on easy terms in Clark & Bryan's tract, corner Eighth and San Pedro sts?
7 CLARK & BRYAN, 127 W. Third st.

FOR SALE — $14 A FOOT; KOHLER LOTS for close-in city homes; all streets graveled, curbed, cement walks; $15 a month pays for a lot.
$100 an acre, 4 10-acre lots, planted to walnuts, peaches, apricots; $28 cash, 8 yearly payments, 6 per cent.
$900—New house, 5 rooms, hard finished; rented $12. W. J. FISHER,
227 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—$5400; ELEGANT MODERN home, 13 roms, admirably located, commanding fine view; al conveniences; lot 150x320; walled and terraced; finely improved; profusion of shrubs, trees and flowers; 1½ miles from business center; 1 block from car line; finest bargain in city; must be sold at once; no agents. Address OWNER, V, box 3, Times Office. 7

FOR SALE—R. ALTSCHUL, 123½ W. SECond st., Burdick Block, Tel. 1482. You may want a good business lot on Broadway, Spring, Main or Hill sts., or a good location for a lodging-house, for flats, or for your new residence. If I have not just what you want, it's my business to look for it. Let it be your business to look for me. R. A. 7

FOR SALE—THE FINEST PIECE OF PROPerty for subdivision in the city, close in, on car line and cheap; the buyer of this property will make $150,000 in the next 2 years at present values. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—R. ALTSCHUL, 123½ W. SECond st., Burdick Block, Tel. 1482. I have some of the finest and cheapest residences in St. James Park, on Grand ave., Hope st., Estrella ave. and Orange st., for sale at very reasonable prices, on good terms. If you want a home it will pay you to pay me a call. R. A. 7

FOR SALE—R. ALTSCHUL, 123½ W. SECond st., Burdick Block, Tel. 1482. I have a number of cheap residence lots, from $350 to $750; also some choice lots from $1000 to $2500 in the southwest; also some beautiful homes, from the laborer's 3-room cottage to the millionaire's palatial residence. R. A. 7

FOR SALE — 4 ACRES NEARLY ALL COVered with fine full bearing fruits; will make 24 fine lots that should sell for $900 each; will sell so you can subdivide and make $5000 net; property is north of 23d st., and east of Union ave.; price $16,000. MERRILL & DAVIDSON, 129 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS LOT ON S. Main st., for $1000; this price is $500 less than present value; Main st. is now forging ahead very fast and these lots will soon sell for $2500; this is the only one on the street that can be had at the price. M'GARVIN & BRONSON, 220½ S. Spring st. 8

FOR SALE—LOT ON ALVARADO ST., EAST front, 50x150, all improvements in and paid for; on the high ground; lot 4 feet above sidewalk; street graded, graveled, cobblestone gutters, cement curb and sidewalk; fine view; only $1250. MERRILL & DAVIDSON, 129 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — 103x150 ON 18TH ST., NEAR electric line, a corner; 18th st. graded, graveled, cement curb and sidewalk; side street has main outfall sewer and cement walk; we will sell this fine corner for only $900. MERRILL & DAVIDSON, 129 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—
Lot on west side Olive st. near 12th.
F. S. HICKS,
127 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF SOLD IN TEN days; 2-story, hard-finished house for board and lodging of 21 rooms and bathroom, range; lot 100x150, 100 feet from depot, 3 blocks from beach; price $4800. NEWBERRY, 326 Chapala st., Santa Barbara, Cal. 7

FOR SALE — $1150; LOT 50x200 IN ELLENdale place, near Adams.
$1000—Lot 50x125, Orchard ave.; the cheapest on the street.
C. A. SUMNER & CO.,
9 134 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — LOT ON W. 17TH ST., LESS than 1 block of the Storrs electric line, on Bush st.; lot 52½x175; street graded, graveled, cement walk and curb; our party wants money, will sell for $750. MERRILL & DAVIDSON, 129 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE an estate; we want an offer on 1¾ acres land with 5 cottages, rented for $52 per month; windmill and tank; N.W. cor. Ninth and Wall sts. Address PRAEGER & TREOSTI, 201 N. Main st. 11

FOR SALE — LARGE CORNER ON PEARL st., at a big bargain; fine location for income property; if properly improved will rent for 12 to 15 per cent. on the total investment. M'GARVIN & BRONSON, 220½ S. Spring st. 8

FOR SALE—$1000—
50-foot lot in Bonnie Brae tract; fine location.
J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
7 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE — $100 FOR A HOME! JUST think! $10 cash, $10 monthly; 30x135 feet, large pepper trees, 2 blocks west of Central-ave. electric cars; only a few left; be quick. W. J. FISHER, 227 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN? Look at this; only $6500; 45x165 on Olive near Seventh, improved; rents for $67 per month; owner ill and must remove. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second. 12

FOR SALE — $2000; LOT 100x140, SOUTH side of W. Seventh st., near Westlake Park, adjoining lots held at $1400 cash; owner non resident wants cash. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—SEE THOSE LOTS CORNER Norwood and 21st sts. for $700; very cheap and must be sold; take University car to 23d and Norwood sts. Owner on premises. P. J. BOLAND. 7

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL 50-FOOT LOT on Bonsallo ave., half block south Washington, east front; highest bid gets the lot; part cash down. Address IRWORTH, care Times Office. 7

FOR SALE — LARGE LOTS WITH HANDsome trees; sold only to parties building good homes; special inducements to next party building. NILES, Washington and Maple ave.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CORNER LOT, 40x140, 1 block from electric car line and 12 minutes' ride from Second and Spring. Apply to A. G. FRUHLING, 216-218 S. Los Angeles st. 8

FOR SALE — LOT ON 12TH ST., NEAR Cherry; south front; lot 40x125; only $650; we have 80 feet front or two lots for $1300. MERRILL & DAVIDSON, 129 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — SPRING-ST. LOT, 45x120, $800 per front foot; if you want a bargain in business property look at this. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second. 13

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN ALL PARTS OF the city; ranches of all descriptions for sale or exchange. K. P. CULLEN & CO., Minnesota headquarters, 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE-IN 60x145 LOT WITH 7-room house; we offer at a bargain; only about two blocks from Courthouse. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—$650; A PROMINENT CORNER, 150x135 feet, 3 blocks from electric cars, with 50 fruit trees, full-bearing; see this. W. J. FISHER, 227 W. Second st. 10

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HIGHLAND Park and Garvanza, cheap for cash, or installments; see them. I. H. PRESTON, trustee, 217 New High st.

FOR SALE—1-3 INTEREST IN OIL STOCK; 20 lots near Second-st. Park; office hours, 12.30 to 2 p.m. ALLISON BARLOW, 123 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$875; 62 FEET FRONT ON Sixth st., Wolfskill tract; $175 cash, balance long time. ERNST & CO., 208 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — CLOSE IN: A BARGAIN IN a lot on W. Eighth near Pearl; $1050. LOCKHART & LOCKHART, 112½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — $1050; FINE SOUTHWEST corner on 11th st in Childs tract. Owner, CHAS. L. BATCHELLER, 230½ S. Spring. 7

FOR SALE — $850; COTTAGES BUILT TO suit purchasers on installments; get you a home. See A. J. WRIGHT, 213 W. First st.

FOR SALE — LOTS $250 TO $300; $7.50 monthly; McGarry tract; Ninth st., near Central ave. OWNER, 1007 S. Main.

FOR SALE — $450; THE BEST RESIDENCE lot, close in, for the money in Los Angeles. W. W. WIDNEY, 107 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—FINE LOT ON ALVARADO ST. near Ninth 50x150 to alley, for $1500. Address J, box 48, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE— TWO LOTS IN WOLFSKILL tract with small house, bargain, $1350. W. H. GRIFFIN, 136 S. Broadway. 8

FOR SALE— GREAT SACRIFICE; 2 GOOD lots, fine location; want offer. Address V, box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — $40; LOT IN ELYSIAN Heights tract. Address BARGAIN, box 86, South Pasadena, Cal. 7

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT ON MAPLE ave. and 14th; 50x150 to 20-foot alley. Apply 646½ WALL ST. 7

FOR SALE — LOT ON WEST SIDE ESTrella ave., $1200. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOT ON FLOWER st. near 16th st. E. A. MILLER, 227 W. First st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP; LOT IN THE OIL district. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.
5 acres near Hollywood, with good 6-room cottage, with free water; all set to fruits; fine location; 30 minutes' drive from Courthouse; price $2500; ½ cash, balance on time.
Also 10 acres near Long Beach, all set to fruits; mostly lemons beginning to bear; this is a fine location, 2½ miles from ocean; fine soil and plenty of water under pressure; if you want a nice home don't fail to investigate this; it must be sold; terms easy.
Also a bargain in the city; new 5-room cottage, modern design; street graded, near Union and Hoover and University car line; price only $1350; ½ cash, balance to suit.
G. W. ELLIS,
7 424 Temple st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, AT A SPECIAL bargain; a profitable, well-improved, healthy mountain home; only ½ mile to depot and school; pure spring water, large reservoir for irrigation, water piped to house and barn; only 2 hours' ride from this city; 160 acres of superior mountain fruit land; 1300 feet altitude; beautiful view of the valley and the many passing trains for a distance of 6 miles; good 6-room house, large barn and outbuildings; about 20 acres in orchard and vines, 40 in growing grain, looking fine; only $6000; will take ½ in city property, ½ cash or long time. JOHN F. HUMPHREYS & SON, 109 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A PAYING fruit ranch at Glendale, containing 36 acres in fruit, as follows: 600 bearing oranges, 500 bearing apricots, 500 bearing peaches, 300 bearing French prunes, 700 apricots 3 years old; 250 French prunes 2 years old, 150 Kelsey Japan plums; an abundance of water for irrigation piped over the land; this is a place that can be had at a bargain, and one, too, that there can be money made on; the location is the best; house 4 rooms, barn and plenty of eucalyptus for fuel; price only $12,000, easy terms. A. K. CRAWFORD, 205 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHINO VALLEY FRUIT, ALfalfa and sugar-beet land, $50 to $90 per acre, with water; near 2 railroads and the largest beet-sugar factory in the United States; easy terms to actual settlers; special inducements to large colonies. C. W. MAXSON,
138½ S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—
HOMES FOR ALL.
Choice fruit, berry and farming lands, 1 mile outside the city and near the new Pasadena electric road, in tracts to suit, at $60, $80, $125 to $200 per acre, on easy terms; take the electric cars on Spring st. to Highland Park postoffice; our agent there will show the land, or free carriage from our office to the tract.
GRIDER & DOW, 109½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LET US TAKE YOU TO LOOK at 50 acres very near Rosecrans Station; you will buy it at the price offered. VICTOR WANKOWSKI & CO., 207 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—
5 acres fine sandy soil; 4 acres to young Washington navel oranges; 1 acre to alfalfa, 5 acres large walnut trees, 4-room house, crib and stable, good water right; $1400; one-third cash, one-third 6 months, one-third in 1 year.

40 acres; 5 in willows, 12 in cultivation, 25 in pasture; 5-room house, barn that will hold 350 tons of hay, good stable, well and water-right; this will make as good a small dairy as can be found in the valley; $2000—½ cash.

17 acres fine land; 14 acres in bearing walnuts, which produced 100 sacks last year; will get 150 sacks this year; 3 acres to latest improved apples; variety of other fruit for family use; 5-room house, barn, crib and stable; $6000; ½ cash, balance 1 or 2 years.

40 acres walnut land; no better land in this valley; 5 to 10-year-old softshell walnuts, 5 to 10-year-old apricots, 30 acres just sowed to alfalfa; 4-room house, barn, crib and stable; $162.50 per acre; $2000 cash, balance 1 2 and 3 years.

20 acres; all fenced and cross fenced; 4 acres to apples; about 75 assorted fruit trees and nuts; 16 acres to pasture; new 5-room house, barn, crib and stable; 12 hours' run of water; can get water every 10 days; $2000; ½ cash, balance 1 year at 8 per cent.

80 acres; 42½ to 12 and 14-year-old walnuts; 600 sacks last year; will get 900 sacks this year; 30 acres to pasture; 7½ acres to oranges, which produced 6000 boxes this season; 7-room house, barn, crib, windmill and tank; $40,000; one-third cash, balance on time.

21½ acres; 20 to alfalfa, 1½ to a young orchard; 5-room house, smokehouse, windmill and tank, barn, crib and stable; 1 mower, 1 rake, 1 cultivator, 2 plows and 1 harrow, 20 shares water stock; $4500—½ cash.

10 acres northeast of Downey; 8½ acres to 9-year-old soft and hard shell walnuts; 1½ acres to Washington navel oranges; fruits for family use; everything in bearing. 3-room house, barn, crib, stable and corral; one of the best bargains in California; $4500.

I have for sale choice improved farms set in walnuts, oranges, grapes, figs, lemons, apples, peaches, pears, alfalfa and all classes of citrus and deciduous fruits.

I have many ranches for sale in Artesia, 5 miles south of Downey, in a belt that requires but little or no irrigation.

After cutting the barley off we raise 50 to 60 bushels of corn to the acre on the same land, besides the pumpkins, beets and citrons—there is no end to them, and for hog and hominy this valley beats the State.

This valley shipped 175 carloads of walnuts last season; it produced over 600,000 tons of barley and alfalfa hay. We shelled and sacked 250,000 bushels of corn last year. Downey will ship 75 carloads of oranges this season. Many of them cannot be excelled by Riverside. Rivera, 3 miles above, will ship 200 cars.

Our alfalfa land will produce 1 to 2 tons per acre each cutting; can cut 5 to 9 times a year; barley, 2 to 4 tons per acre. When planted early our corn will turn out 75 to 100 bushels per acre.

We raise everything in this valley. We pluck ripe oranges from the trees every day in the year. Five hundred tons of fruit went to waste last year for the want of a cannery at this place. Los Angeles and Pasadena virtually get their support from this valley.

It is the finest section in the State for the dairy business. We have 10 creameries and 2 cheese factories in a radius of 8 miles.

A water-right of 100 miner's inches goes with every ranch I sell, and costs 8 1-3c per hour while irrigating.

We have more water for irrigating than any place in California.

Within a radius of 8 miles we have 17 water companies.

Downey, 12 miles southeast of Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific Railroad, with about 1200 inhabitants, is located in one of the richest and most productive valleys in California, known as the Ranchito or Los Nietos Valley.

A milder, more delightful climate cannot be found in the State. We have blackberries, strawberries and nearly all kinds of vegetables the year round.

Downey has five churches. Her lodges are the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Rebekah, A.O.U.W., Good Templars and Foresters. Within a radius of three miles we have seven public schools.

Only 55c for a round-trip ticket to Los Angeles, the city which is destined to be the largest west of the Rocky Mountains. We have five daily passenger trains in and out of Los Angeles. A number of people do business in Los Angeles and live in Downey. Many of the young men and young ladies from this town and vicinity attend the business college daily in the city, returning at night.
B. M. BLYTHE,
7 Downey, Cal.

FOR SALE—

ROBERT F. JONES & CO.,
204 Bradbury Block.

Cahuenga Valley—The frostless belt of California; 10 acres orchard; 3 acres in oranges; 3 in lemons; 4 in apricots and peaches; fine well, windmill and tank; a snap; $3500.

10 acres; cottage, barn, water; 8 acres in bearing trees; a good paying property; $4000.

3 acres on Sunset boulevard; 5-room house, barn, chicken yard; 2 acres in lemons; 1 acre deciduous fruit; water; $2000.

5 and 10-acre tracts, 2½ miles from the city line; $250 to $300 per acre.

18 acres of gest frostless land; house of 5 rooms, bath, and pantry, with room for 4 rooms in upper story; water; $8000.

40 acres in Holly wood; cottage, barn and windmill; $14,000.

8 pieces of from 5 to 13 acres; beautifully situated and frostless; $350 per acre.

160 acres between Sunset boulevard and the foothill road; finest lemon land; $325 per acre.

Santa Monica, by the sea—We have a large list of fine property in the favored locality, for sale and rent; lots in all parts of the city; low prices and easy terms; see our "Block 49" ad.

Redondo—40-acre tracts; fine land; only $50 per acre.

Los Angeles City snaps—Three new colonial cottages on Hoover and Adams sts; 6 rooms, bath and pantry; University electric cars pass the door; only $2100; terms easy.

8-room modern house, hard finished and decorated throughout; bath, pantry, cemented cellar, grounds highly improved; fine stable; only $3750, on easy terms; $1250 cash.

Fine building lot on Adams st., near Grand ave., 50x165 feet; $2500.

We have property in all parts of the city at prices ranging from $500 to $18,000.

ROBERT F. JONES & CO.,
204 Bradbury Block. 7

FOR SALE—

ATTENTION HOMESEEKERS!

SANTA MONICA BY THE SEA!

If you want a home in this charming little city, buy one of our lots in
——BLOCK 49——
This block is one of the best and most beautifully situated in the city, only 700 feet from Ocean ave., and the lots will be sold for
——$600 TO $800——
In order to make this location as attractive as possible, certain restrictions are to be made; the lots sold only to parties who will build a house costing not less than
——$1200——
The lots are 50x150 feet, and all streets graded.

ONLY 24 LOTS.

INVESTIGATE AND INVEST.

ROBERT F. JONES & CO.,
204 Bradbury Block and
Bank of Santa Monica, Santa Monica.

FOR SALE—W. P. LARKIN & CO., REAL estate, 132 S. Broadway.

10 to 20-acre tracts planted to best variety fruit trees and cared for for 3 years, $100 per acre, payable in 3 years.

Fine alfalfa land to sell or rent at Burbank, $50 per acre up.

First-class fruit land at Azusa Valley, 20 miles from Los Angeles.

One of the finest 10-acre lemon groves in the State, near Pasadena; a safe and profitable investment.

20 acres, planted half to peaches and half to almonds, $125 per acre.
W. P. LARKIN & CO.,
7 132 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

$9500—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST 20-acre lemon groves in Southern California, located at Covina, where frost has never been known to hurt citrus fruit or trees; good 9-room house and outbuildings; good soil and first-class water-right; price $9500, on easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$6000—FOR SALE — 50 ACRES OF VERY fine land near Pasadena, all in fruit and grapes, in full bearing; price $6000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$3000—FOR SALE—AT AZUSA, 10 ACRES; ½ in bearing oranges, balance other fruit; all in bearing; good soil and water-right; price only $3000, on easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$4500—FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT COVINA, all in navel oranges and lemons, in full bearing; price only $4500. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$4000—FOR SALE—VERY FINE 3-YEAR-old walnut grove, all interset with choice varieties of peaches and prunes, also 3 years old; place ought to produce $800 this year; good soil and first-class water-right; price $4000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2800—FOR SALE— 14½ ACRES, 1 MILE from Covina, southwest of Azusa; 12 acres in peaches in bearing, 1 acre oranges, a few 10-year-old apricots; place all fenced; good water-right; good barn, small house and other improvements; price only $2800. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$4500—FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT ONTARIO all highly improved, as follows—2 acres 7-year-old prunes, 4½ acres 4-year-old lemons, 2½ acres 4-year-old navel oranges, 1 acre 2-year-old lemons; fine water-right, cement head ditch, small house, good barn, etc.; also convenient to good school; price $4500—$2000 cash, balance on time at 7 per cent.; will pay at least 25 per cent. this year on the price asked. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1600—FOR SALE— 40 ACRES GOOD ALfalfa, corn or fruit land, with good water-right, about 12 miles east of the city; good 5-room house, large barn; place all fenced, good well, etc.; price for a few days, $1600; a snap. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$600— FOR SALE — 5 ACRES ON LAKE ave., Altadena, located a few yards from the electric road and commanding a view of the whole valley; present owner recently refused $1000 cash for the property, but now needs money and will sell within the next few days for $600. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$3500—FOR SALE— 7½ ACRES, NEARLY adjoining the city on the south, near the Central-ave. electric line, all in bearing fruit, oranges, peaches, etc.; nice income property; the place is worth $5000 spot cash, but as the owner needs money for pressing needs will sell within the next few days for $3500, part cash, balance to suit. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2000—FOR SALE—10 ACRES VERY FINE land, about 9 miles from the city, all in peaches, prunes and walnuts, just coming into bearing; crop this year ought to be at least $600; good water-right and everything first-class; price $2000, on easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$20,000—FOR SALE—40-ACRE SOFTSHELL walnut grove, 7 years old, and finest in the county, and all interset with prunes, peaches and plums, in full bearing; located a little south of Fullerton; good soil and excellent water-right; price $500 per acre. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—

PALMER & CHAPIN,
Owners and Managers of the Tierra Bonita Colonies,

136 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, and 85 Washington st., Chicago.

These colonies are the home of the almond, the highest priced nut in the market; equally choice for the prune, that is the poor man's table fruit. The first premium on prunes at the World's Fair was taken by fruit growers here. The olive, peach, apple, apricot and fig are seen here in their perfection.

WHY?

Our advantages in a nutshell—2600 feet (½ mile) above sea level; 1000 feet higher than any other fruit-raising location; 2000 feet higher than 90 per cent. of them; timbered mountains to windward; absolute freedom from fog and dew; perfect fortification against insect pests; 1300 acres of orcharding; the handsomest trees in the State; first prize for fruit at Chicago World's Fair; sales of orchards only to the best people; planting every acre sold; the healthiest point in California.

This year's experience, when Santa Clara Valley is frost-bitten, is no frost injury with us.

Literature furnished, including a topographical map of every colony of note in the State.

Our resident partner, Mr. E. C. Chapin, will be pleased to go with parties to the ranch. 7

FOR SALE—SUNNY TULARE HOME FARM; price low; terms easy; in the great artesian belt; now is the time to buy good land; prices still exceedingly low; good 8-room, well-shaded farmhouse, outbuildings, flowing artesian well of healthful water, 7 acres bearing orchard, 20 acres alfalfa; 150 to 480 acres of alfalfa, fruit, vine and grain land, all under cheap ditch irrigation; 7 miles from Tulare and 4 miles to S.P.R.R. shipping point; the well is 7 inches in diameter and about 500 feet deep; has flowed freely for over 15 years; the water, slightly tinctured with sulphur, is quite palatable, while accredited with healthful qualities for drinking and bathing; it is not herewith specially offered for its medical virtues, but is fully recommended for domestic and irrigating purposes; the present available improvements on the place cost over $7000, and the property will be sold as a whole or in subdivisions at astonishingly low figures; splendid alfalfa tracts of 20 acres or more; terms of payment favorable; also several large and small tracts in the great, productive Tulare artesian belt at exceedingly low prices, ranging from $12 to $15 per acre. Write or call on A. E. POMEROY, 105 S. Broadway, L. A. 7

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED
VERDE COLONY RANCH.
Of 572 acres. The finest dairy ranch in San Luis Obispo county; good dwelling, fine dairy house, and all necessary buildings; living stream of water, and many springs; land gently rolling and rich, producing heavy crops of hay, corn, etc.; railroad depot on land, and only 2 miles from Southern Pacific's new coast line; cheapest transportation facilities to Port Harford for ocean shipment; splendid property for colony subdivision; terms exceptionally easy; ¼ cash, balance long time.
N.B.—San Luis Obispo has the most promising prospects of any county in California; a safe investment. Address MORO BAY IMPROVEMENT CO., 121½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—AT POMONA,
I SELL THE EARTH!
There are locations and locations, but the locations of some locations are better located than other local locations. For instance, that 20 acres belonging to the lady from Kentucky, lying between Pomona and Claremont. The location is hard to beat for oranges and lemons. There are about 12 acres set solid to oranges in bearing, from $1500 to $2000 crop now on the trees; 14 young grapefruit, just set; balance olives and seedless Sultana grapes; fine large oak; house 4 rooms, good water-right; price $13,000, or without crop $11,000. Say, come out and talk to the "old man." It may be to your interest.
7 R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

FOR SALE—AT POMONA.
I SELL THE EARTH!
Now, it's just according to circumstances. You ask one man, he will tell you one thing; ask another, and he will tell you another. But I tell you that any of the leading fruits will pay if you buy right and take good care of your orchard. Some men, you know, would not make a success of anything.
Take, for instance, that 30 acres planted to olives, prunes, peaches and apricots, mostly in bearing, with a good well, windmill and tank, and only $150 per acre. I tell you, that is a safe investment. And say, do you think that snap will be open for you all year? Well, I guess not. George, come out and I will show it to you.
7 R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

FOR SALE—LEMON, OLIVE AND DECIDUous fruit lands; when purchasing for a home choose the best soil; finest location, school, church and railway advantages; all these are to be had on the Alamitos; no extremes of heat or cold; the best of water and plenty of it; charming ocean and mountain view; land in tracts from 1 acre upward; a share of water stock deeded with each acre of land; small fruits and vegetables grown winter and summer; soil a rich, sandy loam; climate warm in winter, cool in summer; Alamitos adjoins Long Beach on the east and is fast becoming the model country residence place of Southern California; choice of land, $150 per acre—¼ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. E. B. CUSHMAN, agent, 304 W. First st., Los Angeles Cal.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA, ALFALFA; THE best 25 acres in California for the money; 90 feet to flowing water; soil very deep, rich loam; only 2 miles to electric line; good neighborhood, clean side of main road and close to city; this is the kind of land that cuts 12 tons of alfalfa to the acre per annum; you can buy this for one-half of its real value.

We have a lemon grove at $275 per acre; 5 or 10 acres bearing; good soil, good water, good location and good bargain.
MEEKINS & SHERWOOD,
7 118½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — 280 ACRES OF GOOD FOOThill land with improvements consisting of house, barn, well, windmill, tank, fences, etc., costing $2000; can be had at $20 per acre; owners are 78 years of age. Address MRS. META BEHNSEN, Lancaster, Cal.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—AT POMONA,
I SELL THE EARTH!
A little one for a cent. Say, you have heard of "love in a cottage"—well, now, I have just that very identical, original cottage, small, but neat, with roses here and there peeping in at the windows, vines twining lovingly over the roof and playing peek-a-boo with the birdies on the other side; a large, green lawn, where you can tether the little lambies; fruit trees in bearing for a change. All it needs to complete the scene is a sweet voice within warbling "Dear Cholly." Say, do you want it? Then plump down $375 and I'll wrap it up.
8 R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

FOR SALE—
40 acres of good alfalfa land near Norwalk is offered for a short time at $100 per acre.
20 acres 3 miles fom North Ontario, all in oranges and lemons, 5 years old; good 7-room house and large barn; only $400 per acre, on easy terms.
5 acres at Pasadena, all in bearing fruit; house and barn; $600 per acre.
G. D. STREETER & CO.,
7 110 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — 10 ACRES AT GLENDALE, 7 acres in full bearing peaches, apricots and prunes, about 1 acre budded oranges, half in full bearing; 2 acres just planted; mountain water piped under pressure, perpetual water right; good 5-room house, with windmill, tank and tankhouse; small barn; soil a deep, rich sandy loam; only 300 yards from railroad and church; neighborhood good; will sell this place, that was never offered before January 1 last, for less than $6000, to you now for $4500. MERRILL & DAVIDSON, 129 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—
1000 acres land 4 miles from Orange, 1½ miles from railroad station; 350 acres now in barley; no alkali; large amount of water can be developed; price $10,000. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — RANCH 160 ACRES NEAR Palmdale Station, Southern Pacific Railroad; excellent fruit or grain land; 100 acres are cleared, fenced and under cultivation; can be had very low.
Fruit ranch 28 acres, 18 miles east of city; 18 acres in peaches and prunes, partly bearing; several acres in berries; house, barn, cistern, etc.; close to church, school and postoffice; will sell at a bargain.
7 PECK, 227 W. Third.

FOR SALE—
OFFER EXTRAORDINARY.
The land company for which I am agent has instructed me to sell any portion of their fine lands at Gardena, with
WATER RIGHT.
At the low price of $100 per acre; this price to hold good for 30 days only; now is your time to get in on the ground floor.
A. W. WRIGHT, Secretary,
309 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—LAND AT FILLMORE, VENtura county, with soil and climatic conditions equal to the best for growing oranges and lemons; no scale; with 1 inch of water to 4 acres; on railroad; good schools, churches and markets; near Los Angeles; at low prices. Write or call at office of SESPE LAND AND WATER CO., room 28, German-American Savings Bank Bldg., cor. First and Main sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—FRUIT LANDS IN THE EX-MISsion Maclay rancho, near San Fernando and Pacoima on the Southern Pacific Railway, within easy reach of the city; 1100 feet above sea level; delightful climate; $75 per acre, on easy terms; also good building lots in West Los Angeles on the University electric car line. Apply to the UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, rooms 6 and 7, Phillips Block Annex, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—ONTARIO COLONY; HANSON & Co.'s addition; location, climate, soil, markets, water privileges and other advantages we can offer the homeseeker, unsurpassed in California; we have 1500 acres planted which we can offer in 10-acre blocks or more at a reasonable price, and on easy terms; see us before purchasing elsewhere. Address or call HANSON & CO., 123½ W. Third st., Los Angeles. 8

FOR SALE— A VERY CHOICE 30-ACRE foothill orange grove for sale at a bargain, or will exchange for Los Angeles income business property. COOK & PEARSON, 244 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY; $3000 for a home of 120 acres; 60 now in crop; good house, trees and other improvements; 30 miles north of San Diego city, ½ a mile from ocean, railroad and the town of Encinitas; also livery stable, residence lots and business lots in Encinitas. Call at the DERBY HOUSE, Encinitas, or write to the owner, DR. J. A. STURGES, San Diego, Cal.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; AT ANAHEIM orange, lemon, walnut, fruit, alfalfa, corn and sugar-beet land, abundance of water; have realized from $50 to $75 per acre from beets on part of this property; title perfect; price $40 to $75, on terms; will take part in other property, live stock or labor. Apply to or address the owner, P. A. STANTON, 115 S. Broadway, or Anaheim, Cal.

FOR SALE—$30 PER ACRE; CONTRACT for water just made; easily worth $100; no better lemon land in Southern California; near a large city, with magnificent ocean and mountain view; quick action necessary to secure this; such an opportunity comes but once in a lifetime. EDWARD T. SUMWALT, Chamber of Commerce building. 7

FOR SALE—JUST WHAT YOU ARE LOOKing for; fruit lands in Ventura county of the highest quality, on terms to suit the times, at from $25 to $50 per acre to parties making immediate improvements. For full particulars address MRS. JEAN M. VALLETTE, Pasadena, or GEO. M. SMITH, Fremontville, Ventura county, Cal.

FOR SALE—GARDENA; 15 ACRES, ADJOINing the townsite; the choicest piece of ground in that vicinity; fine young orchard; living water; all in cultivation; 4 acres natural celery ground; must be sold; owner going East; this ground can be bought at a bargain. Address immediately, OWNER, P. O. box 557, city.

FOR SALE— ONE OF THE BEST 40-ACRE combination farms in Los Angeles county; in Eagle Rock Valley; 10 acres alfalfa, 15 acres variety fruits; abundance of water for irrigation; this property is cheap at $12,000; reverses enable us to offer this valuable property for $7500. JOHN R. TAYLOR, 113 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — IF YOU ARE AN INVALID or a gentleman of leisure and wish to live in one of the handsomest and healthiest spots near the city, near electric car line, we have the place; new house and 3½ acres; beautiful, located in full view of the mountains. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 8

FOR SALE — SAN GABRIEL VALLEY; choice land with water right at $300 per acre; this land is near railroad station, and first-class hotel; improved property adjoining; look at this property; if you have something you don't want come and see me. E. K. ALEXANDER, 145 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—RANCH, BEAUTIFULLY LOcater, convenient to city; alfalfa, vegetables, water, fruits, etc.; good house and barn, chicken house and corrals; 12 acres in all; bargain; investigate; $2700; reasonable terms. Address V, box 13, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—$2500; AT A SACRIFICE; SEE it and be convinced; choicest ten acres at Glendale, 3 miles north city limits, on railroads; cottage 6 rooms, barns, etc., fruit; abundance water piped. GILBERT S. WRIGHT, room 60, Bryson Block. 7

FOR SALE — A RARE CHANCE; BEAUTIful improved 35-acre ranch; about 14 acres in bearing fruit; splendid income; close to city; if you mean business come in and make us an offer. MEEKINS & SHERWOOD, 118½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY; OUR Italy; lands $10 and upward per acre; farming lands, finest quality, $35; lemon lands with water, $65; lemon lands, planted, $750. EDWARD T. SUMWALT, Chamber of Commerce building.

FOR SALE — FULL BEARING ORANGE orchards; some of the finest in the State, and for some of which Los Angeles or Eastern income property can be put in as part pay. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — SUPERIOR FRUIT LAND; water sold with land in definite quantity; delivered in steel pipes under pressure; reservoir capacity, 5,000,000,000 gallons. HEMET LAND CO., Baker Block, L. A.

FOR SALE—ARTHUR BRAY, 226 S. SPRING st., has for sale choice lands in Cahuenga, the celebrated frostless belt; also acreage in Anaheim, in the heart of the famous Santa Ana Valley, from $100 to $500.

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN; 20-ACRE ORchard 3 years old, near this city, only $175 per acre; also 20 acres unimproved at $50 per acre. M'KOON & YOAKUM, 234 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE — CAHUENGA FROSTLESS land; 60 acres appraised at $225 to $350 with water, on dummy line. Particulars CHAS. L. BATCHELLER, administrator, 230½ S. Spring.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, $40 PER ACRE; Lankershim ranch, not $1 down; 5 years time. W. CRONKHITE, 129 W. 30th st. 7

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY IN city or country; special bargains. M. L. SAMSON & CO., 217 W. First st. 7

LINERS.

FOR SALE— Country Property.

FOR SALE—EXAMINE AND MAKE AN OFfer; 3½ acres, 8-room cottage; every improvement, house and grounds; must be sold. Address J, box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—A SNAP; 5 ACRES OF CHOICE garden land, improved, at Gardena; don't miss this; a big bargain; $200 an acre. Address P, box 100, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY toward Redondo, all in fruit; best of soil; a bargain; $1300 takes it. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN; ONE OF THE finest young lemon orchards in Whittier for sale very cheap. Inquire at 637½ S. BROADWAY, up stairs. 7

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON LAKE AVE.; 600 on Webster ave., 13 acres corner Villa and Wilson ave., all of Pasadena. Address BOX 28, S. Pasadena. 7

FOR SALE — 20 ACRES ORANGE AND lemon orchard, full bearing, at Ontario; 14 acres at San Fernando. Address BOX 28, S. Pasadena. 7

FOR SALE—150 ACRES AT ROCHESTER, $30 per acre; 80 acres, improved, in Orange county, $75 per acre. T. A. CHAFFEE, 3509 S. Main st. 7

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOME PLACE OF 5 acres, Alhambra; new house; full-bearing fruit; bargain. OWNER, V, box 10, Times office. 7

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, TULARE COUNTY; 60 acres bearing orchard and vineyard; artesian water; $35 per acre. BOX 368, Redlands. 18

FOR SALE — FINEST 15-ACRE 4-YEAR-old orange grove in Redlands, $375 per acre; worth $700. OWNER, 203 Broadway, room 25. 7

FOR SALE—LAND WITH WATER, $10 PER acre, Los Angeles county. G. D. STREETER, 110 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED foothill ranch in bearing. J. E. FISKE, 102 S. Broadway. 9

FOR SALE — $45,000, $12,500, $5000, CHOICE Redlands orange properties. A. J. WRIGHT, 213 W. First st.

FOR SALE — $3750; 10 ACRES JUST SOUTH city; bargain. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 8

FOR SALE—15 ACRES NEAR CITY, WEST, at ½ its value for cash. P.O. BOX 770, city. 7

FOR SALE—I SELL THE EARTH. R. S. BASSETT, Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE—COLONY LAND. A. L. HITCHCOCK, 225 W. Fourth st. 20

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE—

Absolutely the best bargain in a nice home ever offered in the city.

$2600—Nice 6-room cottage in best location on beautiful Downey ave.; lot 55x150; cement walks all around, all kinds fruits, shrubs and flowers; fine well, mill and tank-house floored; good barn, large 6-foot tight corral; Downey avenue is one of the finest streets in city, 100 feet wide, with cable cars; everything in fine condition; owner can take as low as $600 cash, balance long as desired; lots adjoining this are held at $1800; improvements cost $3500; if you want a nice home for almost nothing don't miss this chance. It is only good for one week.

$750—Elegant corner 100x150 in good location north of 15th st., 2 blocks from electric cars; this is choice for tenements; street sewered and sidewalked.

$650—Choice lot on Winfield st., near Sentous.

$650—Fine lot on 12th st.

$550—Lot on Girard st., near Sentous.

W. H. NEISWENDER, 213 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE—

BROWN, HYATT & CO., 242 S. Broadway.

Branch 1100 W. 32d, near Hoover.

$1900—$500 cash; beautiful 5-room modern cottage, lot 50x147 to 16-foot alley.

$2000—6-room modern cottage, installments.

$2200—6-room modern cottage, installments.

$6000—9-room modern home, near Adams.

$1350—4-room cottage, southwest.

$1350—5-room modern cottage.

$650—Choice lot on Wright st., near Pico.

$550—Nice lot near 16th st., a snap.

$900—Corner lot, 59x130, on car line.

$1650—Corner Key West and 30th st., 80x116.

Choice city and country property at bed-rock prices; houses sold on monthly installments. See BROWN, HYATT & CO., 242 S. Broadway.

Or branch office, corner Hoover and W. 32d st. Remember the number, 242 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE, 2100 Bonsallo ave., a corner lot, 71x125 feet, within 200 feet of University electric railway, close to Figueroa and Adams sts., and St. James Park and within 1200 feet of site of proposed new Presbyterian church, to cost $40,000; in fact, a more desirable location for a home of moderate cost cannot be found; the house was recently finished and has never been occupied; has 2 nice mantels, front and rear stairways, cement cellar, 12x15 feet; 2 patent closets, 2 marble lavatories, hot and cold water, gas, with electric spark attachment, electric bells; white pine finish throughout; colonial doors and art glass; streets all graded; cement walks; sewer all in and paid for; everything complete; offered this week only at very low figure. See owner at 2115 BONSALLO AVE., opposite the premises for sale. 10

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, INSTALLMENTS.

Good 3-room house, plastered, newly painted; fine improved lot, trees and flowers, barn and good windmill and tank; price $1050—$550 cash, balance $12 per month, 7 per cent.

2 fine 5 and 6-room houses, new, hard finish, fine location, near electric cars; will sell for $1650 each; $150 cash, balance $20 or $25 per month, 8 per cent. interest.

New house 5 rooms, hard finish, bath and good lot, fenced; $1200; cash $400, balance $15 or $20 per month, 8 per cent.

3-room house, hard finish, with connection to sewer; lot well improved, convenient to cars; price $600—$150 cash, balance $12 month, 6 per cent. interest.

EWING & ARNOLD, 518 Downey ave., E. L. A. 7

FOR SALE—

INSTALLMENTS.

5-room cottage on Rich st., close to electric car line, $2500—$600 cash, balance monthly.

4-room cottage on S. Anderson st., $1300—$300, balance $15 per month.

FRANK M. KELSEY and WILL R. HAGAN, 244 S. Broadway. 8

FOR SALE—

$4500—YOU MAY LOOK

Los Angeles over and over and you cannot find a nicer home and location than this one; it is new, nicely decorated, tinted and papered; on an 80-foot st., with 7-foot cement walks; lot 50x160 to 20-foot alley; the house has good cellar, 2 toilets, porcelain baths, 8 rooms, reception hall, fine mantels.

$5500 will buy a fine 9-room house; lower floors hard wood; location, Bonnie Brae district.

$500 will buy a 3-room plastered house, close in; nice lot, 40x120; lot worth $600.

MEEKINS & SHERWOOD, 118½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — SATISFY YOURSELF IN A ready-built artistic house, by going to Severance st., near and just south of Adams; there is a beauty at cost price; lot 75x150; an opportunity to please you is presented; 9 rooms. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway. 8

FOR SALE — SPLENDID NEW 9-ROOM house in desirable neighborhood, between Pico and Washington sts., one block from University electric line; lot is 50x150 to 20-feet alley; street graded, graveled, cement walk and curb, sewered; house faces east; rooms are large; large hall, bath, pantry closets, lavatory, hot and cold water in four apartments; wired for electric lighting, gas fixtures in, beautifully decorated; finished in white pine throughout; beautiful stairway of Spanish cedar; laundry and washroom, with cistern full of rainwater for washing; not a cheap house or cottage in the block, and we will sell this complete home, ready to move into now for $6000. MERRILL & DAVIDSON, 129 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—$1750; A BRAND-NEW 6-ROOM cottage on University electric line; hall, bath, closet, pantry, hot and cold water, cement sidewalk, fenced; small cash payment and monthly installments. THOMAS S. EWING, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE—BY BARR REALTY CO., —117 S. Broadway—

$2700—W. Fifth st., near car line, modern, 5-room, colonial cottage. (17)

$6500—S. Olive, close in, lot 45x165, with buildings, now rented for $63 per month; owners of the adjoining lot ask $200 per foot for bare lot; this is a bargain and will be taken soon. (6)

$4000—W. 21st st., new, 7-room house, with all modern conveniences, including furnace; see this if you want a comfortable home. (15)

$3500—W. Tenth st., 8-room, 2-story house, modern improvements; attractive. (1)

$3500—Two 7-room houses on lot 50x150; First st., near Santa Fe depot; will sell one or both; price $1750 each. (2)

$2500—New, modern, 6-room cottage on Trenton st., very desirable.

$1100—5-room cottage on Turner st., close in (16)

$1400—5-room cottage in the Rosa tract, rented for $12. (19)

$750—3-room cottage on Pico st. cheap. (7)

$4500—Fine, new, 7-room cottage on W. Seventh st.; high location, nice lawn, flowers, etc.; very pretty home. (12)

$1800—6-room colonial cottage, Pico Heights, new and modern, ½ block from Pico-st. car line. (8)

$800—4-room cottage, 32d st., near Maple ave., on corner; lot suitable for store; very cheap. (10)

$3500—10-room house, close in, suitable for lodging-house; lot 50x150. (13)

$5500—9-room, 2-story house on W. 21st st., 2 blocks from Washington-st. car line; modern; complete with gas and electric lighting; furnace, etc.; hard finish; just completed; good barn worth $1500; lot 50x125; very attractive. (14)

$3350—On W. Flower st., an 8-room house with barn, large lot, 8 orange trees, shrubbery, etc.

$4000—7-room, 2-story, modern house on 21st, complete with gas and electric lighting, furnace, etc.; 2 blocks from Washington-st. car line; a very desirable home. (15)

$4200—12-room house on Temple st.; nice lawn, flowers, etc.; orange, lemon and fig trees; very comfortable home and well worth $6000; price only $4200 if taken at once. (17)

$1450—New, 6-room cottage on Pearl st., ½ block from Temple car line; lot 52x133. (5)

$1350—4-room cottage and barn near Pico st. car line; $350 down, balance $20 monthly. (9)

—VACANT LOTS—

$450—Angeleno Heights, lot 50x216. (8)

$2000—Cameron tract, Pico st., lot 50x150. (8)

$1800—Beaudry, W. W. tract, lot 46x100. (8)

$150—Metropolitan tract, Boyle Heights, 50x110.

$1100—16th st., bet. Grand ave. and Hope, lot 50x122.

$800—32d st., 2 lots 40x90. (11)

$900—Wolfskill tract, lot 62x100. (4)

$1000—Park tract, Crescent ave., 50x200. (8)

$500—Minnehaha Grove tract, lot 58x150. (8)

$350—Rosetta tract, Marco st., lot 55x120. (8)

$5000—Beaudry W. W. tract, lot 57x100. (8)

$800—Pasadena, Dr. Conger tract, 50x150. (8)

$125—Long Beach, lot 25x150. (8)

$450—Washington st. tract, lot 50x150. (8)

The above comprises only a very small part of the list of properties that we have for sale. Can furnish you any priced business property, residence, vacant lot, acreage, improved or otherwise, for sale or exchange. Call and let us know what you want. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

$2000—FOR SALE—NICE 5-ROOM MODERN cottage, with lot 58x150, near Westlake Park; place nicely improved with fruit and flowers; price only $2000, on easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$4500—FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY, MODern-built 8-room residence in S.W. part of the city in the Harper tract, near the University electric line; price only $4500. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$30,000—FOR SALE—A BUSINESS BLOCK near the corner of Spring and Second sts.; price $30,000; is paying about 10 per cent. on the price asked. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1450—FOR SALE— ON THE INSTALLment plan, a new, modern, 5-room cottage and bath, etc., on University electric car line. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2500—FOR SALE—NICE RESIDENCE ON lot 50x141, highly improved, near the corner of Pearl and Pico; price $2500, on easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2600—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL NEW 6-room residence on 12th st., a little west of Pearl; price $2600. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL VERY CHOICE business blocks on Spring st. that are paying about 9 per cent. net on the price asked. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$4500—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM 2-story residence, with all the modern improvements, on Ninth st., a little west of Pearl; price $4500. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$38,000—FOR SALE— VERY CENTRALLY located piece of improved business property in this city that will pay the purchaser a permanent income of at least 8 per cent. net on his money, besides the increase in the value of the property, which is sure to follow; if this catches the eye of any speculators or investors with a little spare cash, it will pay them to investigate. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$65,000—FOR SALE—A BUSINESS BLOCK on Spring st., in the very center of the best business part of the city; price $65,000; lease secured for 10 years at a rental that will pay over 8 per cent. net on the purchase price. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1000—FOR SALE — NEW, MODERN, 6-room residence in south part of the city, near the electric line; price for a few days only $1000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1650—FOR SALE—NEW MODERN-BUILT 5-room cottage on lot 50x118, near the corner of Hoover and Adams sts., part of a block from the University electric line; price only $1650. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$4150—FOR SALE—THE FINEST NEW 2-story residence in Bonnie Brae tract; lot 50x150; street graded and curbed; cement walks; house beautifully finished in yellow pine and decorated throughout, and modern in every respect; price $4100. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$4800—FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM, 2-STORY residence, all modern, on University electric line, near the corner of 23d st.; price, all elegantly furnished, only $4800. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1800— FOR SALE — ON THE INSTALLment plan, a nice 6-room cottage, all modern, located on corner lot on electric line in south part of the city; price, if taken at once, $1800—$350 cash, balance $25 per month without interest. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$4500—FOR SALE—A NEW AND MODERN-built residence of 8 large rooms, 2 stories, and lot 70x165, near the corner of Figueroa and 16th; price for a couple of days, only $4500; this place has never been offered for less than $6500, and is now only offered at the above sacrifice on account of the owner leaving immediately for the East. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—W. P. LARKIN & CO., REAL estate, 132 S. Broadway.

Every family can own a home.

Investigate the following cheap places.

$850—House 5 rooms on 18th, lot 48x170, runs clear through to 17th st., nicely fenced; fruit and shade trees.

$1300—Let the rent you now pay go toward this beautiful place; 6 rooms, hard finished; large barn, lawn and shade trees; close to cars and school; lot 51½x150; $100 down, balance $30 per month.

$1700—Fine new cottage of 5 rooms on Crocker st., close in; no car fare to pay.

$1500—House and lot on Stanford ave., just south of Ninth; 5 large rooms, hall and bath; lot all fenced; on installments.

$2000—New 2-story, finely-finished 7-room house, large lot, on corner, at Highland Park; worth $3000.

Also list of fine houses.

W. P. LARKIN & CO., 132 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE — $3100; THE PRETTIEST 6-room new colonial cottage in city; hall, bath, stationary washbowl, mantel, gas, all modern; southwest on University electric car line; will rent so will pay 15 per cent. interest on investment; terms, cash $400, balance to suit; best buy in city. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 8

FOR SALE—W. P. LARKIN & CO., REAL estate, 132 S. Broadway.

—$250—

—$250—

—$250—

for lot at Highland Park, 58x195 feet. 58x195 feet.

Also fine 5-acre block at a special bargain on 3 years' time.

Also some fine houses with large grounds from $2000 up.

W. P. LARKIN & CO., Owners, 132 S. Broadway. 31

FOR SALE—THE OWNER OF A FIRST-class residence in one of choicest locations in southwest part of city has gotten his consent to sell his home at less than its present value, or would exchange it for strictly choice corner on the hills and cash or mortgage; if any one will buy will make price and terms an inducement; it has been for sale for 2 months for $10,000, but if you want such a place it will be decidedly to your interest to see me; the grounds are beautiful and well kept; the house is large and has modern improvements. Address QUICK SALE, Times office. 7

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A LOVELY home, faithfully built and modern, at an inviting price? We have 2 such places, one on Severance st. and one on Portland st., of 9 and 8 rooms respectively; you will see our signs. W. M. GARLAND & CO., exclusive agents, 207 S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—$3250; WHAT'S THE USE OF buying a new house from a builder who is not building for his health, when I can sell you a new one at a sacrifice, because the owner is non-resident and wants money and thinks too much of the house to rent it? Come and see it; southwest; near University car this side of Adams st.; Brussels carpets on the floor; you can move in in 60 minutes after you see it; lawn, flowers, fine large fruit trees; it's a snap; come quick, or you'll surely lose it. BOAZ DUNCAN, 145 S. Broadway. Terms. 7

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL MODERN SIX-room colonial-style cottage, finished in Oregon pine; rooms are unusually large; 2 fine mantels and grates, large bathroom, hot and cold water; patent water closet separate from bath; large pantry, linen closet, and a closet to each bedroom; lot faces east, is 50 x160 to 20-foot alley, cement walks, curb and coping; street graded and graveled, gas and water; lot 4 feet above street, out in the Bonnie Brae section, near 10th st.; price only $3000; $1000 cash, balance to suit. MERRILL & DAVIDSON, 129 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — IF YOU OWN YOUR OWN lots entirely, or nearly paid for, I will build you a house on the lot without a cash payment, and you can pay me for it in easy monthly installments; if you have no lot but a small amount of cash, I will buy a lot for you; if you have neither cash nor lot, but can give security to keep up your payments, I will sell you a property without cash payment; watch the three new houses I am building on west side of Norwood st., between Washington and 23d sts. THOMAS S. EWING, 116 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—

$4500 will buy a $5000 residence, brand new, east front, in Bonnie Brae tract, all modern and first-class; large lot; fine residences and streets all around; a rare chance for a choice home.

Also a fine new 9-room, finely-decorated residence on Eighth st., walking distance, cheap at $5000; $4500 will take it this week only. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 132 S. Broadway.

Headquarters for Chicago buyers. 7

FOR SALE—$2200; $600 CASH, BALANCE long time; one of the finest homes on beautiful W. 27th st., near Grand ave.; this street has both gas and sewer, and all paid for; lovely 6-room cottage, reception hall; bay window, double parlors, folding doors, 2 handsome mantels, bath, hot and cold water, patent toilet, etc.; fine 2-story barn; lot 50x135 and elegantly and expensively improved; owner has met with reverses and is forced to sacrifice. G. W. CONNELL, 112 Broadway, exclusive agent. 8

FOR SALE—

3 cottages on Boyle Heights, close to cable, $1100, $750 and $750; in good neighborhood, overlooking the city; within easy walking distance of Santa Fe and Terminal depots.

House and 2 storerooms at terminus of Boyle Heights cable; rentals pay 10 per cent. on $2100; price $1350.

House and lot, St. John st. near San Fernando-st. depot, $800.

PECK, 227 W. Third. 7

FOR SALE — PRETTY 6-ROOM COTTAGE on W. 28th st.; large bathroom, hot and cold water, movable washstand, closet separate connected with sewer; pantry closets, screen porch; house beautifully decorated, and is as neat as a pin; street graded, graveled, cement walk and curb, sewered, all paid for; pretty low flowers and fruits in bearing; price only $2000, $500 cash, balance to suit you. MERRILL & DAVIDSON, 129 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — AT A GREAT BARGAIN: house of 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; two marble washstands, nice mantel and fireplace; first-class stable and choice corner lot, 90 feet front, with cement walks and curbing; near Harper tract; price only $3000, about what the lot alone ought to sell for. See R. VERCH, owner, room 80, Temple Block, at 2 p.m.

FOR SALE—$1000; A 4-ROOM COTTAGE ON Towne.

3-room cottage on Crocker for $950.

5-room cottage on Crocker, gas, hot water, bath, mantel and all for $2000.

5-room cottage on Clark, $1650—$300 cash, balance $20 monthly. E. C. COOK, 353 S. Main. 7

FOR SALE—SNAP; $5000; 9-ROOM HOUSE, with all modern conveniences, beautiful home, large and ornamental building; 75x160; street improved; 1 block from Pearl and on new electric line; before purchasing elsewhere examine this property; best buy in the city. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First. 7

FOR SALE — AT A SACRIFICE, OWNER leaving city; beautiful cottage of 5 rooms, bath and cellar, on a large lot in the Bonnie Brae tract; highly improved, with lawn, shade trees, choice roses, palms, etc.; an ideal home; price only $1900 on terms. Address OWNER, J, box 59, Times Office. 7

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOME OF 5 rooms, large barn, every convenience; beautiful lot; fruits and flowers; near several street car lines; one of the best and cheapest places in Los Angeles; need of money cause for selling. EDWARD T. SUMWALT, Chamber of Commerce building. 7

FOR SALE— A COLONIAL COTTAGE AT sacrifice; 80-foot street; car line; fancy mantel, cement walks, lawn, large lot, fine fence, hall, 6 large rooms, bath, china closet, pantry, hot and cold water, thoroughly well built; handsome home; low price; west side. OWNER, box 3, Times office. 11

FOR SALE — NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, COMplete in every detail, including furnace heat; one of the best locations in the city; close to electric cars and among fine class of people; it will suit you, sure; price very low. M'GARVIN & BRONSON, 220½ S. Spring st. 9

FOR SALE — OR RENT; MODERN 10-room house; location southwest, between 2 car lines, stable, lawn, flowers; value $5500; owner must sell or rent (furnished or unfurnished;) make an offer. Address J, box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — $2000; MODERN COLONIAL cottage of 5 large roms and bath, with every convenience; lot 50x150; located 1½ blocks from electric car line; will sell on easy terms. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—A GREAT SNAP; 100x150 FEET, house, large 2-story barn, wagon-shed, well and city water, fruits; street graded; on Brooklyn Heights; price $2000; owner wants to go ranching. BOAZ DUNCAN, 145 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—WE WANT AN OFFER ON A 12-room cottage and a 4-room cottage, University; one acre of land; fruits for family use; this is a fine place and is going to be sold. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—$250 CASH; 6-ROOM COTTAGE, $1850, 1651 Magnolia ave., southwest; also $300 cash, 6-room cottage, $1500, 1375 Millard ave., southwest; also $100 cash, $850, 4-room cottage, southwest. Apply 601 DOWNEY AVE. 7

FOR SALE — SIXTH ST., WOLFSKILL tract; street graded, stone walks, etc.; 5-room cottage, hall, bath, mantel, etc.; only $2100; monthly payments; bargain. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 9

$1700—FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 6-ROOM house and hall, connected with sewer; cement walks, lawn, lot 52x144, near E. 16th st. Address J, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — 80-FOOT LOT, HOUSE AND barn; must be sold quick; make an offer; see the place. 201 N. ANDERSON ST. 10

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL homes for sale; everything new and clean; large lots; see me if you want something good. E. A. MILLER, 227 W. First st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND ATTIC 12-ROOM house, 431 N. Beaudry ave.; recently painted and decorated; all modern improvements. Apply R. G. LUNT, 227 W. Second st.

FOR SALE — SEE THAT NEW 5-ROOM, modern cottage on 435 Crocker st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, only 3 blocks east of Main st., that is for sale on easy terms. 7

FOR SALE — ON INSTALLMENT PLAN, good cottages, complete and close in; why go way out and pay car fare? WM. F. BOSBYSHELL, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$150 CASH, BALANCE MONTHly, new, 4-room hard-finished house; bath, pantry and closets; 4 blocks from plaza. WM. MEAD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — 5-ROOM COTTAGE, BARN and stable, on Brooklyn ave., for $900; very cheap; $400 cash, balance time. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—$3500; NEW, MODERN, 8-ROOM house beautifully decorated; lawn, flowers and fruit; 80-foot street; graded and sewered. Inquire 707 W. 18TH ST. 7

FOR SALE—$2100; A VERY DESIRABLE 7-room residence close to Grand ave.; will pay 12 per cent in rent; $1800. G. D. STREETER, 110 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—A LOVELY 2-STORY MODERN residence on Hill st., inside electric cars, for a few days only, below cost. ARTHUR BRAY & CO., 226 S. Spring.

FOR SALE— $1800; A BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM colonial cottage, new, on E. Adams near car line; small cash payment, balance monthly. Call 312 STIMSON BLOCK.

FOR SALE — $3000; A 7-ROOM COTTAGE, Boyle ave. near First; house alone cost near above figure; for sale by owner. Address L. J. H., TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE — $1000; 4-ROOM COTTAGE; fine location, close in; liberal terms; will rent for $15 per month. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — $1050; A NICE 5-ROOM COTtage, nearly new, with 4 lots; $150 cash, balance on installments. G. D. STREETER & CO., 110 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—8-ROOM COTTAGE ON ANGEleno Heights; best location; all modern improvements; price $4000—½ cash. J. WOOD, room 266, Wilson Block. 10

FOR SALE— COLONIAL 2-STORY, 8-ROOM house, all conveniences; stable, cellar, lawn, etc.; a bargain; Woodlawn, 131 E. 36th st. OWNER, on premises. 7

FOR SALE—12-ROOM HOUSE CLOSE IN; nicely furnished; cheap; just the thing for large family; call and see. E. H. BOYD, 213 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE — $3250; THE CHEAPEST 8-room colonial house in Harper tract, for a few days only. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 134 S. Broadway. 9

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, W. 28TH st., close to car line; also vacant lot, adjoining. C. E. MULHOLLAND, 127½ W. Second st.

FOR SALE — $3050; 8-ROOM COLONIAL cottage, Bonnie Brae tract; lot 55x170; worth $4000; bargain. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 9

FOR SALE — $4200; 10-ROOM NEW HOUSE, all modern; Bonnie Brae tract; very easy terms; bargain. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 9

FOR SALE—OR RENT; $5000 WILL BUY 9-room house with bath, all modern convenience; close in. Inquire 822 S. FLOWER ST. 7

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE; AT LONG Beach, 50x208, cottage of 5 rooms, best of location. W. W. WIDNEY, 107 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — $950; A VERY PRETTY 4-room cottage, Wolfskill tract, Towne ave.; bargain. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 10

FOR SALE—NEW COLONIAL COTTAGE, 5 rooms, bath, reception hall, completely furnished, $2700. 1613 W. PICO ST. 7

FOR SALE— HOUSES ON THE INSTALLment plan; will build to suit purchaser. EDWIN SMITH, 264 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— $2000; 7-ROOM COTTAGE, 60-foot lot, Sixth near Pearl. No. 42, ATHLETIC CLUB, 226 S. Spring.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, COTTAGE ON ocean front, Long Beach. A. F. M. STRONG, 838 Alvarado st. 13

FOR SALE—HOTEL, EUROPEAN PLAN, IN center of town; 50 rooms. A. A. VENTRESS, 410 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, ON UNIversity line; $500 cash $700 time. Address OWN, Times office. 7

FOR SALE — ONE 6 AND ONE 10-ROOM house, on easy payments. Address J, box 89, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—INSTALLMENT PLAN; 4-ROOM house near Washington st. WM. MEAD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — SEE THAT BEAUTIFUL 6-room cottage, modern, cor. SIXTH and CROCKER STS. 9

FOR SALE—$25 CASH, $12 MONTHLY, $750, cottage, southwest near Jefferson. Apply 601 DOWNEY AVE. 7

FOR SALE—$13,500; 51 FT., S. BROADWAY; flats; monthly rent, $106. P.O. BOX 634.

FOR SALE — A NEWLY FURNISHED 7-room flat at 653 S. HILL ST. 9

SWAPS— All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE— WELL, NOW, SPEAKing of swaps, I have a nice 80 acres, all level as a floor and good land, in the Perris Valley, 1 mile from railroad station, good value at $40 per acre; all clear, and will swap for anything of equal value; owner can't use it. See BEN E. WARD, 123 W. Third st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — THE PATENT RIGHT for the county of Los Angeles for a valuable patent attachment to single harness; something new, useful, simple and a ready seller; owner is engaged in other business and will trade for other property; value $1000. Address P, box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — ENTIRE BUSINESS; renting; fine plate glass insurance, established 12 years; income $2500; for property near Los Angeles. Address G. S. HULL, owner, 68 35th st., Chicago, or T. A. CHAFFEE, Station K. 9

FOR EXCHANGE — EQUITY IN 5 OR 10 acres lemon ranch, 2 years old, in fine condtion, for piano, diamonds or whatever you may have; a snap. Address V, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — WANT SECOND-HAND bicycle in exchange for handsome walnut bedroom set. CITY WAREHOUSE, San Pedro st., bet. Second and Third. 7

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, GOOD BICYcle cheap for cash or trade for diamond stud or ring. Address V, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—THOROUGHBRED FILley; best stock in California; what have you? Prefer lot. JOHN CAMPBELL, 127 W. Second st. 9

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD 12-BORE SHOTgun worth $75, for good buggy horse or top-buggy or both. J. M'LEAN, E st., Pico Heights. 7

FOR EXCHANGE— $100 LADIES' SOLID gold watch for second-hand piano or new bicycle. Address V, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE— A WHEEL, '95 MODEL; will trade for most anything; what have you? Address J, box 91, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — BRAND NEW NEW-Home sewing machine for bicycle. Address J, box 95, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — FOR A PIANO, A horse, buggy and harness, 2 lots in Pasadena. 513 W. SECOND ST. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—LADIES' GOLD WATCH for grain, coal, wood or pigs. Address OAKLAND, Times office. 9

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE GOLD WATCHES and diamonds for city real estate. Address J, box 72, TIMES OFFICE. 8

FOR EXCHANGE — WILL TRADE GOOD silver watch for a good violin. Address J, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—WANT TO TRADE LOT in Compton for upright piano. Address J, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE— A WHEEL, '95 MODEL, high-grade, for horse or buggy. CIGAR STAND, Stimson Block. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW BICYCLE FOR second-hand upright piano. Address V, box 24, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR BICYCLE OR SALE good driving horse and business wagon. 218 W. FIRST ST. 7

FOR SALE—LADIES' GOLD WATCH, ENglish make, $10. Address OLD GOLD, Times office. 9

FOR EXCHANGE — A FINE BAY MARE, cart and harness for a bicycle. 950 S. HILL ST.

PHILLIPS'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED excursions, via the Rio Grande and Rock Island route, leave Los Angeles every Tuesday, crossing the Sierra Nevadas and passing the entire Rio Grande scenery by daylight. Office, 138 S. SPRING ST.

FOR SALE— Business Property.

FOR SALE—

$18,000 will buy a fine lot and house on the west side of Spring, north of Seventh st.

$9000 buys a lot on Spring near Fifth st.

$500 for Broadway frontage near Fifth st.

$6000 for Main, with 2-story brick; close in.

$30,000—Brick block; pays 12 per cent; close in; a bargain.

$15,000—We can show you a fine buy, close in, and make terms to suit.

MEEKINS & SHERWOOD, 118½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—

60x165 on Broadway, near Eighth, $12,000.

60x165 on Olive near Second, $6500.

32x165 on Hill st., close in, with 3-story brick building, paying 8 per cent. on price, $20,000.

We have two nice corners on S. Spring st., west side, $350 per front foot.

30, 40 or 60 feet on Spring st., bet. First and Second sts., with improvements, paying 8 and 10 per cent. interest, $1700 and $1800 per front foot; if you mean business ask about these; no triflers.

Investors will do well to consult us.

Deal exclusively in high-class property.

BETTS & JOHNSON, N.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—

60 feet on Broadway, $210 per foot.

65 feet on Broadway, $750 per foot.

45 feet on Spring, $300 per foot.

44⅔ feet on Spring, $450 per foot.

20 feet on Spring, $450 per foot.

61 feet on Hill st., $120 per foot.

60 feet on Hill st., $250 per foot.

85 feet, corner, on Hill, $400 per foot.

115 feet, First st., $225 per foot.

$145 feet, Fourth st., a corner, $150 per foot.

Brick block on Spring near First, renting for $600; price $65,000.

M'GARVIN & BRONSON, 220½ S. Spring. 8

FOR SALE—LOOK THEM UP—

It might pay you to talk business property with W. M. Garland & Co. They are familiar with the property and can talk intelligently of it without your being obligated. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway. 8

FOR SALE—
FOR SALE—
FOR SALE—

—BROADWAY—
—BROADWAY—
—BROADWAY—

SPECIAL BARGAIN.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Altogether the best income piece on Broadway; all occupied; improvements No. 1 and modern; price less than $40,000; income over $3000. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 132 S. Broadway.

Headquarters for Chicago buyers. 12

FOR SALE—BROADWAY LOT AT $500 PER foot, near Fifth st.; now. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway. 11

FOR SALE— LOOK UP THAT SPRING-ST. business corner that we recommend so highly; 'tis good and cheap. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway. 11

FOR SALE—$15,000—

BARGAIN EXCEPTIONAL.

We have just listed a piece of income business property on Broadway which offers superior inducements as an investment.

J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE—$12,000—

HILL ST., CLOSE IN.

60 feet, improved; sure and quick returns on this piece.

J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE—$40,000—

40 feet front, lot entirely covered with a fine brick block, good income; Spring st., not far down.

J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE—$500—

A newly furnished rooming-house close in, all or part cash.

J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE—$13,500—

—BROADWAY—

51 feet frontage; income $1272.

J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE — BROADWAY BUSINESS property, 132 feet; one of the best purchases in the city; the northeast corner Broadway and Franklin. Inquire H. E. STORRS, 304 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE — IF YOU WANT THE BEST value for $18,000, Third and Main, don't delay, as price won't remain after car line is built. Sole agents, M'GARRY & INNES, 227 W. Second st. 7

FOR SALE—BROADWAY, NEAR SECOND, income now 6½ per cent. on price; $28,000; $12,000 cash, balance 5 years 6 per cent., buys it. BOAZ DUNCAN, 145 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — $15,000; BROADWAY BUSIness property, improved and rented; lot 50 x120; liberal terms. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — THE CHEAPEST PIECE OF property on S. Broadway; income 7 per cent. on price asked, $15,000. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—SPRING ST.; THE BEST BUY on Spring st.; you can make money on it in 15 days. BOAZ DUNCAN, 145 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — 4-STORY BRICK BLOCK, paying over 10 per cent., on Broadway; only $1200 per foot. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 8

FOR SALE — A CHOICE CORNER ON Main st., and a prime investment on Broadway. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 134 S. Broadway. 9

FOR SALE — BRICK BLOCK ON BROADway, paying 10 per cent. on the price, $36,000. F. A. HUTCHINSON, 213 W. First st. 9

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT ON MAIN AND Spring sts. and Broadway; special bargains. M. L. SAMSON & CO., 217 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE—$12,000; THE BEST BUSINESS lot in Los Angeles for the money. W. W. WIDNEY, 107 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — $3000 CASH FOR LOS ANGEles business property. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—BROADWAY, NEAR THIRD, 60 feet at $1000 per foot. BOAZ DUNCAN, 145 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—$10,000; ON MAIN ST., 40 FEET, close in; bargain. ERNST & CO., 208 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE— Hotels and Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE—HOTEL OF 52 ROOMS, WELL built and delightfully situated near center of one of our most thriving and healthy Southern California cities, having ample railroad facilities; about 30 miles from Los Angeles. For further information apply to WALTON & WACHTEL, 228 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—

A BARGAIN.

A 50-room hotel, furniture new and elegant; rooms all full; location and everything first-class.

J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE—ASSOCIATED HOTEL INVESTMENT BUREAU, hotel brokers, 102 S. Broadway, Los Angeles; buy, sell and lease hotels in any locality; also sell first-class rooming-houses; have correspondents in all Eastern cities and are prepared to place hotel-men readily.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE 40 ROOMS, very central and paying big; this is the best bargain in Los Angeles, price $1800. Lodging-house 16 rooms, close in and every room full, paying well; price $1250. M'GARVIN & BRONSON, 220½ S. Spring st. 7

FOR SALE — LODGING-HOUSE OF 50 rooms; finest furnished house in city; all new; central; look at this; a bargain. MRS. C. S. HEALD, 264 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — LODGING-HOUSE OF 16 rooms; rent $60; center of city; very nicely furnished; always full of roomers; no agents. 264 S. BROADWAY. 7

FOR SALE — A LODGING-HOUSE OF 27 rooms, all sunny, best of order, elegant; rent $50 per month; price $1400. 264 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE— A 30-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE, central and new; $1000 down, balance on time, easy payments. 264 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; ONE of the best in the city; a special bargain. M. L. SAMSON & CO., 217 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 115 W. SIXTH. 11

FOR SALE— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—OH, MAMMA! BUY ME THAT:

Oh, mamma! where am I at? Is this JOSEPH'S? Yes. Is this where they do just as they advertise? Yes. Is this where they advertise goods below cost, but happen to be just out? No. If they advertise solid oak dining chairs for 75 cents, you can depend upon it that you can get them for that; they advertised an 11-piece bedroom suit last week for $22.50, and sold lots of them, but have a few more left; next week you can have a cottage organ for $25, worth $60; you can have a doctor's operating chair for $50, worth $75; you can have a dandy oak folding bed for $30, that's worth $60; one for $20, worth $40; a pretty mantel bed with mirror for $17, or one of those curtain beds for $6; you can have a new bed lounge for $8.50, formerly sold for $10; one of those fancy corduroys for $14; a pretty couch for $7; you can have a fine large steel range for $25 that cost $75 six months ago; a good coal and wood stove for $6; one with water pipes for $9; a new process gasoline stove for $10, cost $25; a Jewel grand stove, $12, cost $28; you can have a cheval bureau, good as new, for $9; an elegant one for $12; a bureau commode for $7.50; an oak sideboard for $14.50; a polished oak hall tree for $7, cost $16; one for $12.50, cost $20; you can have a roll-top office desk, solid oak, for $20, worth $35; one for $18, cost $30; a secretary and bookcase, $10; a dainty ladies' writing desk for $8; a cheaper one for $5; you can have a good china matting for 10 cents; a good linen warp, 15 to 20 cents; something extra fine, that white linen warp, inserted figure, for 25 and 30 cents; an ingrain carpet, 25 cents a yard; a brussels for 50 cents and 35 cents; a Lowell body brussels, bordered, 50 cents a yard; a window shade, 25 cents; extra quality, 50 cents; a good one, opaque, 35 cents; you can have a center table for $1; a parlor table, polished oak, for $2.50; one with brass feet, $3; you can have a hardwood bedroom suit, brand new, for $12; one solid oak, large mirror, for $16; a second-hand one for $18, cost $30; one of those dainty oak suits with oval mirror, $22.50; a cheval suit for $14; one with an 18x40 mirror for $18; an elegant suit for $25; one of those white suits for $16; you can have a 5-drawer chiffonier, $6; a 3-drawer one, $3; a large oak one, $8; a nice wicker rocker, $3, cost $9; some pretty ones for $4 and $5; an oak leather-seat rocker, $4; a fancy swinging rocker for $5; some good oak rockers, $1.50 and $2; you can have your whole house furnished from the kitchen to the parlor at prices that will astonish you. If you want to go away and must sell out, whether it is $10 worth of $10,000 worth, don't hesitate to call on JOSEPH'S, 426 and 428 S. Spring st.; tel. 1345. 7

FOR SALE—"WHOLE HOG OR NONE"—

We don't believe in doing things by halves at Lewis & Alderson's. When we commence our "cut price sales" we cut everything right down, and we're going to keep prices right there, too; there's no "monkey business" with us. Quick sales and plenty of them for spot cash is what we want. Yes, yes; they've been rushing to us like "wild fire" all this week for "cut bargains," and still they come. Well, let them come; we're ready for them and anxious to sell anything you may want, and we will sell you goods lower than any other house in town; our goods are marked in large, plain figures cheaper than the cheapest. It makes some of the other dealers mad and sick to see us slaughtering prices this way, but the public appreciates the advantages we give them to get goods cheap, and it is the public we are catering to, and striving to please, and if our mode of doing business pleases the public, we don't care whether our opponents like it or not. They are working awful hard to keep you away from us. One of our customers told us she was looking for us, but by mistake got into another store, and they waltzed her back and forth on the street from one store to another, trying to "steer her clear" of us till she was tired out and disgusted, but she got their prices, then came to us and we sold her all her furniture; so it goes; get their prices, but be sure you come to us before you buy, and you'll be glad, always glad of it. Take a peep at our child's new folding beds for $2; new bedroom sets, $8.50; new antique 6-leg extension tables for $3.50; folding beds for $5; new chairs, 45c; fine ones, 65c and 85c; fine new large arm rockers for $2; walnut sideboard for $10; large new polished oak Cobler rockers, $4; good sewing machine, $6; new antique chiffoniers for $3; hanging lamps, $1.50; first-class parlor organ for $30; beautiful secretary and bookcase for $10; bookcases, $3; good new spring roller shades, 25c; good new rubber hose for 6c; best grades guaranteed for 8c; fine nickel Rochester lamps with shades for $2; large Smyrna rugs, $3; 7-piece parlor set for $20; good new linoleum, 50c, and matting, yes, there is thousands of yards best ... in warp matting you ever saw for 15c; good quality, 12½c; and fairly good, 10c; don't buy matting; no, no, and don't buy anything else till you see us, and we'll save you money every time. Don't let them "yank" you into any other store, but be sure you find us, and we'll make it very interesting for you and profitable as well. Remember the place is LEWIS & ALDERSON'S 312 S. Main st., and nowhere else. Yes, yes, 312 S. Main st. 7

FOR SALE—

Everybody that is interested in mantels is talking about us. One day last week an Eastern tenderfoot who heard about us, came in and looked around and bought 2 of those $28 solid oak mantels, and now he is going to locate here, and build a house to put those mantels in, that are such beauties. He said our competitors told him all about us; now wasn't that awfully kind of 'em. Sorry we can't allow 'em a little commission, just to help 'em pay expenses, but it's strictly against our rule. But we want to say something to you; don't mind what they say about us; they will tell you we are selling more mantels than you can count, and selling 'em cheaper than anybody, but we ain't; we don't want you to come bothering around us again for two weeks, for we have more than our 3 mantel-setters can do in that time. Insist upon buying pour mantels of the other fellows, for if you don't they'll have to quit, and that would ruin us; don't tell them about that nice little pine mantel we offered you for $22, and that solid oak for $25, or that $45 one we are going to sell you for $30, or the $55 one we offered you for $37.50, if you do they'll fall dead on the spot. We carry a big line of all kinds of furniture and chairs, and if you want any of that kind of stuff you might come down and get prices. Take the Downey-ave. cable car, and ask the conductor to throw you off at the MICHIGAN MANTEL AND FURNITURE CO., 754 to 760 Upper Main st. 7

FOR SALE—

Best plow harness in State, $15.

Complete chain harness, $15.

New hand-made single harness, $10 and $13.

New single harness, $5.50 and $8.

Second-hand harness, $3.50.

Light double, almost new, $16.

2 light double driving harness, second-hand, $8 and $10.

Light spring wagon, $10.

2-seated canopy-top spring wagon, $20.

1 side-bar buggy, $10.

1 speeding cart, $18.

These are hard-times prices; give us a call; we will treat you square.

THE FAIR DEAL, 262 S. Los Angeles st., near Third. 7

FOR SALE—PIANOS SLIGHTLY USED OF following makes:

Antisell,
Crown,
Krell,
Ivers & Pond,
Sherman & Clay,
New England,
From $100 upward.

KOHLER & CHASE, 233 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE — THE FOLLOWING PIANOS, slightly used: 1 good upright, $95; 1 walnut upright, $148; 1 Chase grand upright, $190; 1 Wheelock French walnut grand upright, $210; 1 Steinway upright, $295, with stool and scarf. My prices are less than half other dealers charge and every piano is warranted for 5 years; piano-buyers, save your money by patronizing TURNER, cut-rate dealer, Orpheum Theater Block, upstairs.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE planing-mill outfits on the Pacific Coast, consisting of about 20 machines suitable for manufacturing all kinds of superior quality of mill work, sash, doors, blinds, etc., etc.; it has not been in actual use to exceed 18 months; will sell as it now stands, or to be moved away. Apply WEST COAST LUMBER CO., San Bernardino, Cal.

FOR SALE—LEMON AND ORANGE TREES, ready to set out, at 3c, 5c and 10c; will exchange for personal property or work. Inquire of MRS. E. BAKER, administratrix estate of J. T. Baker, Glendora, Cal., or J. W. KEMP, room 2, Rogers Block, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE — FURNITURE; HANDSOME parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, in single lots; fine mirrors, pictures, teakwood and cocobola tables, chairs and tete-tetes, writing desks, brass bedsteads and lamps; a good surrey. 2013 FIGUEROA ST. 7

FOR SALE— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—PIANOS—1 FOR $100; 1 FOR $125; 1 for $150; 1 Hardman, good as new, $275; 1 brand new Trobridge mahogany case, $275; 1 Baus, fine tone, used only 2 months, worth new $475, for $325; pianos to rent, $3. 506 S. BROADWAY. 7

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING bargains in nearly new pianos: 1 Jewett, $185; 1 Hardman grand, $400; 1 Kranich & Bach, $115; 1 Bradbury, $90; 1 Lindeman semi-grand, $150. GARDNER & ZELL, near, 213 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — A 16-HORSE-POWER GAAR Scott straw-burner engine; only been used 2 weeks; guaranteed in first-class condition, fully tested. Inquire HAWLEY, KING & CO., 164 N. Los Angeles st.

FOR SALE— SWEET POTATO PLANTS, $3 per 1000, to the trade, put on cars, well packed. Address J. C. GARNETT, University, Cal., or take car to University, 2 blocks south on Vermont ave. 7

FOR SALE— 2 FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO Chicago, for lady and gentleman, via San Francisco or Santa Fe route; good until August 15. Inquire at 1337 FLOWER ST. 7

FOR SALE — PNEUMATIC BICYCLE, MEdium weight; suitable for either lady or gentleman; strictly high grade; in excellent condition, at a bargain. 118 W. PICO ST. 7

FOR SALE — 12-HORSE POWER BOILER and engine, good as new; also fine speed buggy, never been used. Inquire at PACIFIC WAREHOUSE, 801-803 E. First st. 7

FOR SALE — I WISH TO SELL A $3000 second mortgage on orange ranch located at Covina; 3 years, 10 per cent. Address J, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — 20,000 2-YEAR-OLD ORANGE seedlings for sale cheap; also olive, citrus and deciduous trees. E. I. MARTIN, nurseryman, Redlands, Cal. 7

FOR SALE— LARGE SQUARE STEINWAY piano, rosewood case, perfect tone; cost $700; will sell for $250 cash. Address J, box 86, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — CHEAP, PANORAMAS, DIAramas, automatic novelties, self-playing organ, etc. General outfit for show business at 148 N. MAIN. 7

FOR SALE—FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, NEARly new; standard make; a bargain; must sell. Call or address cor. 23D and SAN PEDRO STS.

FOR SALE — BLACKSTONE'S COMMENtaries on Law; 4 volumes, nearly new; Hammond's edition. Address J, box 44, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—BICYCLE, $85 CASH; FOWLER '95 Bantam roadster, used only 1 month; guaranteed. Apply 1226 S. OLIVE ST. 9

FOR SALE—A 6-FOOT STANDARD MOWER and 12-foot Daisy rake, second-hand; $40 for the two. 114 TRUMAN ST., E. L. A. 8

FOR SALE—A PIANO FOR $125, ON EASY payments, or will rent cheap; new piano-boxes for $1. 506 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE — AN ALMOST NEW CLEVEland bicycle, or will exchange for ladies' wheel. Address 1803 BUSH ST. 8

FOR SALE—NEW PNEUMATIC LADIES' Hickory wheel ½ cost; will exchange for horse. 1522 W. SEVENTH. 7

FOR SALE—A GOOD WAGON SUITABLE for fruit. Inquire for MRS. BRUCE, cor. Central and Vernon ave. 7

FOR SALE—LADIES' SAFETY BICYCLE; not been used; price $55; cost $135. 108 N. SPRING ST., room 1. 7

FOR SALE—$50; REMINGTON NO. 2 TYPEwriter nearly new. CHAS. L. BATCHELLER, 230½ S. Spring. 7

FOR SALE—JUMP-SEAT SURREY, ALMOST good as new, with good horse and harness, cheap. P.O. BOX 436. 9

FOR SALE—PAIR NEW CLUB ROLLER-skates in Russia leather case cheap. Room 12, ALLEN BLOCK. 7

FOR SALE—FINE KIMBALL PIANO GOOD as new, $165 spot cash. Address J, box 47, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—A GOOD PHAETON AT A BARgain at PALACE STABLES, corner 18th and Main sts. 7

FOR SALE — NEW LADIES' VICTOR wheel; party leaving the city. 530 S. HILL ST. 7

FOR SALE—CHEAP; A GOOD COLUMBUS phaeton. Call or address 833 ALVARADO ST. 8

FOR SALE—$2 WORTH OF OLD 5-CENT pieces. Address J, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE— ALL STANDARD VARIETIES citrus trees. SPENCE BROS., Monrovia. 11

FOR SALE — CHEAP; A GRAND SQUARE Weber piano. Apply at 327 W. 23D ST. 7

FOR SALE—A ROLL-TOP DESK ALMOST new. Apply 136 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—3½-HORSE POWER BOILER cheap, 454 S. SPRING ST. 9

FOR EXCHANGE— Real Estate.

$4500—FOR EXCHANGE— 10 ACRES AT Covina, all in bearing oranges and lemons, in fine condition; good soil, good water-right and in a section that is practically frostless; valued at $4500; will exchange for city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$4500—FOR EXCHANGE — A GENERAL merchandise business, in good country town in this county, for city property and will assume some if necessary; amount of stock about $4500. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$20,000—FOR EXCHANGE— CORNER LOT on Figueroa st., in fine location, 200 feet square, valued at $20,000; will exchange for orange or other fruit orchard. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$12,000— FOR EXCHANGE — 20 ACRES near Ontario; about ½ in lemons and ½ in oranges in bearing; buildings cost about $3000; price of property, $12,000, and clear of incumbrance; will exchange for good city property and assume if necessary. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$6000—FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD 9-ROOM residence on Flower st., well located and valued at $6000, with a mortgage of $3500; will trade equity for vacant lots or cottage further out. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$3750—FOR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS LOT, close in, valued at $3750, for good residence in south or west part of the city, and will pay cash difference up to $2000 or $3000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$3000—FOR EXCHANGE—10-ACRE LEMON grove at Ontario, with good water-right and in fine condition, valued at $3000; will trade for any good city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$8000—FOR EXCHANGE—11 ACRES VERY fine navel orange orchard in full bearing, near Azusa; good modern 6-room house, barn, brick cistern, trees all 5 years old, good water-right and large reservoir on the land; price $8000; will trade for good improved city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$20,000—FOR EXCHANGE—275 ACRES AT Riverside with first-class water-right and out of the frost range; first-class for oranges and lemons; valued at $20,000; will exchange for good city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1200—FOR EXCHANGE— NEW MODERN 6-room residence in south part of the city; worth spot cash $1200; will trade for stock of groceries if the business is well established and paying. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$12,500—FOR EXCHANGE— ONE OF THE finest 25-acre fruit and alfalfa ranches in San Bernardino; house 8 rooms; 12 acres oranges in bearing, 3 acres in deciduous fruit in bearing, 8 acres alfalfa; excellent water-right, etc.; price $12,500—$2000 mortgage; will trade equity for a stock of goods. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$5200— FOR EXCHANGE — 10 ACRES AT Pomona, very highly improved, with fruit trees all in bearing; good 7-room house, and in every way a valuable and desirable home place besides being a good income property; price $5200; will exchange for good improved ranch near Compton of about equal value. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$5500—FOR EXCHANGE— A FINE 8-ROOM residence on Ninth st., west of Pearl, valued at $5500; will exchange for other good house in south part of the city up to $3000 and balance cash. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—

$10,000—520-acre farm in Eastern State; well improved, for good fruit ranch.

320 acres unimproved in Eastern Kansas.

$8000—160 acres finely improved, near county seat in Southeast Nebraska, for improved ranch in Southern California.

$3000—5 acres in South Ontario, all in fruit 5 years old.

$3000—40 acres improved near Fresno for vacant lot or house and lot in city.

$1800—House and lot in city for ranch.

$1250—New 5-room cottage for vacant lots near rolling mill.

$3000—8-room house and lot, Pasadena, for city property.

G. D. STREETER & CO., 110 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE ALFALFA ranch close in; house, barn and water; $7000.

2½ acres, 9-room house, fruits, lawn, a choice home place, $5000.

5, 10 or 15 acres, close in, southwest, $800, $1000 and $1250. EDWARD FRASER, 216 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—$21,000; ½ IN GOOD INcome property will be accepted for a first-class improved piece close in; under lease for $2100 per annum; a choice bargain; the balance can be paid in 4 years. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 132 S. Broadway. 21

LINERS.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 2-STORY COTTAGE in western North Carolina; (near Asheville, the great Southern health resort, where Vanderbilt has expended $2,000,000;) this is by far the best section of the United States for the cure of all pulmonary diseases; for beauty of situation this town in the midst of the mountains of the Piedmont range is unexcelled; owner lives in New Hampshire and is in Los Angeles for the winter; will sell this North Carolina cottage cheap to anyone wishing to live in that delightful climate, or will exchange it for a grocery store or any stock of merchandise, curios or similar goods; cottage cost him $1300. Call or address ARTHUR THOMPSON, 1327 Vernon st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—
40 acres of fruit land, 5 miles east of Ontario, for city lots.

Also 70 acres near Glendora, clear, for city property; will assume.

Also 40 acres near Redondo Beach; nice, level land; want city property for equity.

Also 9½-acre orange orchard at South Riverside; want house or lots in city.
8 E. A. MILLER, 227 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE LOVELIEST homes in all Southern California; nice house, beautiful lawn, shrubbery, roses, etc.; a double water-right, both domestic and irrigation; nearly all orchard in full bearing, part oranges, balance choice peaches; on clean side of street on main avenue, only 3 miles from the model colony, Ontario; want Los Angeles property, houses or vacant lots; value $12,000; "but a gem of a home." HANSON & CO., Ontario, and 123½ W. Third, Los Angeles.

FOR EXCHANGE — WHO HAS A SMALL property worth $1500 to exchange for a $2500 suburban home in Chicago with a $1000 incumbrance in building and loan association, payable about $18 a month? A good chance to swap for a pleasant home of 7 rooms in a growing suburb. PALMER & CHAPIN, 136 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—LEMON GROVE OF 5 acres, trees beginning to bear; good soil, plenty of water; desirable location, 2 miles from ocean; will exchange for cottage southwest near car line worth from $1500 to $2000; will cultivate grove this year if desired. Address V, box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — LOVELY HOME AT Pasadena; lot 130x200; house and lot southwest, worth $2000; rented for $20 per month; valuable piece of inside property on Olive st., near First; 13 acres at Glendale; all or any of the above to exchange for other property. BEN E. WARD, 123 W. Third st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—$5500—
A beautiful residence in the southwest part of the city; large, corner lot, one block from University car line; for vacant lots or good olive land.
J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
7 237 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE — IN PASADENA, ON old Fair Oaks ave., we have a nice 10-acre home place, nearly all in bearing fruit trees; good 7-room house, water right, etc.; cash value, $6500; want first-class Los Angeles city property. BETTS & JOHNSON, northeast corner Second and Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — CHOICE AND PRODUCTIVE; the best 13 acres at Glendale; small house, abundance water piped; for city property worth $6000. GILBERT S. WRIGHT, room 60, Bryson Block. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — WE HAVE 10 ACRES, close to city on electric line; good buildings and well, windmill and tank; water to irrigate; income from $1200 to $1500; price $9000; want city property here or in the East, Milwaukee preferred. MEEKINS & SHERWOOD, 118½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—83 LOTS IN CAPITAL city, Des Moines, Iowa, adjoining the great starch works, to exchange for Pasadena or Los Angeles property; this is a fine opportunity to secure property in the line of fast advancement. PALMER & CHAPIN, 136 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—A PIECE OF BUSINESS property on First st., valued at $7500, unincumbered, rented $47 per month; will trade this and give $1000 to $3000 in cash or assume; what have you? FRANK M. KELSEY and WILL R. HAGAN, 244 S. Broadway. 8

FOR EXCHANGE — SUBURBAN HOME near corner Central and Vernon aves.; hard finished house, good well of water; lot 10x135; fenced; barn, young orchard; for small ranch near and east of city worth $2800. Address J, box 34, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — $10,000; 10 ACRES highly improved, with good buildings and orchard; located on electric line adjoining this city; want Michigan property for two-thirds value, balance cash or mortgage. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—
FOR EASTERN PROPERTY.
65 acres near city limits, suitable for warehouses, stock yards or manufacturing purposes; price $300 per acre. M'KOON & YOAKUM, 234 W. First st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — CHICAGO, ILL., choice unincumbered residence property, value $7000, all or part, balance cash, for California fruit ranch; we desire closest inspection of both. W. H. NORTHRUP, Villa Park, Orange county, Cal. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—DENVER, COLO.; ELEGANT residence in Denver and other choice city property to exchange for Southern California; state fully what you have and write for particulars to S. R. SLOCUM, 401 Boston building, Denver, Colo.

FOR EXCHANGE — $35,000; 160-ACRE ranch, principally in oranges and lemons in bearing; well located in San Diego county, and $25,000 cash for Los Angeles business property. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — 1000 ACRES, $20,000—ranch in Riverside county for Los Angeles property; will assume or pay cash; for Eastern property parties must assume or pay cash difference. JAMES P. M'CARTHY, Nadeau Hotel.

FOR EXCHANGE—MERCHANDISE FOR painting; ranches for city property; notes and mortgages for good city property; merchandise for a road-cart; anything for good young work horses. SMITH & BROS., 145 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE — $13,000; FIRST-CLASS modern 9-room house and block of 30 lots for city or Eastern residence or income property; other exchanges; offer what you have, by owner. Address J, box 82, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — OR SALE; 3 4-ROOM houses, rented; lot 50x190 feet; near Downey ave.; price $1500, or will exchange for house and lot or small ranch. EWING & ARNOLD, 518 Downey ave., East Los Angeles, Cal. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — 112 ACRES LAND, 2 horses and 2 sets of outbuildings; 1 house of 10 rooms and 1 of 5 rooms; 31¼ inches water; value $15,000; clear; wants city property. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — $5000; 2 GOOD COTTAGES, 6 and 7 rooms, located close in; renting for $40 per month; want alfalfa land within 10 or 12 miles of the city. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — IF YOU WANT TO trade your California property for that of any Eastern city or State, list it with us; we will find you a trade. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — 160 ACRES PARTLY improved and with good house, barn, 3 cows, 2 calves, horse, cart, utensils; want business or house; value $2000. OWNER, room 13, 132½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — $3500; NICE 7-ROOM cottage; choice location on Temple st., and $2000 to $3000 cash for house southwest, near Hoover and Adams sts. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — $1600; A WELL-IMPROVED fruit ranch of 10 acres in good location; hour and a half's drive from the city, and cash for cottage. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — A BEAUTIFUL IMPROVED ranch home of 13 acres; house, stable, etc.; all A No. 1; will take part in good improved Eastern city; investigate. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — 10 ACRES IN ORANGES 6 years old, at Covina, Cal.; with water; price $4000; clear; for good house and lot in the city. F. A. HUTCHINSON, 213 W. First st. 9

FOR EXCHANGE — $9000; FINE RESIDENCE of 12 rooms in the Bonnie Brae tract; will take one-half in Al Ontario property, balance cash. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—WANTED, LARGE LOT on Marengo ave., Pasadena, for good lot northwest of Temple and Beaudry sts., Los Angeles. Address L, room 31, COUNTY COURTHOUSE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE— $6000; 40-ROOM HOTEL in Nevada, Iowa; will put cash with above for Los Angeles. E. C. COOK, 353 S. Main. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—LOT 60x225 FEET, FOUR blocks from our office; incumbered $5000; equity $12,000. 223½ S. BROADWAY. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE LOT located in Alameda, Cal.; will trade for Los Angeles vacant lot or one with cottage. Address H. P. FLINT, 212 Commercial st., Los Angeles. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES IN AZUSA; water right; partly improved; will exchange for city property and assume incumbrance. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—LOT AND 5-ROOM COTTAGE on W. Washington st. for a new, 2-story house on sunny corner; will pay difference or assume. Address H, STATION D. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — A 7-ROOM COTTAGE with nice yard, barn; on cable line; unincumbered; will exchange for St. Louis property. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — PROPERTY PAYING 6 per cent.; also lead and zinc lands, near Joplin, Mo., for Los Angeles property or vicinity. Address J, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — FINEST 15-ACRE 4-year-old orange grove in Redlands; absolutely frostless, to exchange for what have you? OWNER, 203 Broadway, room 35. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE; NO. 1 RESIDENCE and farm property in Northern California for property in Los Angeles or vicinity. OWNER, V, box 10, Times office. 7

FOR EXCHANGE— FOR UNINCUMBERED Southern California property, fine foothill hotel; gas, water, electric bells, etc.; beautiful situation. 222½ S. BROADWAY. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — A WELL SELECTED stock of merchandise for improved or unimproved city or country property. Apply WM. HEMPHILL, 132 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE — 10 ACRES LAND AND 10 shares water, 9 miles northwest of city, as part payment on house and lot. See TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 8

FOR EXCHANGE—2 LOTS SOUTHWEST, between Figueroa and Grand ave., for ½ price in cash, for 30 days. EDWARD FRWASER, 216 S. Broadway. 8

FOR EXCHANGE—½ INTEREST IN FINE restaurant with good trade for real estate; other half can be bought. COLLATERAL BANK, Second and Spring. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—$2000; A COUNTRY GROCERY store, with premises, for bonds or dividend-paying stock. Address J, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—8-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 50x150, in Ventura, for house and lot or vacant lots; will pay cash difference. P. O. BOX 662. 7

FOR EXCHANGE— 10 ACRES FINE FRUIT land, North Pasadena, for Eastern Nebraska farm. GEO. N. SROAT, Pasadena. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—A LOT 70x205 IN PASADENA for good lot in Los Angeles; will pay cash difference. P. O. BOX 662. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — FOR LOS ANGELES property; fine orange grove and residence. DR. JENKINS, Hoover st. 9

FOR EXCHANGE — 11 LOTS IN CITY, clear, for equity in house and lot. See SIEMER, 213 W. First st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—$1500; 2 LOTS ON SECOND st. and Fremont for $600 cash and acres. E. C. COOK, 353 S. Main. 7

FOR EXCHANGE— 2 GOOD LOTS; WANT furniture or horse and buggy. Address V, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—7 ACRES AT VERNON for city or Pasadena. ARTHUR BRAY & CO., 226 S. Spring st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$4500; EAST LOS ANGELES and cash for southwest residence. E. C. COOK, 353 S. Main. 7

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—
Miscellaneous.

$3000—FOR SALE— GROCERY BUSINESS very desirably located in this city; well established and doing a very profitable trade stock will be sold at invoice and will amount to about $3000. NOLAN & SMITH 228 W. Second.

$1300—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY business in this city; cash sales about $1500 per month, on very good profits and very light expense; this is a good chance, stock about $1300. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$3200—FOR SALE— BOOK AND NOTION store, doing a good business; will invoice about $3200. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2500—FOR SALE— GROCERY, PRODUCE and coal and wood business, well located in this city; cash sales about $2000 per month; at light expense. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1000—FOR EXCHANGE— GOOD-PAYING drug store in lively town in this county, for Los Angeles city property; price about $3000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$850—FOR SALE— WELL-LOCATED COAL and wood yard in this city; stock and fixtures amount to about $1100, but will sell whole outfit, including horses, etc.; for $850. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$800—FOR SALE— A WELL-LOCATED 17-room lodging-house, doing a good-paying business; rooms all permanently occupied; rent only $45 per month; price of furniture, $800—$800 cash, balance on time if desired. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; a legitimate, paying trade; price $500.
I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE, 38 ROOMS; new and elegant; part cash; price $3800.
I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE ON MAIN ST.; full stock; best bargain ever offered; $375.
I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESTAURANT; half interest; a choice investment; $600.
I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— DRUG STORE IN COUNTRY town; fine chance for a physician; $1500.
I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GRAIN, COAL AND WOOD business; invoices $1000; price only $700.
I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE, 17 ROOMS; rent is only $45; price $750, part cash.
I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT NEAR DEPOT; big trade; great sacrifice; must sell; $250.
I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER GROCERY; $850 or invoice; rent $30; 3 living rooms.
I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND paint store; country town; bargain; $4000.
I. D. BARNARD, 1176 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT; VERY GREAT bargain; a choice location; must sell; $200.
I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GENERAL MERCHANDISE store, country town; discount on invoice.
7 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CLOSING OUT REAL ESTATE.
During the next 30 days the following properties can be bought cheap and on easy terms:
160 acres alfalfa land, water, Long Beach.
160 acres good fruit land in artesian belt, Kern county.
70 acres good fruit and grain land near North Pomona.
125 acres good olive and eucalyptus land.
Will exchange for improved city property.
4 choice residence lots in heart of city, some other city lots at $50 and up; a good 9-room house, well located in Santa Monica.
Regular commissions paid to agents.
For particulars call at 152 N. SPRING ST., or write.

FOR SALE—$250,000; ORANGE ORCHARDS, walnut orchards, dairy or farm ranches, fine city residences, hotels, lodging-houses, grocery stores, hardware business, fruit stands, cigar stands, meat markets, saloons, bakeries, restaurants and all kinds of mercantile business, prices from $100 to $250,000; we neither advertise nor try to sell anything that will not stand the strictest investigation. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—$1600—
——A GREAT SNAP——
A grocery store, stock of goods, horse and wagon; storebuilding and 4 living rooms and the lot 55x110, corner, good trade; sickness the reason for selling.
J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
7 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—AT POMONA,
I SELL THE EARTH!
Why on earth didn't you say before that it was not land, but a business you wanted? I can accommodate you. I have three good business openings.
8 R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

FOR SALE—PASADENA SNAPS; GROCERY, new stock, good location, cheap rent, invoice $1000, price $700; rooming-house, fine location, 23 rooms, all full, $1000; market doing $24,000 yearly, $1500; 15-room boarding-house, centrally located, $500; completely equipped bakery, $200. GEO. N. SROAT, Pasadena. 7

FOR SALE— ROOMING-HOUSE THAT YOU will never hesitate to purchase if you have about $1600 and gilt-edge security; it is second to none; full of very best tenants. Send address to K. K., TIMES OFFICE. Owner will call and give details. This is $1000 under value, and must effect quick sale. 13

BOSTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, having all business they can manage, Eastern States, would sell right-of-way to manufacture their goods for Western demand; standard, and meeting with ready sale, with large profits. WESTCOTT, HOLLAND & CO., 55 Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass. 10

INVESTMENTS—FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING permanent, first-class, well-secured investments, netting free from taxes and commissions 7 to 10 per cent., address INVESTMENT, box 347, Pasadena, Cal.

FOR SALE — A LODGING-HOUSE OF 17 rooms; rent $45 per month; close in; forced sale; $650. 264 S. BROADWAY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—$3500; RARE OPENING FOR A physician who would like to get a practical monopoly of the practice in one of the most desirable locations in this State, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. For full particulars call on or address BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—A GROCERY, COR. WASHINGTON and San Pedro sts., doing business from $35 to $40 a day; clean stock; price $500, including store fixtures, god horse and wagon; rent $8 per month; reason selling, going East; no opposition. S. HAMMELL.

FOR SALE—EXCEPTIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY; the Original Independent Woman's Exchange of Riverside; established dining-room trade, on good-paying basis; few days only; lease. Address WOMAN'S EXCHANGE, Riverside. 7

FOR SALE— SHOE AND HARNESS BUSINESS combined, or will sell separately; stock will invoice $4000; shop in connection; 2 men, harnessmaker and shoemaker, constantly employed. Address J, box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—$1000—
17-room lodging-house, Spring st., part cash.
J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
7 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP; FINE GROCERY store on Main st., well in, doing business of $700 to $800 per month; must sell at once; ill health; price $1250. BUSH & WHITEHEAD, 222 W. Fourth st. 7

FOR SALE — IF YOU WANT TO BUY A bakery, candy store, ice cream or soda-water business, see the SO. CAL. SUPPLY CO., dealers in bakers' and confectioners' supplies, 123 S. Los Angeles st., city.

FOR SALE—$2500; ONE OF THE NEATEST groceries and feed stores in the city; profits $10 per day; good reasons for selling; this is certainly an excellent opportunity. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE— 50-ROOM EUROPEAN HOTEL, without the restaurant; has the finest furniture in the city; doing large business; very central; rare chance for a bargain. Address O, box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 9

FOR SALE — BAKERY AND DELICACY store on S. Spring st.; best locality in town; good business; invoice $975; can be had this week for $850. BUSH & WHITEHEAD, 222 W. Fourth st. 7

FOR SALE—$325; THE ONLY BUSINESS of its kind in the city, clearing from $40 to $80 per month; good stock and good lease; it will pay to investigate this. Address S, box 68, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 BUSINESS IN LOS Angeles established 4 years; price $3200; cash $2100, balance on time; business netted $3000 above expenses last year. Address V, box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE— SAWMILL, BOX FACTORY and good supply of timber; located near railroad; object of selling can't give personal attention to business. Address O, box 98, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE — RESTAURANT ON SPRING st., doing good business; central; nice, quiet trade; present owner wants to sell on account of illness. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—$1200; A GROCERY AND FEED store doing a good, paying business; will invoice several hundred dollars more than we ask for it. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—BAKERY DOING GOOD BUSINESS; horse and wagon and baking outfit complete; rent $5 per month; everything goes for $150. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—BUILDER OR CONTRACTOR TO put up cheap cottage and take lot on Pasadena ave. just outside city limits as part payment. Address J, box 41, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — DELICACY, LUNCH AND fruits on Broadway; rent, including 3 living rooms, $21; price for stock and fixtures, $325. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED and most handsomely furnished tourist and family hotels in the city, clearing $1000 per month. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE— ½ INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED manufacturing business; factory must have more room; orders pushing. Apply at once. J. box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—FRUIT STAND, CONFECTIONERY, etc., on First st.; price for stock, fixtures, including frame building, 16x24, only $175. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — A SPLENDID BUSINESS IN Pasadena; can be made to pay $150 a month; small amount capital required. Apply TIMES COUNTING-ROOM, bet. 3 and 4 p.m.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH I will sell a profitable, paying business, or will exchange for unincumbered real estate. Call in person. A. PERRY, 238 E. Fifth. 7

FOR SALE— $2800; RESTAURANT; EXCELLENT trade; best location in the city; lease worth more than the money asked; no agents. Address OWNER, J, box 28, Times office.

FOR SALE—½ INTEREST AT LOW PRICE in a patent article that is used in every house; big money can be made out of it. Call at 116 W. THIRD and investigate. 7

FOR SALE — $550; ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS the old-established business at 124 W. FOURTH ST.; worth three times the money; a big thing for the right man. 7

FOR SALE—AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A man with $5000 ready money to engage in the best paying business in the city. Address V, box 26, TIMES OFFICE. 8

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 2 FIRST-CLASS business openings; small capital required; we ask your careful investigation. JOHN C. PLATT & CO., 130 S. Broadway. 7

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BUSINESS chances; if you wish to invest consult BUSH & WHITEHEAD, 222 W. Fourth st., Chamber of Commerce. 7

FOR SALE — A BAKERY AND DELICACY store; cost $1300; will sell for $700 today. Apply to ASSOCIATED HOTEL INVESTMENT BUREAU, 102 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE in the cigar business can learn of an excellent opportunity; large trade. E. N. BROWN, 103 Bryson Block. 7

FOR SALE — RESTAURANT FEEDING 70 daily; only $110; also ½ interest in employment agency, $80. M. E. CHURCHILL, agent, 125 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — FRUIT AND GROCERY stand on Fifth st.; price complete, for stock, fixtures, etc., only $135. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE— ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH IN family, the best creamery in city; good trade and nice location; price moderate. Address P. O. BOX 732, city. 7

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN; STOCK OF merchandise of about $2000, dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes, etc. Address J, box 63, TIMES OFFICE. 9

FOR SALE—COLLATERAL BANK, WITH elegant line of securities to responsible party; big profits to party with money. 130 W. SECOND. 7

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, CENTRAL LOCATION, nice trade; daily receipts $12 to $15; price $325. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE 30 ROOMS, on Hill st.; rooms full; centrally located; price $2000. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

HOTEL BUSINESS— TO LEASE, A FIRST-CLASS house of 50 rooms, just completing; fine location, city. Address J, box 39, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — LODGING-HOUSE OF 38 rooms, good location, rooms all full; price $1650. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—$2000 WORTH OF GOODS AND a nice manufacturing business for $1000 cash. Address J, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — $800; MEAT MARKET, WELL located and doing a good, paying business. G. D. STREETER & CO., 110 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — 2 GOOD PAYING CIGAR stands well located, can be bought cheap. BUSH & WHITEHEAD, 222 W. Fourth st.

FOR SALE — $500; FRUIT, DRINK AND cigar stand; corner; low rent; close in. ERNST & CO., 208 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED— A BUSINESS MAN WITH $500, book-keeper and typewriter preferred. Address V, box 17, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE— NICELY-PAYING FRUIT AND cigar store, fine location, at sacrifice, account sickness. 423 W. SEVENTH ST. 7

FOR SALE — RESTAURANT; FIRST-CLASS, well furnished; satisfactory reasons given for selling. 332 S. HILL. 7

FOR SALE—OR TRADE; ½ INTEREST IN first-class cash grocery store, $3000. Address V, box 20, TIMES OFFICE. 9

FOR SALE—STATE AGENCY OF MONEY-making scheme for a few dollars. Address J, box 49, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—A MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL to invest in a good-paying business. Address J, box 40, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN A lodging-house in this city. S. P. CREASINGER, 237 W. First st. 7

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—GROCERY BUSINESS, ON ACCOUNT of bad health; pays well; investigate 323 W. FOURTH ST. 7

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WITH little money; must travel. Address R, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN WITH little money; must travey. Address R, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE — CHEAP, GOOD CIGAR AND new stand; must sell at once. OWNER, 412½ S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — $1600; LODGING-HOUSE, 21 rooms, close in; rent $55. ERNST & CO., 208 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — SALOON VERY CHEAP IF taken at once. LINDENFELD & KOENIG, 232 W. First st.

IF YOU DESIRE TO SELL OUT YOUR business see BUSH & WHITEHEAD, 222 W. Fourth st. 7

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; ½ INTEREST in an established planing mill. J. L. DEAN, Station E. 12

FOR SALE — $550; CIGAR STAND; SPRING st.; low rent. ERNST & CO., 208 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—CANDY STAND ON ACCOUNT of sickness cheap. 334 S. BROADWAY. 8

$50 WILL PLACE A LADY OR GENT IN A paying business. Call 551 S. OLIVE. 7

TO SELL OUT, CALL ON I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway. 7

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO LET—THE RICHELIEU.
PRIVATE HOTEL,
142 S. Grand ave.
Sunny rooms, with magnificent views.
Table unsurpassed; new management.
Special rates for the summer. 16

TO LET — ON BOYLE HEIGHTS NEAR cars, a large, sunny room, furnished, with separate beds, suitable for 2 gentlemen; only $6 per month; breakfast furnished if desired. Inquire at 102 S. HILL. 7

TO LET—2 SUITES COMPLETELY FURNISHED for housekeeping, one first, one second floor; no children. Apply 512 W. NINTH ST., first house west of Grand ave. 7

TO LET — FINELY DECORATED, SUNNY suites of rooms, with baths and fireplaces, new and clean; finest in city; electric and cable cars pass the door. 595 S. SPRING.

TO LET — ON BOYLE HEIGHTS, SUNNY, furnished room, with use of dining-room and kitchen, $7 per month; lawn and flowers; privilege of bath. Inquire at 102 S. HILL. 7

TO LET—THE BROOKLYN, 328 W. FIFTH st.; corners on Central Park; rooms and windows for rent during Fiesta, or for permanent roomers, single or en suite. 7

TO LET—THE LOS ANGELES ROOM-RENTING AGENCY, Mary E. Churchill, proprietor, 125 S Broadway; furnished and unfurnished rooms; information free.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; light housekeeping if desired; close in. Apply 537 MAPLE AVE. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, 3 windows, gas, large closets; also small outside room, next to general postoffice. 208 WINSTON ST. 8

TO LET — WE HAVE ALL KINDS OF rooms, all kinds of houses in all parts of the city. BUSH & WHITEHEAD, 222 W. Fourth st. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED sunny rooms, housekeeping privileges. HOTEL PULLMAN, 409 and 411 E. Fifth st. 7

TO LET — 2 OR 3 ROOMS, FURNISHED, with privilege of kitchen and dining-room. Apply 214 E. 11TH ST., few doors from Main. 8

TO LET—THE MARIPOSA, 321 E. SECOND; furnished rooms, single or en suite, from $1 per week up; lodgings 25c, 35c, 50c per night.

TO LET— 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS; PRIVATE entrance; a cellar and woodhouse; a nice place, $8 per month. 950 E. PICO. 7

TO LET — 3 CONNECTING, FURNISHED rooms; housekeeping privileges; adults; permanent parties desired. 214 W. SIXTH. 7

TO LET— A FURNISHED FRONT SUITE; bay window, very pleasant; housekeeping privileges if necessary. 630 S. HILL. 7

TO LET—FLATS IN THE VICKERY BLOCK; rooms in the Vickery Block, 501-505 N. Main st. R. G. LUNT, 227 W. Second st.

TO LET—145 S. BUNKER HILL AVE., SUNNY rooms; magnificent views; first-class private board; special summer rates. 13

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOM WITH or without board; private family. Call and see room at 1307 FIGUEROA ST. 7

TO LET— A FURNISHED ROOM AND ALCOVE, light housekeeping if desired; adults. Call Monday, 755 BROADWAY. 7

TO LET— SEVERAL DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED rooms in convenient house, close in. Apply at 416 W. TENTH ST.

TO LET — A LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room; bay window; suitable for 2 gentlemen. 416 WALL ST. 7

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 1 LARGE FRONT room, with or without housekeeping privileges. 510 W. FIRST ST. 7

TO LET — AT 521 W. TENTH ST., FURNISHED room, to adults only; south and east front; outside entrance. 7

TO LET — NEWLY FURNISHED, PLEASANT rooms, desirable location; en suite or single. 134 S. OLIVE ST. 7

TO LET—CLEAN, SUNNY ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite; no dark inside rooms. REVERE, 323 W. Second. 8

TO LET—FOUR CHOICE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, east front; adults only. Call Monday, 755 BROADWAY. 7

TO LET—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for 2 gentlemen; prices $8 to $10 per month. 550 S. PEARL ST. 7

TO LET— 5 HANDSOMELY, COMPLETELY furnished rooms; range, gas stove, bath. 1708 GRAND AVE. 7

TO LET — SUNNY, FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms, convenient to 3 car lines. 225 W. 16TH ST. 7

TO LET — A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED front room for gentleman; "no smoker." 721 S. BROADWAY. 7

TO LET — FURNISHED LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING rooms; large, sunny; adults. 621 W. SEVENTH. 7

TO LET — SUNNY, FURNISHED FRONT rooms; first floor; bath; cheap. 230 N. OLIVE ST. 7

TO LET — 2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; call Monday. 318 S. HILL ST. 8

TO LET—THE IRVING, 220 S. HILL; LARGE, sunny rooms, with or without housekeeping privileges.

TO LET— FURNISHED ROOMS; ELEGANT front room with bath, on car line. 659 S. HILL ST. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, by day, week or month. 214 W. SIXTH. 7

TO LET—3 UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS modern improvements; rent $12. 1424 S. MAIN.

TO LET—PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOM; housekeeping privileges. 743 S. BROADWAY. 7

TO LET — SUNNY, FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 113 S. OLIVE ST., upstairs. 11

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, CLOSE IN; new house and furniture. 453 S. HOPE, cor. Fifth. 7

TO LET—506 S. MAIN, LARGE FRONT BAY-window room, first floor, containing 2 beds. 8

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM WITH USE of kitchen and parlor, 934 BARTLETT ST. 7

TO LET— A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms, bath and gas. 656 S. HILL. 9

TO LET—PLEASANT, FURNISHED FRONT room in private family. 828 S. OLIVE ST. 8

TO LET — AT THE WINTHROP, 330½ S. Spring, furnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO LET— FURNISHED ROOM, 1½ BLOCKS from Courthouse, cheap. 412 TEMPLE ST.

TO LET—2 OR MORE FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping. 116 S. HELLMAN ST.

TO LET—3 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 129 S. OLIVE, bet. First and Second sts. 7

TO LET — NICE, SUNNY, FURNISHED rooms; no children. 636 S. GRAND AVE. 9

TO LET— FOUR ROOMS, COMPLETE FOR housekeeping, at 245 S. BUNKER HILL. 7

TO LET—ROOMS AT "GRAND PACIFIC," $3 per week and upward. 423 SPRING ST.

TO LET— A FINELY FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for 2. 916 BROADWAY. 7

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. 926 S. OLIVE ST. 8

TO LET—PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS, 833 S. ALVARADO ST., near Westlake Park.

TO LET — 2 FLATS, CORNER 11TH AND Flower sts. Inquire on PREMISES. 13

TO LET — A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, private family. 739 S. BROADWAY. 13

TO LET— 1 NICE FRONT OFFICE OVER HAMMAM BATHS, 230 S. Main st. 11

TO LET—PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOMS, private family. 1016 S. HOPE. 7

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO LET— SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED, housekeeping. 810 W. SIXTH. 8

TO LET — DESIRABLE, SUNNY, FURNISHED rooms. 1045 S. MAIN. 7

TO LET — 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, UPSTAIRS. 330 E. FOURTH ST. 8

TO LET — A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, cheap. 532 BANNING ST. 7

TO LET — LARGE, SUNNY, FURNISHED front room. 727 S. HILL. 9

TO LET—3 SUNNY, FRONT ROOMS, UNFURNISHED. 173 ROSE ST. 7

TO LET—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 446 S. MAIN, next P.O. 8

TO LET — FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, close in. 127 E. THIRD. 8

TO LET— FURNISHED ROOMS, NEW AND modern. 634 S. HILL. 7

TO LET—2 PLEASANT, SUNNY SUITES. 319 N. BROADWAY. 7

TO LET—4 FURNISHED ROOMS. 1116 OLIVE ST.; $20. 8

TO LET—
Rooms With Board.

TO LET—WOULD LIKE 2 YOUNG MEN OR man and wife to room and board in our home; parlor bedroom, with use of front parlor and piano; lovely rooms; choice location; best home cooking and every home comfort; no objection to children; all newly furnished; we want pleasant company and will make low rate of $40 for 2. Address J, box 60, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET — FIRST-CLASS ONLY, WITH board, elegant, sunny front room; mantel, grate, closet, use of bath and piano; folding bed if desired. 209 S. BUNKER HILL. 7

TO LET—ROOMS AND BOARD IN PLEASANT home at the foothills, near Laurel Canyon; 5 trains to and from city daily. Address R, box 69, TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET—A CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN CAN get room and board for $2.50 a week, with fire in parlor, hot and cold bath included. Address A. M. S., TIMES OFFICE. 7

TO LET — FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board. ST. LAWRENCE, cor. Seventh and Main.

TO LET—2 ELEGANT, SUNNY ROOMS; EXCELLENT table; beautiful grounds; private family. 627 S. GRAND AVE. 7

TO LET— FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without first-class board; private family. 212 N. GRAND AVE. 9

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family near postoffice. A. A. VENTRESS, 410 S. Broadway. 7

TO LET — 2 NICE ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, for 4 nice people, $4.50 per week. 956 S. BROADWAY. 7

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS WITH first-class table board. 818 S. HOPE. 8

TO LET—NEW, FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. 1206 S. HILL ST. 7

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET—
BY BARR REALTY CO.,
117 S. Broadway.
Houses, Cottages, Rooms and Flats.

9-room house, Flower st., modern, $40.
8-room house, Seventh st., close in, $30.
10-room house, Grand ave., $35.
7-room house, Pleasant ave., $17.

6-room cottage, Loomis st., $35.
5-room cottage, Broadway, close in, $15.
5-room cottage, Olive st., close in, $14.
6-room cottage, 31st st., modern, $18.
5-room cottage, 31st st., modern, $16.

5-room flat, furnished, Grand ave., $40.
6-room flat, new, Flower st., modern, $30.
5-room flat, new, W. 11st st., modern, $25.
5-room flat, Boyle Heights, modern, $20.
6-room flat, Boyle Heights, modern, $21.50.
6-room flat, Grand ave., modern, $25.
5-room flat, Grand ave., modern, $20.
5-room flat, Grand ave., modern, $17.

4 rooms, S. Olive, well arranged, $15.
5 rooms, Grand ave., very desirable, $25.
7 rooms, Grand ave., handsomely decorated, $35.
2 rooms, elegantly furnished, Hill st., $26.

Water included in all the above. The above comprises but a small portion of the houses that we have for rent. Call and see us. BARR REALTY CO.,
7 117 S. Broadway.

TO LET—5-ROOM FLATS, 226 W. 25TH, $17; 1327 S. Olive, $13; 528 E. Sixth, $20; 6 rooms, 318 W. 14th, $15; 5 and 6 rooms cor. E. First and Ficket, new, $30; 5-room cottages, $14 to $17.50; 413 E. 29th, 417 E. 29th, corner Maple and 30th, 1321 Girard, 236 E. 31st, 134 E. 31st, $20 to $22; second house west of Hoover on 31st, 1416 Rich st., 214 W. Pico, 1221 Bellevue, 327 State, 2-story houses, $20 to $30; 145 W. 17th, 1313 Girard, 1312 S. Olive, 421 Crescent, 535 Sand st., 2-story, $30 to $40; 8-room, Orchard, first house south of Adams; 9-room, W. 27th, east of Figueroa; 1970 Bonsallo, 226 W. 25th, 326 W. 30th, 1101 Maple, 2-story, $40 to $50; 8 rooms, 822 S. Flower; 9 rooms, 915 Washington; 2432 Figueroa, 920 S. Olive, 10 rooms 815 Washington, 9 rooms 2805 S. Grand, 9 rooms; if you should rent any of the above houses from owner please mention that you got the information from this ad. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 7

TO LET—
7-room house, modern, barn, 10 blocks out, $30.
6-room house, S. Olive, $25.
8 rooms, modern, Wall st., $25.
5-room flat, Broadway, $26.50.
9 rooms, new and elegant, Washington st., $50.
8 rooms, new, large and elegant, Beacon st., $45.
5 rooms, bath, fruit trees, 23d st., $25.
5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, range, 2 lots, Millard ave., $25.
10 rooms, modern, Grand ave., $40.
10 roms, S. Olive, $35.
8 rooms, barn, W. Ninth st., $30.
J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
7 237 W. First st.

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, $16.
3-room cottage, $10.
7-room flat, $25.
5-room, furnished, on 30th st., $30.
6-room, furnished, on 17th st., $30.
7 E. C. COOK, 353 S. Main.

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH BATH, 3051 Eagle st., Euclid Heights; highest and healthiest location on Boyle Heights; rent $12, including water. See OWNER, 2600 E. Fourth st., or 237 S. Main st. 9

TO LET—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, 327 S. State st., Boyle Heights; nice lawn, yard, flowers, fenced, about 1 block from cable; $15 net; key next door. Address C. H. RHODES, Pasadena. 7

TO LET—FURNISHED, 3 ROOMS IN FLAT, close in, $12; 3-room cottage, 1944 Bonsallo, $16; 5-room cottage, 107 N. Figueroa, $18. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 7

TO LET— A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, IN GOOD condition, with modern improvements, carpeted and partly furnished. Inquire on PREMISES, 1348 Georgia Bell st. near Pico. 7

TO LET—WHOLE OR PART OF NEW 12-room house, all conveniences; apply mornings; very reasonable to careful people; Main or Maple-ave. car. 247 E. 30TH ST. 7

TO LET—10-ROOM HOUSE ON BELMONT ave.; furniture for sale cheap, or will exchange for a lot in a good location. See J. A. MORLAN, 228 W. Fourth st.

TO LET—A LOVELY NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, S. Olive, convenient to cars, 3 lines, or walking distance; permanent tenant desired. BEN E. WARD, 123 W. Third st. 7

TO LET—7-ROOM HOUSE; 4 ROOMS NICELY furnished; $15 a month; water free. Inquire at MURRAY'S GROCERY STORE, end of car line, Boyle Heights. 7

TO LET— A DESIRABLE 8-ROOM HOUSE, Flower st. near 28th; all modern conveniences; reasonable rental. LANTERMAN & PATRICK, 230½ S. Spring st. 7

TO LET— NEW MODERN 2-STORY HOUSE of 9 rooms, bath, gas, etc., near corner of Figueroa and Adams sts., $35. Call or address R., 600 W. PICO ST. 7

TO LET—ONLY 1 LEFT OF THE NEW AND beautiful "KENSINGTON FLATS," 443 Temple st.; 6 large rooms and bathroom; rent $35, including water.

TO LET—WE HAVE DESIRABLE HOUSES and flats at all prices; also a large list of fine furnished houses. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway. 8

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 1622 SANTEE ST. (no children;) 5 rooms, bath, patent closet; nice place, newly papered, $15. Call this week. 7

TO LET — A 12-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, choice location; large yard and good barn. Call on A. PHILLIPS & CO., 138 S. Spring.

TO LET—5-ROOM HOUSE, ALL MODERN conveniences, close in, $20 with water. ARTHUR BRAY, owner, 226 S. Spring st.

TO LET—8-ROOM HOUSE, STABLE, SHED and lawn, to a desirable tenant, $30. CONANT & JOHNSON, 213 W. First st. 7

TO LET— UNFURNISHED, 3 ROOMS; HOT and cold water, pantry and bath; lower floor. 223 BEAUDRY AVE., near Temple. 7

TO LET—8-ROOM HOUSE, 1226 S. OLIVE; kitchen stove, furniture and matting throughout entire house for sale. 9

TO LET—8-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, 2807 S. FLOWER, shades and gas fixtures, $30.

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET—$10; 5-ROOM HOUSE, VICTORIA st., just south of E. 12th st. BARLOW & SHERWOOD, 123 S. Broadway.

TO LET—9 ROOMS AND LARGE YARD, S. Broadway, bet. Fifth and Sixth, $35. BEN E. WARD, 123 W. Third st. 7

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES in fine locations. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second st. 13

TO LET — 5 ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, cheap to parties with no small children. 770 SAN JULIAN ST. 7

TO LET—A 4-ROOM HOUSE WITH STABLE and chicken-yard, $12. No. 825 NEW MAIN ST., East Los Angeles. 7

TO LET — 9-ROOM HOUSE WITH BATH, all modern conveniences; close in. Inquire 822 S. FLOWER ST. 7

TO LET— NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE; EVERYTHING modern; $37.50 month. Located at 855 S. FLOWER ST. 11

TO LET—VERY SUNNY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, very close in; rent $40. W. H. GRIFFIN, 136 S. Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE COR. WILSON AND VILLA sts., Pasadena. Address BOX 28, South Pasadena, Cal. 7

TO LET—4-ROOM HOUSE, ELECTRIC CAR line, $6; call Monday. J. M'LEAN, E st., Pico Heights. 7

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, FURNISHED; piano, etc.; fine shrubbery. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 7

TO LET—$35; A 9-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, gas, new, 27th st. J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 7

TO LET—HANDSOME NEW FLAT, BROADWAY, $26.50. CALKINS & CLAPP, 105 S. Broadway.

TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS AND bath, on 27th st. and Grand ave. Apply at HOUSE. 7

TO LET—NEW HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, ONLY $12 with water. Cor. TURNER and CENTER STS. 7

TO LET— A 7-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSE IN, cheap. Apply at 215 S. MAIN ST. 7

TO LET— A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, 113 S. Flower. Inquire NEXT DOOR. 7

TO LET — A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, $13. 647 CROCKER ST. Call Monday. 7

TO LET—2 NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGES. APPLY 413-417 E. 29TH ST. 7

TO LET—
Furnished Houses.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES.
BY J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
237 W. First st.
$80—12 rooms, large grounds, abundance of fruit, Washington st.
$75—10 rooms, fine grounds, Loma Drive.
$75—9 rooms, Broadway.
$75—8 rooms and barn, Broadway.
$50—8 rooms, very choice, Harper tract.
$35—8 rooms, E. First st.
$65—9 rooms, beautiful grounds, Estrella ave.
$35—8 rooms, nice grounds, 30th st., near University car.
$45—8 rooms, fine location, W. Seventh st., near Pearl.
$75—8 rooms, very elegant, Pearl st.
$50—7 rooms, very choice, nice shrubbery and yard, Loomis st.
$15—3 rooms, Ottawa st.
$22.50—4 rooms, Maple ave.
$38—7 rooms, E. First st.
$25—5 rooms, W. 23d, May 1.
$45—7 rooms, well furnished, nice grounds, Chestnut st.
$25—4-room cottage, Lovelace ave.
$35—5 rooms, Hill st.
$35—7 rooms, very choice, College st.
J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
7 237 W. First st.

TO LET — A COMPLETELY FURNISHED residence of 12 rooms, corner of Ninth and Alvarado, Bonnie Brae tract, known as the Randall residence; including a gentle horse and double carriage; chickens, Jersey cow, with pasturage; fine orchard and all kinds of fruit. Apply to
J. C. OLIVER & CO.,
7 237 W. First st.

TO LET—2 HOUSES, ONE 9, THE OTHER 4 rooms, baths, new; elegant; completely furnished; hot and cold water, baths, laundry, barn, chicken corral, cheap if taken for 6 months; adults only. OWNER, 1941 Bonsallo. 7

TO LET—$35; A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED cottage in the suburbs; horse and phaeton; ½ acre of ground, fruit; easy drive to the city. J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. First st. 7

TO LET — FROM MAY 1, A BEAUTIFUL residence and grounds on Figueroa st.; house completely furnished, silverware if desired. For inspection apply 2217 FIGUEROA ST. 7

TO LET—A HOUSE 8 ROOMS, FURNISHED completely throughout; most healthy location in the city; all neat and clean. Inquire DOWSING & PROCTOR, 231 W. First st. 7

TO LET— NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, 6 rooms, bath and barn, 317 Beaudry ave.; rent $30 per month. Apply to PACIFIC LOAN CO., 114 S. Spring st. 7

TO LET—FOR 6 MONTHS, A COTTAGE OF 6 rooms, completely furnished, with garden, lawn and all conveniences. Call or address K, 1969 ESTRELLA AVE. 7

TO LET— COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, 5-room house, $18, or 3-room house, $15, both southwest. Apply 601 DOWNEY AVE. 7

TO LET — A 6-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE, nice surroundings; will rent wholly or partly to a responsible party. 137 W. 17TH ST. 8

TO LET — FIRST FLOOR, FURNISHED, housekeeping; all conveniences; best location in city; private house. 926 S. HILL ST. 7

TO LET— A FURNISHED 4-ROOM FLAT; gas, bath, all conveniences, $20; Main st.; water free. MATTISON, 911 S. Hill st. 7

TO LET—A 6-ROOM, 2-STORY, WELL-FURNISHED house; for rent 6 months. Apply at 336 W. 22D ST., 4 doors from cable. 7

TO LET— FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, for 6 months, cheap to responsible party. Call afternoons, 736 S. PEARL ST.

TO LET— PART OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, and Long Beach cottage $15. 414 E. 23D ST. 7

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSES IN ALL parts of city. S. P. CREASINGER, 237 W. First st.

TO LET—MODERN, SUNNY FLAT, FRESHLY papered, close in. 111 S. OLIVE. 8

TO LET—
Lodging-houses, Store Rooms, Offices.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, SUITABLE FOR wholesale business, on Los Angeles st.; 3 stories and basement; street elevator, office-room, etc.; rent reasonable to good tenant. Apply to A. E. POMEROY, 105 S. Broadway.

TO LET—LARGE HALL, SUITABLE FOR society or club meetings; light, airy, central. H. R. HANNA & CO., 101 Broadway.

TO LET—SNAP SHOT; FINE STORE TO rent suitable for notions or dry goods; rent $20. Call No. 622 S. BROADWAY. 7

TO LET—AT 118 S. SPRING ST., A LARGE hall, furnished, suitable for lodge, clubs and societies. Apply ROYAL BAKERY.

TO LET—ROOM NOW OCCUPIED BY COLLATERAL Bank, SECOND AND SPRING; possession immediately. 7

TO LET—PART OF A STORE, SUITABLE for piano dealer. 555 S. BROADWAY. 9

TO LET — OFFICE-ROOM WITH FRONT window. 116 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET— ½ STOREROOM, WITH FRONT window. 622 S. BROADWAY. 7

EXCURSIONS—
With Dates and Departures.

EXCURSIONS TO THE EAST—THE FAVORITE personally-conducted excursions of the Santa Fe route leave Los Angeles every Thursday morning at 7 o'clock; Pullman upholstered sleeping-cars run without change Los Angeles to Chicago and Kansas City, with an annex car to Boston. The great point to remember is that you save at least one full day's travel by taking the fast train of the Santa Fe route, atttentive conductors accompany the parties through; berths reserved and more detailed information obtained at the company's office, 129 N. SPRING ST., or through any agent of the Southern California Railway.

BURLINGTON ROUTE EXCURSIONS, PERSONALLY conducted, leave Los Angeles every Wednesday, via Southern Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande and Burlington routes, for Chicago, New York, Boston and other Eastern points; upholstered tourist cars, with all conveniences. See any Southern Pacific agent, or write to T. H. DUZAN, agent, 222 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

JUDSON'S POPULAR EXCURSIONS EVERY Monday over the Rio Grande Western and Denver and Rio Grande Railways, scenic route; personally conducted; newly upholstered cars through to Chicago, New York and Boston; finest equipment; best service; quick time. Office, 212 S. SPRING ST.

MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY — FOR TIME-table see TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

TO LET—
Miscellaneous.

TO LET—ON MAIN ST. NEAR POSTOFFICE, room 30x80, suitable for office, store or bank; on Broadway near Seventh st., 2 storerooms; on Easton st. near power-house, 6-room cottage. Apply to FRED A. WALTON, 223 W. Second st. 12

TO LET — DESK ROOM TO OTHER THAN real estate and insurance men, in our handsome ground floor, cor. office, Second and Broadway. BETTS & JOHNSON. 7

TO LET — OR SALE; $100 A YEAR WILL rent that 5-acre fruit and poultry ranch, 6 miles north, all fitted for the business. OWNER, 330½ S. Spring, room 13. 7

TO LET—9 ACRES; 3 ACRES IN ALFALFA, a few fruit trees, 5-room house, barn, water-right; near eastern city limits; $125 per year. N. TREOSTI, 201 N. Main.

TO LET — ON LEASE, WOOD, HAY AND coal yard, with building; can be used for livery stable. Apply at 303 E. THIRD ST., from 9 to 10 a.m. 8

TO LET—10 ACRES ALFALFA LAND NEAR the racetrack; give lease for 5 years. Apply 222 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET — FOR PASTURE, 51 ACRES IN barley near city limits. M'KOON & YOAKUM, 234 W. First st. 7

TO LET— A FINE CAHUENGA FOOTHILL ranch; 6-room house, barn. Apply 232 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET — 6500 ACRES MOUNTAIN PASTURE. Apply FRED J. SMITH, Pomona, Cal.

TO LET—3 BOX-STALLS, REAR OF HAMMAM BATHS, 230 S. Main st. 11

TO LET—A NEW PIANO, $4 MONTH. 515 W. SEVENTH ST. 8

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—
And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE—ASHWOOD, 5411, TRIAL 2:28¼ at 4 years, will make the season of 1895 at Westlake Stables: sired by Nutwood, 2:18¾, sire of 122 in 2:30 list, 36 in better than 2:20. Ashwood's dam is Flora Abdallah, dam of Katie Middleton, 2:23, Flora Adballah is by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14 and others. Ashwood is the handsomest, best-dispositioned horse in the service, and his colts all partake of these qualities; service fee, $25, due July 1, or $20 cash; will breed few on shares. Call and see him and his colts before making other arrangements. WESTLAKE STABLES, tel. 654.

FOR SALE— JUST ARRIVED FROM THE northern part of the State with carload of horses, work, driving and saddle horses; satisfactory trial given with every horse. 111 N. Los Angeles st. JOHN M'PHERSON.

FOR SALE— BLACK CARRIAGE TEAM, handsome, safe for lady to drive; 16 hands, $200; sorrel horse 6 years old, 16 hands, 1100 lbs., safe; sorrel horse 8 years, 16 hands, 1100 lbs., family horse; 1 light phaeton, good condition, $60; 1 Columbia top end spring buggy, $80; handsome black mare, family use; also nice surrey, good condition; owner must sell. WESTLAKE STABLES. 7

FOR SALE—W. M. COLAN'S CORRALS, 242 Aliso and 115 N. Los Angeles st. Prices right; once a customer, always a customer; we have bargains for cash or trade; 50 head fine mules, 10 head of extra good draft mules, 20 head well-broken pack mules; draft mules range from 1100 to 1300 lbs.; pack mules range from 800 to 900 lbs.; 10 head choice saddle horses. 7

FOR SALE—FINE SORREL MARE; GOOD traveler, sound and gentle; suitable for delivery or buggy; also double harness for light wagon or buggy; also buggy pole. Can be seen at J. F. HARDEN'S, 305 E. First st. 7

FOR SALE—JUST IN TODAY FROM FRESNO county with a carload of fine draft and driving horses, all broken and gentle; you take no risk in buying from me. V. V. COCHRAN, prop., cor. Second and San Pedro sts.

FOR SALE— CHEAP, BRIGHT BAY MARE, 6 years old; sound, gentle and well bred; weight 1000 lbs.; has been worked single and double; is a perfect beauty. Address or apply to JAMES GUNN, Redondo Hotel Stables. 31-7

FOR SALE—IF YOU WAIT TO SEE THE best lot of horses that ever came into the city, go down to California Stock Yards, 238 and 242 S. Los Angeles st., where you get your money's worth. ALLEN & DEZELL.

FOR SALE — WE WILL CLOSE OUT 20 sets of ranch harness and 10 sets of light wagon harness at less than cost to make room for our line of $15 hand-made single harness. W. F. MANN, 107 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE — SILVER WYANDOTTES, Plymouth Rocks, single and rose-comb brown Leghorns; fowls and eggs; Scotch and fox terriers and greyhounds. S. TYLER, 726 Bradford st., Pasadena. 8

FOR SALE—GOOD WAGON, HARNESS AND 2 horses at ½ price on installments; a new top wagon to trade for light wagon; 2 horse team to trade for stock, hogs. Call at 831 W. SIXTH ST. 7

FOR SALE — 2 FRESH COWS; LARGE milkers; also fine 1000-lb. saddle and harness horse; business, buggy, harness, cheap for cash. 206 E. 30TH ST., near Main. 8

FOR SALE — CHEAP; A FINE DRIVING horse, top buggy, full leather trimmed, harness, robe, etc. Inquire at 222½ S. BROADWAY or 1134 W. 31ST, near Hoover. 7

FOR SALE—1 FAST BAY HORSE, WEIGHT 1000 lbs.; new buggy and new harness; value $300; will sell for $200 spot cash. Inquire at 310 W. SIXTH ST. 7

FOR SALE—AT REYNOLDS & WHEELER'S carriage works you can buy a horse, 1200 lbs., wagon and harness, for $65. Cor. SECOND and SAN PEDRO. 8

FOR SALE—CHOICE SADDLE MARE; moves finely and has all the fancy gaits. Call after Tuesday noon. WM. R. BURKE, 213½ N. Spring. 8

FOR SALE — SURREY HORSE, WEIGHT 1150; also one of the finest single-footers in this city. U. S. STABLES, George Knarr, proprietor. 7

FOR SALE — CHEAP; 2 GOOD HORSES; weight about 2400 lbs.; sand wagon and harness; price $75. Apply 1006 CLARK AVE. 10

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, FAST AND GENTLE saddle mare; also English saddle and bridle. Address J, box 99, TIMES OFFICE. 8

FOR SALE — A FLOCK OF THOROUGHBRED Plymouth Rock fowls, cheap; also 300-egg incubator. Inquire at 103 TEMPLE ST. 7

FOR SALE — VERY CHEAP; YOUNG IMPORTED Cleveland Bay stallion and Bronson pitts separator. NOYES, Pony Stable, L. A.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PEAT LANDS AND dairy cows for sale and good pasture. Address E. J. BURLINGHAM, Westminster.

FOR SALE — $40; GOOD BUGGY HORSE, safe for lady; work anywhere; good in saddle; bargain. 533 DUCOMMUN ST. 7

FOR SALE — DRIVING AND WORK horses for sale or exchange at BROADWAY LIVERY STABLE, 428 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE — YOUNG, FRESH, GRADED Jersey and Holstein cow cheap. Corner TOBERMAN AND 21ST STS. 7

FOR SALE — TWO FINE RIDING HORSES, 2 and 3 years old, at a great bargain. Inquire at 237 S. MAIN ST. 9

FOR SALE—WORK AND LIGHT DRIVING horses, 4, 5 and 6 years old; ladies' wheel cheap. 117 WINSTON ST. 9

TO LET—STOCK RANCH, CHEAP; NEVER-failing water; or exchange. Address STOCK RANCH, Times office. 8

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD WORK, DRIVING and orchard horses, 1000 to 1300 lbs. 232 E. FOURTH ST. 8

FOR SALE— OR RENT, FAMILY COWS, thoroughbred bulls. NILES, Washington and Trinity sts.

FOR SALE—400 CHICKS, ALL SIZES; ALSO furnished ranch to let. PICO and WESTERN AVE. 7

FOR SALE—¾ JERSEY COW; GIVES 4 gallons milk per day. C ST., Pico Heights, near 12th. 7

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMAS, TOULOUSE geese and bronze turkeys. 911 E. SEVENTH ST. 7

FOR SALE—FRESH COWS, OR WILL EXCHANGE for beef cows, at 531 S. MOTT ST. 8

FOR SALE — OR RENT, FAMILY COWS, thoroughbred, bulls. NILES, Washington st.

FOR SALE — 5 AND 6-GALLON FRESH milch cows cheap at 529 BERNARD ST. 12

FOR SALE—2-YEAR-OLD JERSEY HEIFER and good cow. 1503 INGRAHAM ST. 7

FOR SALE—A FINE 3-YEAR-OLD SADDLE-horse. Address 452 S. GRAND AVE. 7

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED PUG PUPS at 733 BELLEVUE AVE. 7

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS COW AND calf. 507 TURNER ST. 8

FOR SALE — 5 COWS. HART, NEW MAIN st., south. 7

DR. G. W. M'CLELLAN, HOTEL BROADWAY. Practice limited to eye and ear, nose and throat; spectacles fitted. Tel. 1026.

LINERS.

LIVE STOCK WANTED.

WANTED—BAY OR BLACK HORSE, 5 OR 6 years old, 16 hands high, good traveler. GRIMSTON'S SHOEING SHOP, 118 W. Seventh st., Monday, bet. 10 and 3 o'clock. 8

WANTED— GOOD FAMILY HORSE; MUST be perfectly gentle for ladies' driving; weigh about 1100 lbs., and cheap. Address, stating price, S, box 95, TIMES OFFICE. 3-7

WANTED — TO BUY HORSE, HARNESS and light wagon. Call ½ mile north of end of Temple-st. cable line, YELLOW HOUSE with white trimmings. 7

WANTED — TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying, 1 good traveling horse, with 2-seated, canopy-top carriage. Address J, box 36, TIMES OFFICE. 8

WANTED—A LARGE, RELIABLE SURREY horse for his keep; best of care guaranteed; may buy. Address F. T. WIDNEY, Highland Park, Cal. 8

WANTED—GOOD, SMALL, STYLISH DRIVING horse, cheap. Call at 235 S. SPRING ST. Monday from 11 to 2 o'clock. D. SMART. 7

WANTED— HORSE AND BUGGY FOR HIS keep; light work; best of reference; must be gentle for lady to drive. P. O. BOX 662. 7

WANTED — A GOOD, CHEAP HACK FOR driving in fruit wagon. Cor. ST. LOUIS and EMERSON STS., Boyle Heights. 7

MONEY TO LOAN—

PACIFIC LOAN CO.—
(Incorporated.)
Oldest-established in Los Angeles.
Thoroughly reliable.
Loans made in any amounts on all kinds of collateral security, diamonds, jewelry, sealskins, merchandise, safes, etc.
Also on pianos, furniture and household goods, in either private houses, lodging, boarding-houses or hotels,
WITHOUT REMOVAL
from the premises; partial payments received; money quick; business confidential; private office for ladies.
W. E. DE GROOT, Manager,
Rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT
—COMPANY—
Loans money in any amounts on all kinds of collateral security, jewelry, diamonds, sealskins, pianos, iron and steel safes, professional libraries, lodging-house, hotel and private household furniture, merchandise, etc.; also on bonds, stocks and mortgages; low interest; money quickly; business strictly confidential. Rooms 95 and 96, Bryson Block, cor. Spring and Second sts., 5th floor.
JOHN MITCHELL JONES, manager.

UNION LOAN COMPANY,
STIMSON BLOCK.
Loans money on all kinds of collateral security, watches, diamonds, sealskins, and furniture in lodging and boarding-houses and on pianos without removal; also on bonds, stocks and mortgages; low interest; money at once; business confidential; private office for ladies, room 112. CLARK W. SHAW, manager, rooms 111 and 112, first floor, Stimson Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, sealskins, etc.; also on pianos, merchandise, iron and steel safes, furniture in lodging-houses, boarding-houses, hotels and private houses, without removal; also on city property; low interest; can have money at once; business confidential; private office for ladies. GEO. S. ROBINSON, 233 W. First st., rooms 2 and 3.

LOW INTEREST—
Money to loan in sums to suit on commercial paper, insurance policies, live stock, diamonds, pianos or any good collateral; no commissions; low interest; real estate loans negotiated at 5 to 8 per cent. net.
W. E. DEMING,
211 W. First st., room 15.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOciety of San Francisco will make loans on improved city property. Apply to
R. C. LUNT,
Agent, 227 W. Second st.

MONEY TO LOAN, CITY OR COUNTRY real estate, lowest rates, personal notes or security, warrants; discount mortgages or any negotiable papers. For sale, first-class guaranty mortgages, interest 6 per cent. net. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT; NO commissions charged; current rates of interest. MAIN-ST. SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO., junction of Main, Spring and Temple sts. 20

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts; mortgages on first-class property bought and sold; building loans a specialty. THOMAS S. EWING, 116 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN ANY SUM FROM 6 to 8 per cent. per annum upon aproved security, city or country. Apply to WALTER E. BROWN, 252 S. Broadway. 13

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, pianos, live stock, carriages, bicycles, all kinds of personal security. LEE BROS., 402 S. Spring st.

TO LOAN—UNLIMITED AMOUNT FOR loans of $5000 or less; no commissions; light expense. SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO., 223 S. Spring st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN ANY SUM AT FROM 6 to 8 per cent. net upon approved city or country property. WALTER E. BROWN, 252 S. Broadway. 6

TO LOAN—$500, $1000, $1500, $2000, $2500, $5000 reasonable rates; if you want money call on us. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second st. 13

TO LOAN—$20,000 ON CITY OR COUNTRY property in sums to suit at current rates of interest. GOWAN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 7

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
224 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—$500, $1000, $2000, $5000, $7500 ON city or country property; fair interest. W. R. BURKE & CO., 213½ N. Spring. 8

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT., REpayable in monthly installments. JOHN A. WEIR & CO., 312 Stimson building.

A YOUNG MAN HAS $1500 TO LOAN ON first mortgage, real estate, and have steady employment. 109 N. OLIVE ST. 7

$200,000 TO LOAN AT 6, 6½, 7 PER CENT. on gilt-edge city mortgages. WILLIAM R. STAATS CO., Pasadena, Cal.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. K. P. CULLEN & CO., Minnesota headquarters, 237 W. First st.

TO LOAN — $5000 OR $10,000 AT 6 PER cent. on close in property. LEE A. M'CONNELL, 113 S. Broadway. 8

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. SECond, lend money in sums to suit; reasonable rates; prompt attention.

TO LOAN — LONG OR SHORT TIME, ON gilt-edge security, $2700. MACKNIGHT & CO., 252 S. Broadway. 7

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—MORTIMER & HARRIS, attorneys-at-law, 78 Temple Block.

LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS, LONG OR short time. S. P. CREASINGER, 237 W. First st.

TO LOAN—$3000 AT 8 PER CENT. NET ON inside property. J. H. MARTIN, 355 N. Main st. 7

MONEY TO LOAN—SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway.

EDUCATIONAL—
Schools, Colleges and Private Tuition.

THE LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE (incorporated,) 144 S. Main st. The largest and most thoroughly practical business training school in the city; is open the entire year, day and evening. Courses of study: (1) English, including all grammar-grade branches; (2) commercial, embracing, besides the regular commercial studies, a most thorough and systematic actual business practice department; (3) shorthand and typewriting, with correlated branches; (4) telegraphy; (5) eclectic, including all high-school branches. All interested are cordially invited to visit the college and inspect its workings. We take pleasure in answering inquiries. Send for catalogue. E. R. SHRADER, Pres.; F. W. KELSEY, Vice-Pres.; I. N. INSKEEP, Sec.

WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE (INCORporated,) 226 S. Spring st., is the oldest and largest commercial school in Southern California; the most beautiful college-rooms and equipments to be found in the State; elevator for pupils' use; a large faculty of experienced and able instructors; open the entire year, both day and evening sessions; a practical English course, a thorough business course and a course in shorthand and typewriting, under an experienced stenographer. Write or call for illustrated catalogue and full information. G. A. HOUGH, Pres.; N. G. FELKER, Vice-Pres.

ST. PAUL'S KINDERGARTEN WILL OPEN January 14, at 1 o'clock, in the reading-room of St. Paul's Parish-house, in rear of church, Olive st., bet. Fifth and Sixth sts. A thorough course of instruction given to children between the ages of 3 and 7 years. Terms, $2 per month in advance.

FROEBEL INSTITUTE, CASA DE ROSAS, Adams st., cor. Hoover, will reopen September 18, 1894; day pupils, $100; boarding pupils, $500; no extras. Kindergarten, $5 per month. Applications made to the principals,
PROF. LOUIS CLAVERIE,
MME. LOUIS CLAVERIE.

PIANO SCHOOL—LESSONS 25c EACH; EXperienced teachers. P. O. BOX 823, city.

EDUCATIONAL—
Schools, Colleges and Private Tuition.

SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING, ELOcution and dancing, 226 S. Spring st. Scientific training for health, development, grace; preparation for stage, platform, society.
MISS NAOMA ALFREY.

NEGLECTED EDUCATIONS; LADY, COLlege graduate, formerly teacher, will take private pupils in all English branches; remedy all deficiencies in education. Address V, box 14, TIMES OFFICE. 7

ST. HILDA'S HALL—SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
—GLENDALE.—
Three miles from Los Angeles limits.
MISS K. V. DARLING, Principal.

YOUNG LADY DESIROUS OF BEING EDUcated thoroughly will be received into home of teacher; terms moderate; references. Address V, box 15, TIMES OFFICE.

LESSONS GIVEN ON THE PIANO, VIOLIN, organ, in harmony, German, etc., in exchange for room and board; best references. Address J, box 6, TIMES OFFICE. 8

THE LOS ANGELES CUMNOCK SCHOOL OF Oratory. Third term opens April 2. For catalogue address ADDIE L. MURPHY, 107 N. Spring st., room 12. 9

MRS. WRIGHT'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR young ladies; all English branches; terms moderate; references required. 1327 S. FLOWER ST. 7

GIRLS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 416 W. 10TH st. Boarding pupils received. MISS PARSONS AND MISS DENNEN, principals.

MISS MARSH'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES (incorporated,) 1340 and 1342 S. Hope st. Kindergarten connected.

MISS ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR SPECIAL training of nervous and backward children. 420 W. SEVENTH ST., Los Angeles. 8

BOYNTON NORMAL, ESSENTIALS FOR teachers; preparation for country examination, January 17. 120¼ S. SPRING.

LOS ANGELES TEACHERS' AGENCY, SEVenth year; supplies tutors, governesses and teachers. 120½ S. SPRING.

LONGLEY SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, BRADbury Block, is reliable. Get our terms.

HARP STUDIO—MRS. J. M. JONES, ROOM 118, BRYSON BLOCK.

MONEY WANTED—

WANTED— $100,000 IN A LUCRATIVE ENterprise of general utility; safe investment; large and sure profits; associates of integrity and responsibility; references the best in the State. Address BUSINESS, box 347, Pasadena, Cal.

WANTED—$1000 FOR 3 YEARS ON COUNtry property, highly improved, with good buildings, located near Gardena; value $4500; 8 per cent. net. WALTER E. BROWN, 252 S. Broadway. 9

WANTED—$1350 LOANS AT 10 PER CENT. per month; first-class security; if you have the money, come and we will convince you. COLLATERAL BANK, Second and Spring. 7

WANTED—$17,500 AT 6 PER CENT. ON ONE of the best business corners in Los Angeles; rents for $300 per month. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second. 13

WANTED—$250 FOR 5 MONTHS ON CHATtel mortgage; security valued at $700; very liberal interest. Apply to WALTER E. BROWN, 252 S. Broadway. 8

WANTED—$1100 LOAN; ANY ONE WANTing to loan this amount at good interest with gilt-edge security, address V, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED— $1500 FROM PRIVATE PARTY at 7 per cent. net, giving first mortgage on $3000 city house. Address J, box 67, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—$11,000 FOR 3 YEARS; SECURity 100 feet on Broadway, valued at $30,000. Apply to WALTER E. BROWN, 252 S. Broadway. 8

WANTED—$1000 TO $1500 AT 1½ PER CENT. monthly on furniture, etc., without removal; ample security. CARDIGAN, Times office. 7

WANTED — $11,000 ON FIRST-CLASS IMproved residence property at 9 per cent. gross. Address J, box 9, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — WE HAVE A CLIENT THAT wants $800 on good real estate for 3 years. BARR REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway. 7

WANTED—MONEY, $700, $1650, $1400; ALSO a number of other good loans. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second. 7

WANTED — $1650 ON NEW HOUSE AND large lot; 10 per cent. net. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second st. 13

WANTED — $325 AT 5 PER CENT. PER month; $125 at 10 per cent. per month. COLLATERAL BANK, 130 W. Second. 7

WANTED — MONEY; WISH A BUILDING loan of about $2000 from private party. Address J, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED — $1350 AT 10 PER CENT. PER month; good security. COLLATERAL BANK, 130 W. Second. 7

WANTED—TO BORROW $700 ON GOOD INside property; no agents. Address J, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—TO BORROW $3000 ON 100 ACRES good land near city. Address J, box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 7

WANTED—$3000 AT 12 PER CENT. ON 720-acre ranch. COLLATERAL BANK, Second and Spring. 7

WANTED — $2000 FOR 6 MONTHS OR A year, at once. Address J, box 15, TIMES OFFICE. 8

WANTED — $700 FROM PRIVATE PARTY; good security. Address V, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 7

PHYSICIANS—

DR. GEORGE W. CALDWELL, MUELLER Block, Broadway and Fifth sts. Specialist in diseases of women and rectal diseases; late resident surgeon New Amsterdam Hospital, New York; attending surgeon to the convent, school and hospital of the Dominican Sisters; instructor in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, etc.

REMOVAL — DR. PILKINGTON HAS REmoved to the WILEY BLOCK, 517 S. Broadway. Special attention given to all cases of nerve diseases and those of the alimentary canal, particularly rectal ailments, as piles, fissures, fistulas and rectal ulcers, of which he has successfully treated over 1700 cases. 9

DR. J. ADAMS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON in charge of medical and surgical dispensary; chronic diseases a specialty; special attention given to the treatment of all female diseases, both medical and surgical. Office hours 10 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m. Office, 320 N. MAIN, opp. St. Elmo Hotel.

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 129, 130, 131 Stimson Block. Special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children. Consultation hours, 1 to 5 p.m Tel 1227.

MRS. DR. WELLS, REMOVED TO OCEAN View ave., Santa Monica, nearly opposite Arcadia Hotel. Car-fare deducted.

DR. LYDIA A. MUMA, GRADUATE IN MEDicine and surgery; 15 years' practice; consultation free. 138½ S. SPRING ST.

DR. H. NEWLAND, OFFICE 639 S. SPRING; hours 10 to 12, 2 to 4. Diseases of women and consultation in obstetrics.

LOST STRAYED
And Found.

STRAYED — TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895, A small bay horse; white streak from forehead to nose, forelock cut, tongue cut in two places. Please return to PANORAMA STABLES, 320 S. Main st., or WASHINGTON-ST. CAR BARN, cor. Washington st. and Vermont ave., and collect charges. 7

LOST—BETWEEN SIXTH AND MAIN AND Eureka Stable on Fifth, near Hill, part of silver mounted harness. Please leave at EUREKA STABLE and receive $5 reward. 7

LOST— BET. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH AND Estrella ave., a roll of music. Finder will confer a favor by returning to 327 W. 23D ST. 7

LOST— PAIR OF GOLD-RIMMED SPECTAcles on Spring st. or Boyle Heights cable car. Kindly leave at TIMES OFFICE. 7

LOST— A DAY AND MEMORANDUM BOOK, bet. Nadeau House and Vernon. BEN WHITE, 221 W. First st. 7

LOST —A SORREL MARE, 3 WHITE FEET, white face; branded A. Return to 1239 S. HOPE ST. Reward. 8

LOST—ON THE 5TH, MUSIC BOOK. REturn to 1512 E. SEVENTH ST., and receive reward. 8

STRAYED— A BAY ROAN HORSE, LONG mane, tail; reward. MALTMAN, 2 Grand Operahouse.

A Child Run Over.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—A Mission-street trolley car ran over a three-year-old child today, killing him instantly. The child was crossing the track and the car was going at full speed.

The Sixth Highbinder.

AUBURN, April 6.—The sixth and last Chinese highbinder who committed the Dutch Flat robbery was arrested today at the American River bridge. He had $150 in his possession.

BUSINESS

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
LOS ANGELES, April 6, 1895.

The bank clearings for Los Angeles during the past week amounted to $1,207,055, as compared with $1,146,808 for the corresponding week of last year. The increase this week is not large, but it is steady.

The clearings for the entire country for the previous week, as compiled by Bradstreets, and printed in The Times of yesterday, show an average increase of 8.9 per cent. Los Angeles was well to the front with an increase of 43.8 per cent., only two cities of those reported—Galveston and Memphis—showing a larger percentage of increase. The total for Los Angeles of that week was $1,053,326, a little less than Portland, Or., which had $1,132,544.

In regard to the improvement bonds upon which the voters will have a chance to give their opinion next month, the Investor has the following suggestion, which is worthy of attention:

"As the city is engaged in the issuance of a large quantity of bonds at the present time, and it is a matter of pride as well as of profit that the bonds should be disposed of at the highest figure obtainable, we desire to call the attention of the Council to a matter of detail that has either escaped observation, or else has been imperfectly appreciated, which is this: That the bonds should be engraved on steel plates by one of the leading banknote engravers of the country. This precaution is necessary, as without it the bonds cannot be listed in New York. The reason given for refusing to list printed or lithographed bonds is on account of the facility given for fraud, as there is practically no restriction upon the number of bonds that might be put in circulation if printed by the commoner process. If the bonds should be engraved by one of the chief houses in that line, the bankers and dealers in such securities have absolute assurance that the plates are destroyed when the work is finished, and that no more impressions are taken than of the number required to carry out the issue.

"We would further suggest that the difference in expense is not sufficient to warrant the giving of the work to a local concern, and that by attention to these matters of detail the Council may achieve very satisfying results."

COMMERCIAL.

The action of the Southern California fruit exchanges in withdrawing their quotations on seedling oranges has not yet had the effect of causing any decided improvement in the market. The present condition of affairs in the Eastern orange market has made it very clear to California orange-growers that they cannot hope to compete successfully with foreign growers as long as the import duty remains so low and the freight from this section to the Atlantic Coast so high. The small duty is more than made up to the foreign growers by the reduction in freight, and then, besides this, they have the great advantage of very cheap labor. It is probable that the result of this season's operations will be to induce the California orange-growers to make a serious effort in the direction of obtaining an increased duty on citrus fruits.

The statement has been denied and is now again affirmed that a combination has been formed between the Standard Oil Company and its chief rival on this Coast, W. P. Fuller & Co. Whether or not such is the case the fact remains that the price of coal oil and gasoline has already advanced 1 cent per gallon, which represents a difference of about $2,000,000 a year to the interested parties. The representatives of Messrs. Fuller & Co. in Los Angeles say that coal oil is advancing because of its scarcity in Eastren States. The local oil is of no use for illuminating purposes, the percentage of illuminating oil which it contains being too small.

Apricots will be apricots this year. Reports from Santa Clara county state that the frost has practically destroyed the crop in that section. The crop in the Vaca Valley and around Sacramento will amount to little or nothing, so that the United States will have to look to Southern California for its apricots this year. Unfortunately the crop of this section will not be very heavy owing to the fruit having dropped considerably after the late rains.

A few days ago The Times announced that the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., had bought up the bulk of all the sweet wines in Southern California. The purchases aggregated two hundred thousand gallons, and the average price paid was stated to be 20 cents a gallon, f.o.b. at point of shipment. It was learned yesterday that the entire quantity purchased had already nearly all been shipped, and any that was not already on the way East would be forwarded without delay. One reason assigned for the activity in the shipments of this large quantity was the fear that the railroad companies might take it into their hands to advance rates, or rather agree to make a uniform rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds.

The sale of this lot has produced an excellent impression on the sweet-wine makers of this section, they being convinced that it is but the beginning of future large orders and a steady trade in sweet wines between the East and Southern California.

Some good sales of property on Main street and Spring street are reported. A lot of seventy-seven feet frontage by 165 feet in depth on Main street, adjoining the Turnverein Hall, has been sold by Samuel Meyer, the crockery man, to the Morgan Oyster Company of San Francisco, which company will erect thereon at once a fine business block. A lot having a frontage of sixty feet and a depth of 165 feet opposite the postoffice has been sold by Henry Klein and Joseph Burkhard to Charles J. Ball, a capitalist of this city. The price is said to be about $27,000. A piece of property on Spring street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, having a frontage of seventy feet, and which belonged to O. T. Johnson, has been sold to Dr. Martin Hagan for $17,500. Mr. Johnson purchased the property two weeks ago for $15,000.

Hon. Nelson Story of Montana has purchased a lot with forty feet frontage by 165 feet in depth, on Spring street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The price was $16,000. The above sales were made by W. M. Garland & Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

A fruit which is somewhat of a novelty in this section may now be seen at most of our fruit stands. It looks like a large, overgrown, unripe orange. This is the pomelo or grape fruit, a fruit which has, during the past few years become quite a fad in the East, owing to the fact that it is supposed to possess valuable medicinal properties. Now that the orange-growers are beginning to wonder how they are going to dispose of their crops during the next few years at a profit, it would be well to experiment a little in the direction of other varieties of citrus fruits so as to relieve the market. The pomelo has so far only been raised in this section on a very limited scale, but enough has been done to show that it is an exceedingly remunerative crop and would be so even at one-half the present prices, which are high, owing to the scarcity of the fruit in this section. The following interesting facts regarding this fruit are taken from a recent report made to the State Board of Horticulture by its secretary, B. M. Le Long:

"The pomelo is a variety of the shaddock. There are many varieties in cultivation, and of late they have met with great favor in the Eastern markets. They vary greatly in size, but are generally large, and weigh all the way from half a pound to five pounds. In color, they resemble a citron. The skin is very smooth and the pulp is sub-acid. The tree is very ornamental, has large, deep-green foliage, is semi-dwarf, and a native of China and Japan. There is practically only one variety so far known in the market, and that is the sour, bitter-rind variety.

"A few years ago there was no sale for this fruit, and it was permitted to go to waste. Now it sells readily for from $2.50 to $5 per box, with a steady demand.

"The pomelo was used for many years in hot climates to correct acidity of the stomach and other troubles of the digestive organs. For several years past physicians have prescribed it for invalids with disordered stomachs, and in many cases it is a specific.

"The great medicinal value of the grape fruit is not generally known outside of Florida, where it is largely grown, although in some of the larger cities the sale is quite large and increasing. Its use cures dyspeptic troubles, constipation and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. The daily use of grape fruit for a month will cure the most obstinate case of indigestion.

"Some people do not like it at first, but that is because they do not know how to prepare it for eating. The fruit should be cut in half, and the juice squeezed out into a tumbler. In this way the bitter taste in the rind is avoided. They are always refreshing, and the demand is greater than the supply, prices running better than for oranges. They are also made more palatable by seasoning the pulp with sugar or sweet wine.

"The name grape-fruit is said to come from the form the fruit takes on the tree, being produced in clusters, often twenty or more of the fruit in a bunch.

"Many people find the great number of seeds contained in them a great objection, and long-continued efforts have been made to procure a seedless variety. It is claimed that this has been accomplished by C. M. Marsh of Lakeland, Fla. Mr. Marsh, it is said, has now young trees of the new variety that are bearing abundantly, and all true to the strain. The pulp is somewhat darker than the ordinary grape-fruit, but the rind has that peculiar bitter flavor which is so highly esteemed for medicinal purposes.

"There is no question that the pomelo will be a valuable addition to the fruit crops produced in this State. It can be grown successfully wherever other citrus fruits thrive, but the warmer the climate the better it will do. It is a wonderfully prolific bearer, and the tree matures its fruits in the second and third year. It has never been grown on a large scale for commercial purposes, its cultivation in the past having been mainly for ornamental use. Few people become fond of it at once, its popularity being due to an acquired taste. Once, however, the taste has been cultivated for it, it remains."

The recent large shipment of cut flowers to the East, which has already been described in The Times, has directed renewed attention to this branch of industry, which, if it could only be successfully developed, would bring millions of dollars to this State. A great many devices have been suggested for the purpose of keeping cut flowers in good condition during a long journey. Flowers shipped from nurseries in the northern part of the State to the East are generally packed carefully in boxes. It is very necessary to pack the flowers closely to prevent their bruising one another. The boxes are long and narrow. In the center cotton batting, well dampened, is placed, and into it the stems are thrust, the buds being thus toward the ends of the box. On the top of each layer of batting a small piece of ice is usually laid to chill the stems at the outset, and then a light wooden batten helps to steady the contents of the box. Great care is taken not to get the blossoms wet, only the stems being moistened. Carefully packed around the buds and between the layers of blossoms is oil paper, usually pretty stout and of a dark shade.

When the flowers arrive from the nursery they are placed in an apartment built for the purpose. This room has a heavy redwood floor covered with zinc, and over it is a wooden grating. The zinc extends a short way to the side of the walls, and the apartment can be darkened at will. The temperature can also be regulated, and all draughts are excluded. The floor is laid on an incline so that water runs off at once. As soon as the flowers arrive from the nursery they are taken out of the cases and are placed with their stems resting in shallow dishes or trays full of water. They are then ready for assortment and to be sent to the different florists in the city or to other cities.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily.

LOS ANGELES, April 6, 1895.

The market is in a rather demoralized state, and trade is not of the best. It is hard to get a line on some produce, each dealer clipping prices to suit himself. Potatoes range anywhere from 65 cents to $1.15, and eggs are quotable at 10@12.

Hay and Grain.

Barley—Per ctl., feed, 90; seed, 90.
Corn—Per ctl., 1.15.
Wheat—Per ctl., 1.05.
Oats—White, per ctl., $1.50.
Corn—Small yellow, per ctl., 1.15; large yellow, 1.15; cracked, 1.20.
Feed meal—Per ctl., $1.25.
Hay—Per ton, alfalfa, 11.00@11.50; barley, 15.00@15.50; oat, 16.00@16.50; wheat, 14.00@15.50.

Butter.

Fancy creamery, 2-lb. rolls, 30@32; 28-oz. rolls, 20; fancy dairy, 28-oz. rolls, 18@20.

Cheese.

Southern California, large, 10; Young America, 12; hand, 13; Eastern cheddars and twins, 13@13½; brick creams, 12@12½; Northern, Ranchito choice, 8; Ranchito fair, 6@7.

Millstuffs.

Flour—Per bbl., Los Angeles, 3.40; Stockton, 3.70; Oregon, 3.20.
Bran—Per ton, local, 19.00; Northern, 15.50.
Shorts—Per ton, 21.00; Northern, 16.50.
Rolled Barley—Per ton, 19.00.

Poultry.

Hens, 4.25@4.50; young roosters, 4.25@4.75; old roosters, 4.00; broilers, 3.75@4.25; ducks, 5.00@6.00; turkeys, 11@12 per lb.

Eggs.

Eggs, per dozen, California ranch, 10@12.

Provisions.

Hams—Per lb., Rex, 11½; Picnic, 7; boneless, 8.
Bacon—Per lb., Rex, boneless breakfast, 10¾; light medium, 9; medium, 8.
Dry Salt Pork—Per lb., clear bellies, 8½; short clears, 7½; clear backs, 7.
Dried Beef—Per lb., 12@13½.
Pickled Pork—Per half bbl., 80 lbs., 7.50.
Lard—White Label, 10s, 9¾; Armour's compound, 7¾.

Dried Fruits.

Apples—Per lb., 8@10.
Apricots—Per lb., 6@8.
Peaches—Per lb., 4½@6½.
Prunes—Per lb., 5@7.
Raisins—Per lb., 1½@3¼.

Green Fruits.

Apples—Per box, 2.00.
Bananas—Per bunch, 1.75@2.00.
Pears—Per 40-lb. box, 2.00.
Oranges—Navels, fancy, 2.25; choice, 1.75@2.00; Tangerines, 1.50@1.60.
Lemons—Per box, cured Eurekas and Lisbons, 1.75@2.00; uncured, fancy, 75@1.00.

Vegetables.

Beans—Per 100 lbs., Lima, 5.00; Lady Washington, 3.00; small white, 3.00@3.25, pink, 2.00@2.25.
Beets—Per 100 lbs., 65.
Cabbage—Per 100 lbs., 1.25@1.40.
Carrots—Per 100 lbs., 75@80.
Celery—Per doz., 35@40.
Chiles—Dry, per string, 85; Mexican, per lb., 15; green, 5@6.
Garlic—Per lb., new, 7@8.
Onions—Per 100 lbs., Yellow Danvers, 1.75; Oregon, 2.00@2.15.
Parsnips—Per 100 lbs., 75.
Potatoes — Per 100 lbs., Oregon Burbanks, 1.00@1.15; Petaluma and Tomales, 1.00; local, 70@80; Nevads, 1.15@1.25; new, 2.00@2.50.
Sweet Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., 1.50@1.75.
Peas—Green, per lb., 2¼@3.
Turnips—Per sack, 60@70.

Fresh Meats.

Butchers' prices for wholesale carcasses:
Beef—First quality, 5.
Veal—6@7.
Mutton—5; spring lamb, 7@8.
Dressed hogs—6¼@7.

Live Stock.

Hogs—Per cwt., 4.50@5.00.
Beef Cattle—Per cwt., 2.50@3.00.
Calves—Per cwt., 2.75@3.00.
Sheep—Per cwt., 2.50@2.75.
Lambs—Per head, 1.75@2.00.

Honey and Beeswax.

Honey—Per lb., comb, 8@12½; strained, 5@6¼.
Beeswax—Per lb., 22@23.

Hides and Wool.

The market is firm for dry hides, usual selections; dry sound hides, 10; cull hides, 7½; sound kips, 8; cull kips, 5½; sound calf, 11; cull calf, 8; bulls and stags, 5.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, April 6. — During the two hours business on the Stock Exchange trade was fair, but the tendency of prices was in the main downward. The losses of the day ranged from ⅛@⅞ per cent., the latter in New Jersey Central, which was sold down in the last half hour, breaking 1⅜ per cent. from the highest point touched. Manhattan is down ⅞, General Electric and Lead ⅝, and Colorado Coal ⅝. Advances are established of 2¼ in Cedar Falls and Minnesota; 1¼ in Lackawanna and 1 in Delaware and Hudson. During the past week the market has been less active than for some weeks past, with the result that the declines on the week largely outnumber the advances, while the aggregate sales reach only 938,000 shares. In the latter part of the day the market was dull and irregular, the depressing influences being the unfavorable traffic returns and foreign selling, realizations of profits and doubts as to a favorable outcome of the pending negotiations between the holders of anthracite carrying roads. The closing of the stock of the Sugar Trust refineries was used as a wedge against the stock. The Cordage shares were in demand throughout the week, particularly the guaranteed stock. A break of 7 per cent. to 83½ in Metropolitan Traction attracted no little attention. Declines were Colorado Fuel preferred, 11 per cent.; New Jersey Central, 4; Northern Pacific second preferred, 3¾; Oregon Navigation and Hocking Valley preferred, 3; Consolidated Coal, 2¾; and the Grangers ⅝ per cent. Advances were New York and New Hampshire, 3 per cent.; Erie Telegraph, ¼; Tobacco, 2¼; South Shore preferred, 2 per cent. The bond market was firm. The Oregon Navigation issues were the features of the dealings, and made a further advance, the fives moving 8 per cent., and the trust certificates 5 per cent. The sales aggregated $546,000. An advance was recorded of 2½ in Oregon and California 5s. There was pronounced strength during the earlier part of the week in the speculative issues, the transactions being $7,263,000. Government bonds were in lighter demand during the week, sales aggregating only $120,000.

Atchison	6	U. P., D. & G.	4½
Adams Express	143	N. W.	91¾
Alton, T. H.	58	N. W. pfd	138½
A. T. H. pfd	—	N. Y. Central	95⅝
Am. Express	111	N. Y. & N. E.	38
Baltimore & O.	57	Ontario & W.	16¾
Can. Pacific	39¼	Oregon Imp	8
Can. South	49½	Oregon Nav	17
Cen. Pacific	16½	Oregon S. L.	5¼
Ches. & Ohio	17⅞	Pacific Mail	22¼
Chicago Alton	147	P. D. & E.	4½
C. B. & Q.	73	Pittsburgh	155
Chicago Gas	71¼	Pull. Palace	155
Con. Gas	132	Reading	12¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	37½	R. G. W.	16⅝
Colo. Coal & I.	5½	R. G. W. pfd	37
Cot. Oil Cer.	25⅝	Rock Island	62⅝
Del. Hudson	127	St. Paul	57⅞
D. L. & W.	160	St. Paul pfd	115
D. & R. G. pfd	37½	St. Paul & O.	32
Distillers	154	St. P. & O. pfd	107
East Tenn	—	Southern Pac	17½
Erie	9¼	Sugar Refinery	100¾
Erie pfd	19½	Tenn. Coal & I.	17⅞
Fort Wayne	*157	Texas Pacific	9½
Great N. pfd	107	T. & O. C. pfd	78
C. & E. Ill. pfd	95	Union Pacific	11⅛
Hocking Valley	26	U. S. Express	43¾
Illinois Central	87¼	W. St. L. & P.	5¾
St. Paul & D.	25	Wabash pfd	14¼
K. & T. pfd	26¾	Wells-Fargo	105
L. E. & W.	17¾	W. Union	88⅝
L. E. & W. pfd	74½	W. & L. E.	12
Lake Shore	137¼	Wheeling pfd	43
Lead Trust	31½	Minn. & St. L.	26½
Louis. & Nash	51¼	D. & R. G.	11½
Louis. & N. A.	7	Gen. Electric	33¾
Man. Con	112	Nat'l Linseed	21
Memphis & C.	*10	Colo. Fuel & I.	25
Mich. Central	94	C. F. & I. pfd	65
Mo. Pacific	23⅞	H. & T. C.	1½
Mobile & Ohio	16	T. A. A. & N. M.	1¾
Nash. Chatt	*70	T. St. L. & K. C.	1
Nat'l Cord	6¼	T. St. L. pfd	10
Nat'l Cord. pfd	10¾	So. R. R.	11⅝
N. J. Central	93¾	So. R. R. pfd	33
N. & W. pfd	13	Am. Tobacco	95
North Am. Co.	5	Am. T. pfd	108
North Pac	4	St. P., M. & M.	107½
North Pac. pfd	16⅜		

*Bid.

Bond List.

U. S. n. 4s coup.	120½	D. & R. G. 7s	*115
U. S. n. 4s reg.	120½	D. & R. G. 4s	82⅞
U. S. 5s reg.	115¾	Erie 2ds	62⅜
U. S. 5s coup.	115¾	G. H. & S. A. 6s	96
U. S. 4s reg.	111⅝	G. H. & S. A. 7s	101
U. S. 4s coup.	112	H. & T. C. 5s	106½
U. S. 2s reg.	*95	H. & T. C. 6s	100
Pacific 6s, '95	*100	M. K. T. 1st 4s	83
Ala., class A	105	M. K. T. 2d 4s	54¼
Ala., class B	106	Mutual U. 6s	*109
Ala., class C	95	N. J. C. G. 5s	112¼
Ala. Cur	95	N. P. 1sts	114½
La. N. C. 4s	94	N. P. 2ds	86½
Missouri 6s	100	N. W. Con	138¼
N. C. 6s	124	N. W. S. F. 5s	109
N. C. 4s	101	R. G. W. 1sts	67¾
S. C. non-fund	1½	St. P. Con. 7s	125½
Tenn. n. s. 6s	84½	St. P., C. & P.	112¾
Tenn. n. s. 5s	*100	St. L. & I. M. 5s	74¾
Tenn. old 6s	*60	St. L. & S. F. 6s	106
Va. Cen	59	T. P. 1sts	87¾
Va. Cen. dfd	6⅜	T. P. 2ds	24½
Atchison 4s	67¾	U. P. 1sts, '96	104
Atchison 2d A.	20¼	West Shore 4s	105½
Can. So. 2ds	103	So. R. R. 5s	87½
C. P. 1sts, '95	100½		

*Bid.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alpha Con	5	Hale & Nor	1 25
Andes	25	Justice	16
Belcher	64	Kentuck Con	5
Best & Belcher	81	Lady Wash. Con	—
Bodie Con	1 40	Mexican	82
Bullion	21	Mono	24
Bulwer Con	18	Occidental Con	14
Caledonia	10	Ophir	1 50
Challenge Con	43	Overman	15
Chollar	54	Potosi	53
Confidence	1 40	Savage	36
Con. Cal. & Va.	2 60	Sierra Nevada	79
Con. Imperial	1	Silver Hill	3
Crown Point	38	Union Con	52
Exchequer	2	Yellow Jacket	54
Gould & Curry	49		

New York Money.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Money on call, nominally, 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent.; sterling exchange dull, but firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.89½@4.89¾ for demand, and 4.88¼@4.88½ for sixty days; posted rates, 4.88½@4.89½ and 4.90@4.90½; commercial bills, 4.87½; silver certificates, 64@64⅝; no sales; bar silver, 65⅝; Mexican dollars, 52½; government bonds were steady; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds firm.

The Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The weekly bank statement shows: Reserve, increase, $516,475; loans, decrease, $2,085,800; specie, decrease, $1,107,700; legal tender, increase, $769,700; deposits, decrease, $3,417,500; circulation, increase, $188,400. The banks now hold $1,392,995 in excess of requirements.

Imports and Exports.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Exports of specie from New York for this week, $353,652 in gold and $431,210 in silver. The imports for the week were: Gold, $1,232,989; silver, $400,000; dry goods, $2,254,361; general merchandise, $7,022,311.

New York Oranges.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Oranges were steady. California, 3.00@3.55; West Indian, 4.00@4.55.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS

Grain and Produce.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CHICAGO, April 6.—In wheat the start was rather tame and the feeling appeared to favor some slight decline from yesterday's closing values. There were sales at from 55⅝ to 55¼ for May at the start, not much of it at the higher figure, however. It kept within a range of 55¼@55¼ during the greater portion of the session, with an occasional bull put. The rain, actual and expected, was the ruling factor, the rapidly diminishing stocks of the world and the decreasing movement from first hands of the country were the sustaining influences. The clearances of wheat and flour from the four principal Atlantic ports in the last twenty-four hours were 179,000 bushels. Foreign cables were not much changed, but somewhat irregular. The market closed at 55¼ for May. Corn was easy in sympathy with wheat. Today's receipts were only 155 cars and for Monday only 175 cars are looked for. The total receipts at all the markets for the week were only 605,000 bushels. Receivers were the sellers in the market. The range for May was from 46¾ to 46½, with 46⅝ the closing price. The oat market was fairly active. The principal features were the comparative strength of July, influenced by free buying. The trading consisted of disposing of May and buying of June. June at one time during the session was at a premium over May. The buying was general and mostly scattered. May sold from 29⅝ to 29⅝, down to 29⅜ and closed at 29⅝. July fluctuated from 28½ to 28¼, closing at the high price. Hog receipts were only 7000 today, but the prices quoted at the yards were at a decline of from 5 to 10c. The estimated receipts of hogs for next week are 94,000 head. Notwithstanding the seeming growing scarcity of the raw material the price of provisions declined on rather liberal professional selling. Compared with prices of the day before pork is 12½c lower, ribs unchanged and lard 7½c lower.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—	
April	54½@54⅝
May	55⅛
July	56⅝
September	57⅝
Corn—	
April	45⅜@45¾
May	46⅝@46¾
July	46⅞
September	47¼
Oats—	
May	29⅝
June	29⅝
July	28¼

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firmer; winter patents, 2.50@2.80; winter patents, straight, 2.35@2.60; spring patents, 3.10@3.50; spring patents, straight, 2.10@2.35; No. 2 spring wheat, 59⅝@61⅝; No. 3 spring wheat, nominal; No. 2 red, 54⅝@54⅞; No. 2 corn, 46@46¼; No. 2 oats, 30; No. 2 white, 32¼@33½; No. 3 white, 32¼@33; No. 2 rye, 54½; No. 2 barley, 52@53; No. 3, 48@51¼; No. 4, nominal; No. 1 flax seed, 1.33¾; prime timothy seed, 5.40; mess pork, per bbl., 11.87½@12.00; lard, per 100 lbs., 6.77½@6.80; short ribs sides (loose,) 6.15@6.20; dry salted shoulders (boxed,) 5¼@5⅜; short clear sides (boxed,) 6.55@6.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., 1.26.

Grain Movements.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	6,000	4,000
Wheat, bu	5,000	29,000
Corn, bu	39,000	33,000
Oats, bu	120,000	179,000
Rye, bu	5,000	5,000
Barley, bu	24,000	126,000

On the Produce Exchange today the butter market was steady; creamery, 10@20; dairy, 8@15. Eggs were steady at 11¼@12.

Chicago Livestock Market.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Only about 600 cattle were received today, prices showing no change. Native beef steers sold at 4.15@6.25; choice, 5.00@6.00; strictly choice to extra beeves scarce; cows and heifers were saleable at 2.30@3.50, with sales principally at 2.50. Only about 7000 hogs today. Receipts for the week only a little over 150,000 head. Packers were not doing much, but the shippers were in the market, the light hogs and such lots as were firm and about 50c higher, while heavy-weights were slow. Prices are about 10@15 higher than a week ago, and this would have been greater but for the recent decline in prices. Only about 2000 sheep arrived today, and part of these have been contracted for. This was about an average Saturday, sheep selling on a basis of 2.75@5.00 for inferior to extra, with sales chiefly at 3.75@4.25. Lambs were saleable at 4.00@5.00 for poor to strictly choice, chiefly at 5.25. Texas sheep were quoted at 3.50@4.50.

Receipts: Cattle, 600; calves, 100; hogs, 7000; sheep, 2000.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Spot wheat was steady and the demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 4s 9½d; No. 2 red spring and No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 4s 11d. Futures closed steady with April, July and August ½d higher and other months unchanged. Business was about equally distributed; April, May and June, 4s 10d; July, 4s 10½d; August, 4s 10½d; September, 4s 10¾d. Spot corn was firm. American mixed, new, 4s 2¾d. Futures closed firm and unchanged from yesterday's closing figures. Business was the heaviest on nearest and most distant months. April, 4s 2¾d; May and June, 4s ¾d; July, 4s 3¼d; August, 4s 3½d; September, 4s 3¾d. Flour was firm and the demand moderate. St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d. Hope, at London, Pacific Coast, £2 10s.

Nevada Cattle.

RENO (Nev.) April 6.—Not for ten years has this State been so free from beef cattle as at the present time. There is hardly a beef-steer for sale in Nevada, Grant county, Oregon, or that portion of California lying east of the Sierras. Last year at this time there were fully 25,000 head seeking a market. Eastern buyers have cleaned up all the beef in this section. Cattle have gone up about $3 per head. There is a better feeling prevailing among beef people than for ten years past.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 6. — Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows the available cash balance to be $187,064,752; gold reserve, $90,449,115.

London Silver.

LONDON, April 6.—Bar silver, 29 15-16d. Consols, 104⅜. Bank of England discount rate, 2 per cent.

Boston Stock Markets.

BOSTON, April 6.—Atchison, 6⅛; Bell, 181½; Burlington, 72⅞; Mexican, 8⅜.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Grain and Produce.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Asparagus is higher; green peppers are again on the market. Arrivals include 755 boxes of asparagus, 550 boxes of rhubarb and 255 sacks of green peas; cucumbers, 50@1.00 per box; asparagus, 1.25@1.75 per box for general run, and 2.00@3.00 for fancy; rhubarb, 35@65 per box; green peas, 2½ for good to choice; green peppers, 15 per lb.; turnips, 50 per cental; beets, 60@75; carrots, 30@50; cabbage, 50@60 per cental; garlic, 3½@4½ per lb.; cauliflower, 30@40 per dozen; marowfat squash, 12.00@14.00 per ton; Hubbard squash, 10.00@12.00 per ton; dried peppers, 11@12 per lb.; dried okra, 15 per lb.; middlings, 18@19; bran, 13.00@14.00 per ton; ground barley, 17.00@17.50 per ton; rye flour, 3¼; graham flour, 3¼; cracked wheat, 3½; buckwheat flour, 5. Hay, lower prices are probable before another week is over; wheat, 8.50@11.50; wheat and oats, 8.00@11.00; oats, 8.00@10.50; alfalfa, 8.00@9.00; barley, 8.00@10.00; clover, 8.00@9.00; compressed, 8.50@11.00; stock, 6.00@7.00 per ton; straw, 70@80 per bale. Poultry, quotations are firm; live turkeys, gobblers, 13@14; hens, 14@15 per lb.; dressed turkeys, 15@16; roosters, 4.00@5.00 per dozen for old and 6.50 for young; broilers, 5.50; fryers, 6.00@7.00; hens, 5.00@6.50; ducks, 5.00@7.00; geese, 1.50@2.00 per pair; pigeons, 1.50@2.25 per dozen. Rabbits, 1.00@1.50; hare, 75@1.00 per dozen; brant, 1.50@1.75; gray geese, 2.00@2.50; white, 75@1.00. Flour, family extras, 3.25@3.35; bakers' extras, 3.15@3.25; superfine, 2.10@2.40. The week closes on a steady market for wheat as regards the price, though trade is not particularly active. At the same time desirable offerings do not go begging for custom. No. 1 shipping 86¼ with choice parcels salable at 1¼ advance; milling grades are firm at a range of 90@95 per cental. Barley values are soft, with business quite limited; feed, fair to good, 68¾@80; choice, 71¼; brewing, 85@90. Oat quotations are undisturbed; trade is small and moderately liberal; milling and surprise, 1.07½@1.17½; fancy feed, 1.02½@1.07½ good to choice, 95@1.00; fair to good, 90@95; poor to fair, 85@87½; black, 1.10@1.17½; red, 1.10@1.20; gray, 95@1.00. There is a steady demand for potatoes but supplies are ample for all wants; new, 1½@2½ per lb.; Early Rose, 40@50; river reds, 30@35; Burbanks, 45@55; Oregon Burbanks, 60@1.00; Salinas Burbanks, 75@1.00. Onions are plentiful and cheap at 50@80 per cental. The butter market continues to shape in favor of buyers; creamery, fancy, 13½@14; seconds, 12@13 per lb.; dairy, fancy, 11½@12; good to choice, 10@11; fair, 8@9; store lots, 6@7; choice to fancy cheese, 7@8; fair to good, 4½@6; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 10@14 per lb.; prices of eggs are barely sustained; there is a good demand, but supplies are ample at 12½@15 per dozen.

Receipts.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Flour, quarter sacks, 1780; Oregon, 3683; Washington, 4000; wheat, centals, 1900; Oregon, 3335; Washington, 593; barley, 2275; Oregon, 10,500; Washington 3445; oats, centals, Oregon, 1000; Washington, 615; beans, sacks, 330; potatoes, sacks, 1650; Oregon, 300; onions, sacks, 215; bran, sacks, 300; Washington, 400; middlings, sacks, 545; hay, tons, 573; wool, bales, 515; quicksilver, flasks, 60; hides, 84; wine, gallons, 72,950.

Callboard Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Wheat is inactive. December, 96⅞; May, 88⅛. Barley is inactive. December, 72¼. Corn, 1.20. Bran, 14.00.

Drafts and Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Silver bars, 65¾@65⅞; Mexican dollars, 54@54½; drafts, sight, 7½; telegraph, 10.

San Francisco Clearings.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Bank clearings for the week were $14,654,131.

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Overshot draft, charcoal filled, best on earth. Cost no more than poor ones. Both grocers' and family sizes. Cass & Smurr Stove Co., Nos. 222-226 South Spring street.

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Generous	Graphic	G
Enterprising	Energetic	E
Liberal	Loyal	L
Elevating	Entertaining	E
Safe	Sturdy	S
Truthful	True	T
Independent	Incorruptible	I
Manly	Masterly	M
Excellent	Educational	E
Surpassing	Satisfying	S

LA FIESTA.

ARRANGING FOR AN EXCURSION FROM THE NORTH.

The Spanish Dances at the Carnival. The Musical Events—Tropa de Caballeros Angelenos—Newspaper Men.

At the meeting of La Fiesta Committee last evening, Max Meyburg, director-general, introduced D. M. Carman as the representative of the Citizens' Committee of San Francisco.

Mr. Carman stated that the object of his visit was two-fold, to look after some important details connected with the excursion to be run under the committee's auspices, and also to convey the assurance that the excursions are planned for the purpose of bringing about a better feeling between all parts of the State. In the course of his remarks he expressed regret that some newspapers of the northern part of the State had so misunderstood the motives and purposes that prompted the proposed excursion of the San Francisco committee, as to suggest



MRS. MODINI-WOOD, FROM HER LATEST PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE TIMES.

that it was of a prostelying character. He desired to correct any such wrong impression and then proceeded to explain that for years there had been a lack of unity between San Francisco and interior towns, which had greatly retarded the advancement of both. "Those," he said, "who have been much in the East know that the tendency on the part of real estate dealers to draw comparisons between 'Northern' and 'Southern' California, has done much toward preventing the better class of Eastern people from settling in either part of the State."

Mr. Carman then said the object of the San Francisco Citizens' Committee was, in coming to Los Angeles, to take part in La Fiesta, to invite the citizens of Los Angeles and those of other cities of Southern California to join with them in a tour of the State, and to be accompanied on it by as many as possible visitors from Eastern States. In this way, he hoped, the different sections of this great State would become better acquainted, and work together, in harmony, for the common good of the whole State. The result, he predicted, would be not only a "new California," but a "united and progressive California."

A synopsis of the proposed itinerary is: Leave San Francisco Monday, April 15, arriving in this city Tuesday at 8:30 a.m. Wednesday the party will go to Catalina Island, thence to Santa Barbara, returning to this city Friday morning, remaining here until Monday night following, making in the mean time some short trips, on Monday night the party to start on its return trip, taking in several cities and towns on the way.

Chairman Louis F. Vetter, of the Amusement Committee, reported final arrangements for Spanish dances preceding the beginning of the dancing at the carnival ball. They will be participated in by nineteen people, of which sixteen are dancers, eight ladies and eight gentlemen, two musicians and one singer. The dances to be given are Las Palletas (The Pullets;) La Jota (The J;) Las Camotes (Sweet Potatoes;) Sombrero Blanco (White Hat;) Jaraba and the Son. They will be given in costume, and will be a most striking feature.

Mr. Le Veen, of the Press Committee, reported that information had been received that a number of Eastern newspaper men would reach Los Angeles in a special car from Chicago, representatives of newspapers of New York, Cincinnati and other cities, in a few days. He stated that the Chamber of Commerce has arranged to have press headquarters at their building during fiesta week, for all visiting newspaper men. The advisory board took under advisement the method of extending courtesies to the newspaper men, to report Monday.

The name "Tropa de Caballeros Angelenos" has been adopted as the title of the company of Spanish riders who have been formed by the Native California Committee. The company now numbers sixty members, and will ride three abreast, the division being about two blocks in extent. Among them are some of the finest riders with Spanish bit and spurs in Southern California.

There are now on the membership-roll of the fiesta concerts, 400 singers from the city and over one hundred from surrounding cities, and the stage on concert nights at the Pavilion will present a wonderful appearance, with its amphitheater of half athousand singers. Rehearsals of the chorus will be held twice this week and at Music Hall, instead of Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall, which it has outgrown. The rehearsals will be on Monday and Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock, and all who expect to take part must attend. The Music Committee is getting out some big posters which will be ready this week, and the programme for the concerts will be published in a few days.

The announcement has been very plainly made, but has not reached all, from the inquiries made, that no invitations are issued for the carnival masque ball. It is a subscription affair only, for those who wish to get tickets for the floor. The sale of tickets is at No. 120 South Spring street.

Yesterday the fiesta advisory board ordered over three thousand caps for the school cadets who will march on children's day. The caps are handsome, being made of blue duck, with a maltese cross of fiesta colors on top. They are for boys and girls, and will be the gift of the fiesta management to the children, being a pretty souvenir for those who take part in the parade. The drilling will proceed this week with more frequency. The roll of companies is growing steadily, and the children's parade will be a magnificent one.

Street Superintendent P. A. Howard will begin the work of decorating the streets with palms, pepper boughs, cypress and other evergreens this week on Friday. It is a very extensive piece of work, and will be done very thoroughly, as it was by Mr. Howard last year. The supply of material will be drawn from outside the city as well as inside, and it will require a large amount, and all persons having palm branches and evergreens who can supply them are requested to notify Mr. Howard at the City Hall. They are also requested not to cut palm leaves until needed for the fiesta decorations.

The Daughters of the Revolution have engaged the corner room on the third floor of the Irvine Block on Broadway, which has been donated to the Associated Charities for fiesta week, and propose to make the decorations one of the features of La Fiesta. The Associated Charities will serve coffee and sandwiches, and other light refreshments on the ground floor of the block during fiesta week.

SINGLE TAX CLUB.

A Large Audience Present at the Regular Meeting.

The single-taxers held their usual weekly meeting last evening at Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall. A large audience listened attentively to a series of speeches on different phases of the "Social Problem." S. Byron Welcome opened with an address on "Bulky Taxation," showing the inequitable features of all other systems of taxation except the single tax. Clarence A. Miller followed, with a dessertation on the "Man Out of Employment," holding that it is the unemployed who really caused the industrial distress and disorder, lately prevalent, and that no peace will be found until he finds a job. This latter the single tax will give, for it will make the holding of natural opportunities, the land, from use impossible. When labor has free access to nature, the labor problem will be settled. Ira B. Wood spoke on "Single Tax and Patriotism." He contended that the Henry George philosophy will develop patriotism, because it will make homes for the masses. The country with the most homes has the strongest patriotism. John E. Bennett followed, with remarks on the difference between "Interest and Rent." The former is for the use of capital, and just; the latter for the use of land, a product of nature, and unjust.

It was announced that the next meeting, happening on the anniversary of Jefferson's birthday, the latter would be commemorated by an address by Hon. Frank G. Finlayson.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Frank Tofte Punished for Taking His Boy Away.

Deputy Sheriff Buchanan returned from San Diego yesterday evening, with Frank Tofte, whom he arrested on a bench warrant issued by Judge Clark, for contempt of court. Tofte, a short time ago, secured a divorce from his wife, and was granted the custody of their minor child, a boy about 4 years old, but Mrs. Tofte was to be allowed the privilege of seeing the child twice a week. Tofte recently moved to San Diego, taking his little son with him, and it was on this account that Judge Clark ordered him brought back, to show why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Tofte was locked up in the County Jail last night, and the child given in charge of the jail matron.

Primary Teachers' Union.

On Thursday last one of the most helpful and profitable meetings for primary Sunday-school teachers and junior workers was held at 3 p.m. in the First Congregational Church. "The Lord hath need of you," was the keynote of the devotional meeting. The lessons for April 7 and 14 were taught as to a class of little ones, by Mrs. Dr. Moody, in such a way as to be exceedingly helpful to workers among small children. The blackboard illustrations were such as would catch the eye and ear of the smallest. These meetings are held every first and third Thursday and are proving a potent factor in obtaining efficient primary teaching. The next meeting of the union takes place April 18.

FIESTA MASKS at the Imperial Hair Bazaar, Nos. 224-226 West Second street, under Hollenbeck Hotel.

FOR a good table claret try our Sonoma Zinfandel, 50c per gallon. T. Vache & Co., Commercial and Alameda. Tel. 369.

MOURNING hats and bonnets rented; no charge to customers. Zobel's, 219 S. Spring.

LA FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES.

SEASON OF 1895.

The Second Annual Carnival of Southern California Will Take Place at Los Angeles, Cal., April 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th.

Under the Auspices of the Merchants' Association of Los Angeles.

It Will Be a Week of Magnificent Street Pageants, Varied Entertainments and Carnival Revels.

Under the Bright Skies of the Land of Sunshine.

The Queen of La Fiesta Commands her Subjects Everywhere to Be Present That They May Enjoy the Brilliant Festivities.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

MONDAY, APRIL 15TH.

Overthrow of the City Officials and Installation of the Carnival Government, with humorous ceremonies, at Hazard's Pavilion, corner of Fifth and Olive streets, at 8 p.m. General admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH.

Arrival and Reception of the Queen and Retinue and Triumphal March to Central Park at 1 p.m.

Colossal Pageant of Trades, Manufacturers and Producers, Secret Societies and Pageant of the Pacific at 2 p.m.

Grand Massed Concert at Hazard's Pavilion, 8 p.m.

General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17TH.

Magnificent Illuminated Parade at 8 p.m., embracing the Pageant of the Pacific, illuminated displays by merchants, grotesque military and other organizations, and many special and novel features, with Brilliant Review at Central Park.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18TH.

Children's Day. Parade at 10 a.m. of 10,000 School Children.

Carnival Masque Ball at Hazard's Pavilion, the dancing to be preceded by Attractive Amusement Features. Tickets by subscription only: For gentleman and lady, $5; extra lady, $2. Balcony prices: First row, $2, second row, $1.50; balance, $1. All seats reserved. Gallery admission, 50 cents.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19TH.

National Day. Pageant of Military, Chinese, Fire Department, and Grand Display of Southern, Central and Northern California Floats at 1 p. m.

Second Massed Concert at the Pavilion at 8 p.m.

General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75c and Gallery 25 cents.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH.

El Dia de las Flores. Gorgeous Floral Pageant, with Queen's Review, and Battle of the Flowers at Central Park, and Awarding of Prizes by the Judges at 2 p.m.

Burlesque Tournament of Sports at Athletic Park by Electric Light at 7:30 p.m. Admission, 25 cents. Seats reserved for ladies and escorts without extra price.

The street pageants will be reviewed at Central Park by the Queen, where over 5000 seats will be built for spectators, which can be reserved at low prices.

Prizes for the Battle of Flowers aggregate $1500 in value.

The massed choruses of the concerts will have over 500 voices, the orchestra 60 pieces and the soloists are of national reputation.

Low railroad rates have been made to Los Angeles from all points.

Visitors will be made welcome and receive all possible information and attention from the Committee on Public Comfort.

Details of parades, lines of march and programmes of entertainments will be given later.

Seats for ball, entertainments, reviews and other events will be on sale at 120 South Spring street on and after Wednesday, April 8, at 10 a.m.

BANKS.

OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (paid up) $500,000
Surplus and reserve 820,000
TOTAL $1,320,000

OFFICERS—L. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Vice-Pres.; John Milner, Cashier. H. J. Fleishman, Asst. Cashier.

Directors—W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, J. B. Lankershim, C. E. Thom, C. Ducommun, H. W. Hellman, A. Glassell, T. L. Duque, I. W. Hellman.

Sell and buy foreign and domestic exchange. Special collection department. Correspondence invited.

State Loan and Trust Company of Los Angeles.

CAPITAL PAID UP IN GOLD COIN $500,000

A general banking business transacted. Interest paid on time deposits. We act as trustees, guardians, administrators, etc. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

H. J. WOOLLACOTT, President. J. F. TOWELL, 1st Vice-President. WARREN GILLELEN, 2d Vice-President. J. W. A. OFF, Cashier. M. B. LEWIS, Ass't Cashier.

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE, B. F. PORTER, F. C. HOWES, R. H. HOWELL, P. M. GREEN, W. P. GARDINER, H. F. BALL.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

The National Bank of California is one of the few banks that successfully stood the shock of the late panic and maintained full coin payments right through.

The National Bank of California pays no interest on deposits in any form, offers no special inducements for business other than reliability when the customers exercise their right to demand their money.

In the matter of loans it looks more to reliability than high rates of interest, and desires on same except from good and reliable parties, and then exacts good security, believing that no bank is better or more reliable than its loans.

DIRECTORS:

O. H. CHURCHILL, W. L. GRAVES, W. S. DeVAN, G. T. JOHNSON, E. F. C. KLOKKE, T. E. NEWLIN, JOHN WOLFSKILL, GEORGE IRVINE, A. HADLEY, JOHN M. C. MARBLE, H. R. SHERMAN, N. W. STOWELL, JOHN E. MARBLE.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK—UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital $500,000.00
Surplus 37,500.00
Total $537,500.00

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE ..... President
WARREN GILLELEN ..... Vice-President
F. C. HOWES ..... Cashier
E. W. COE ..... Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS: Geo. H. Bonebrake, Warren Gillelen, P. M. Green, Chas. A. Marriner, W. C. Brown, A. W. Francisco, E. P. Johnson, M. T. Allen, F. C. Howes.

This bank has no deposits of either the County or City Treasurer, and therefore no preferred creditors.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK—AND TRUST COMPANY, 148 S. Main st.

Capital stock $200,000
Five per cent. interest paid on deposits.
Money loaned on real estate only.

OFFICERS:

J. F. SARTORI ..... President
MAURICE S. HELLMAN ..... Vice-President
W. D. LONGYEAR ..... Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Herman W. Hellman, Henry J. Fleishman, J. A. Graves, J. H. Shankland, Maurice S. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, M. L. Fleming, C. A. Shaw, F. O. Johnson, W. D. Longyear, Dr. W. L. Graves.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—NATIONAL BANK.—

Nadeau Block, cor. First and Spring sts.

This bank furnishes no bonds, receives no share of the public funds and pays no interest on deposits.

L. N. BREED ..... President
W. F. BOSBYSHELL ..... Vice-President
C. N. FLINT ..... Cashier
W. H. HOLLIDAY ..... Assistant Cashier
Paid-up capital $200,000
Surplus and undivided profits 28,000

DIRECTORS: D. Remick, Thos. Goss, W. H. Holliday, L. N. Breed, H. T. Newell, Wm. H. Avery, Silas Holman, M. Hagan, Frank Rader, E. C. Bosbyshell, W. F. Bosbyshell.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK—

Paid-up capital $100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits ... 33,968.00
E. N. M'DONALD ..... President
S. W. LUITWIELER ..... Vice-President
VICTOR PONET ..... Vice-President
M. N. AVERY ..... Cashier
F. F. SCHUMACHER ..... Asst. Cashier

Five per cent. interest allowed on term deposits. Money loaned on first-class real estate.

LEGAL.

Notice to Bridge Contractors

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION BY THE board of supervisors of San Bernardino county, California, adopted at an adjourned regular meeting, held on March 28th, 1895, notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by said board, to be filed with the clerk thereof, up to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, May 6th, 1895, for plans and specifications, strain-sheets and working details thereof, and for the construction in accordance therewith of one steel bridge of three spans, each span of sixty feet, and of twenty-foot roadway, across Lytle Creek, on Colton avenue between San Bernardino and Colton, in said county. Each bid to be accompanied by a certified check on some responsible bank for ten per cent. of amount of bid, made payable to the chairman of this board. This board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, plans, and details.

J. W. F. DISS,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

By D. A. MOULTON, Deputy.

For further particulars apply to clerk of board.

San Bernardino, Cal., Mar. 29, 1895.

Notice to Bridge Contractors

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION BY THE board of supervisors of San Bernardino county, California, adopted at an adjourned regular meeting held on March 28th, 1895, notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by said board, to be filed with the clerk thereof, up to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, May 6th, 1895, for the construction of the following bridge, to wit: One steel bridge of sixty-foot span, across San Timoteo Creek, on the road between Redlands and Moreno, in accordance with one of two plans and accompanying specifications, now on file with said clerk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check on some responsible bank for ten per cent. of the amount of bid, made payable to the chairman of this board. This board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

San Bernardino, Cal., Mar. 29, 1895.

J. W. F. DISS,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

By D. A. MOULTON, Deputy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE board of directors of the Escondido Irrigation District will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of $80,000 of the bonds of said district, and bids will be received thereon at the office of the said board in Escondido, California, until 10 o'clock a.m. on the 15th day of April, 1895.

A. J. WERDEN,
Secretary of the Escondido Irrigation District.

Dated March 16th, 1895.

E. L. DOHENY, Manager. GEO. J. OWENS, Supt.,

Doheny, Connon & Owens Oil Co.,

Fuel Oil..

In any quantity at market prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our oil contains no Benzine, naphtha or other **dangerous explosives.** We furnish—

Maier-Zobelein Brewery, Los Angeles Cold Storage Co., Cudahy Packing Co., and many other consumers, to whom we refer. Can be burned with any style of burner.

Telephone 1472. Wells and office, Cor. Douglas and West State Streets



CAN YOU READ

In the morning and in the evening without correct-fitting glasses? The eye is a Seer, but not a Prophet, nor are we Prophets, but we can tell you now that, if you neglect your eyes, your sight will become injured and you will be the loser by it. Your intelligence cautions you to correct existing defects now—not when it is too late. Our ability to do so, and our various departments for executing your orders accurately and promptly, are at your disposal; the former gratis, the latter at moderate charges. Our reputation is established since 1886.

PACIFIC OPTICAL CO.,
167 N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.
S. G. MARSHUTZ, Prop.

BANKS.

MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK—AND TRUST COMPANY,—Junction of Main, Spring and Temple sts., (Temple Block.)

Capital stock $200,000
Surplus and profits 11,000
Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits.
Money loaned on real estate only.

OFFICERS:

T. L. DUQUE ..... President
J. B. LANKERSHIM ..... Vice-President
J. V. WACHTEL ..... Cashier

DIRECTORS: H. W. Hellman, Kaspar Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, J. B. Lankershim, O. T. Johnson, T. L. Duque, I. N. Van Nuys, W. G. Kerckhoff, Daniel Meyer, S. F.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—OF LOS ANGELES.—

Capital stock $400,000
Surplus and undivided profits over 230,000
J. M. ELLIOTT ..... President
W. G. KERCKHOFF ..... Vice-President
FRANK A. GIBSON ..... Cashier
G. B. SHAFFER ..... Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker, F. Q. Story, Wm. G. Kerckhoff, H. Jevne, W. C. Patterson.

No public funds or other preferred deposits received by this bank.

SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, 152 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

Capital stock $100,000

DIRECTORS:

J. H. BRALY ..... President
SIMON MAIER ..... Vice-President
W. D. WOOLWINE ..... Cashier
A. H. BRALY ..... Secretary
H. Jevne, W. C. Patterson, F. A. Gibson, J. M. Elliott, C. N. Hasson, R. W. Poindexter.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK—230 N. MAIN ST.

Capital stock $100,000
Surplus 30,000
JOHN E. PLATER ..... President
HERMAN W. HELLMAN ..... Vice-President
W. M. CASWELL ..... Cashier

DIRECTORS: Isaias W. Hellman, John E. Plater, Herman W. Hellman, I. W. Hellman, Jr., W. M. Caswell. Interest paid on deposits. Money loaned on first-class real estate.

LEGAL.

Copartnership Notice.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, F. H. AVERY and C. M. Staub, both residents of the city of Los Angeles, in the State of California, do hereby certify that on the 4th day of March, 1895, we entered into a co-partnership for the term of five (5) years next ensuing said date, for the purpose of transacting the retail shoe business in the city of Los Angeles, in the State of California, under the name and style of Avery-Staub Shoe Company.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names, this 4th day of March A.D., 1895.

F. H. AVERY,
C. M. STAUB.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS Angeles, ss:

On this 5th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, before me, M. K. Young, a notary public in and for said county of Los Angeles, State of California, personally appeared F. H. Avery and C. M. Staub, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

(Notarial Seal) M. K. YOUNG,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

Notice

OF THE FILING OF THE REPORT OF THE commissioners appointed for the widening of Buena Vista street between Temple street and Bellevue avenue, in compliance with ordinance No. 2253, new series, together with the plat of the assessment district.

Notice is hereby given than a certified copy of the report, assessment list and plat of the commissioners appointed to assess benefits and damages and to have general supervision of the proposed work of widening Buena Vista street between Temple street and Bellevue avenue has been filed in the office of the undersigned. All sums levied and assessed in said assessment list are due and payable immediately. The payment of said sums is to be made to me in my office within thirty days from the first publication of this notice.

All assessments not paid before the expiration of said thirty days will be declared to become delinquent and thereafter five per cent., with the cost of advertising, will be added thereto.

Dated at Los Angeles, this 30th day of March, A.D. 1895.

P. A. HOWARD,
Street Supt.

J. W. VORIES, Deputy.

Notice of Dissolution

Of Corporation—Western Oil Company.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE county of Los Angeles, state of California.

Pursuant to the order of the court notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of March, 1895, the Western Oil Company, and the directors thereof, by leave of the court first obtained, filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county of Los Angeles their petition for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

All persons interested will take notice that on the 22nd day of April, 1895, the petitioners will, unless objections be filed, apply to the court for the order prayed for at department 6 in the county courthouse of the county of Los Angeles.

All persons having such objections must file the same with the clerk of this court any time before the expiration of this notice.

Dated March 15th, 1895.

T. E. NEWLIN, Clerk.
By A. W. SEAVER, Deputy.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SUTTON & CO'S.

Dispatch line for San Diego, Cal.

The A 1 first-class clipper ship

"HECLA"

COTTON, Master,

Now loading in Philadelphia for San Diego direct, taking freight for Los Angeles and all points in Southern California.

For freight and further particulars apply to Spreckels Bros., Com'l Co. San Diego, or J. B. ALEXANDER, Agent, 129 North Spring, Los Angeles, or to Sutton & Co., 147 S. Front St., Philadelphia.

Cahuenga Valley RR. Time Card

Sunday trains of Cahuenga Valley Railroad Company will leave west end of Temple street for Hollywood and Laurel Canyon at 9:46 and 11:14 a.m., and 12:44, 2:14, 3:44, 4:44 and 5:48 p.m.

Through trains on Temple-street Cable Railway connecting with each of these will leave Spring street 30 minutes prior to the leaving time of trains as above.



Oceanic S.S.Co

(Spreckels' Line.)
Los Angeles to Honolulu and return $125. Yokohama and Hong-Kong via Honolulu and China lines.
Round the world, first-class, $510 to $610.
HUGH B. RICE,
124 W. Second, Los Angeles.

LINES OF TRAVEL.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at La Grande Station as follows:

Trains via Pasadena arrive at Downey-ave. station 7 min. earlier westbound and leave 7 min. later east-bound.

CHICAGO LIMITED.
Through to Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and East.
Leaves 5:00 pm—Arrives 9:25 am

OVERLAND EXPRESS.
Through to Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and East.
Leaves 7:00 am—Arrives 6:30 pm

SAN DIEGO TRAINS.
Leave 8:15 am, 4:20 pm
Arrive 1:15 pm, 6:45 pm

SAN BERNARDINO, REDLANDS AND HIGHLAND LOOP.
P—Leave 7:00 am, 9:30 am, *4:00 pm, 5:00 pm
O—Leave *11:00 am, 4:20 pm
P—Arrive D 9:25 am *9:55 am *1:25 pm 6:20 pm
O—Arrive 10:15 am, C 6:45 pm

RIVERSIDE AND COLTON TRAINS.
P—Leave 7:00 am, 9:00 am
O—Leave *11:00 am, 4:20 pm
P—Arrive *1:25 pm, 6:30 pm
O—Arrive 10:15 am, 6:45 pm

MONROVIA, AZUSA AND INTERMEDIATE.
Leave 7:00 am, 9:00 am, 1:25 pm, *4:00 pm, **5:00 pm, *5:30 pm, 6:50 pm
Arrive *7:33 am, 8:50 am, **9:35 am, *9:55 am, *1:25 pm, 3:55 pm, 6:30 pm

PASADENA TRAINS.
Leave 7:00 am, 9:00 am, *10:50 am, 1:25 pm, *4:00 pm, 5:00 pm, *5:30 pm, 6:50 pm
Arrive *7:25 am, 8:50 am, 9:35 am, *9:55 am, *11:50 am, *1:25 pm, 3:55 pm, 6:30 pm

ANAHEIM AND SANTA ANA TRAINS.
Leave 8:15 am, *2:00 pm, 4:20 pm
Arrive 8:48 am, 1:15 pm, 6:45 pm

SANTA MONICA TRAINS.
Leave 7:52 am, 10:15 am, 4:45 pm
Arrive 9:45 am, 3:45 pm, 6:34 pm

REDONDO BEACH TRAINS.
Leave 10:00 am, 1:40 pm, 4:45 pm
Arrive 8:29 am, 1:20 pm, 3:45 pm

SAN JACINTO TRAINS.
P—Leave *7:00 am, *9:00 am O—**11:00 am
P—Arrive *1:25 pm, *6:30 pm O—*6:45 pm

TEMECULA TRAINS.
P—Leave *9:00 am O—*11:00 am
Arrive P—*1:25 pm

ESCONDIDO TRAINS.
Leave *8:15 am, ***4:20 pm—Arrive *1:25 pm

P—Via Pasadena; O—via Orange; D—except Sunday from Highland Loop; *Daily except Sunday; **Sunday only; ***Saturday only; all other trains daily.

For rates, sleeping-car reservations, etc., call on or address E. W. McGEE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 128 North Spring street and La Grande Station.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY—In effect—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1895.

Leave Los Angeles for		Leave for Los Angeles
*6:35 am	Pasadena	*7:15 am
7:10 am	"	8:00 am
8:00 am	"	9:00 am
9:00 am	"	10:00 am
10:30 am	"	12:30 pm
12:25 pm	"	1:10 pm
1:40 pm	"	2:30 pm
3:00 pm	"	4:00 pm
4:00 pm	"	5:00 pm
5:20 pm	"	6:20 pm
6:20 pm	"	7:30 pm
*11:30 pm	"	*12:15 am
**9:30 pm	"	**10:30 pm
9:00 am	Altadena	10:00 am
10:30 am	"	12:00 m
1:40 pm	"	3:00 pm
4:00 pm	"	5:00 pm
*6:40 am	Glendale	*7:30 am
8:15 am	"	9:30 am
2:00 pm	"	3:30 pm
5:25 pm	"	6:15 pm
	Leave East San Pedro,	
9:53 am	Long Beach & S. Pedro	*7:25 am
**1:05 pm	Long Beach & S. Pedro	**7:25 am
*5:15 pm	Long Beach & S. Pedro	**11:25 am
**6:00 pm	Long Beach & S. Pedro	*7:45 pm
	Long Beach & S. Pedro	**4:15 pm

RUBIO CANYON AND ECHO MOUNTAIN.—Trains Leave for Los Angeles—
9:00 am——10:30 am——1:40 pm——4:30 pm
Fine pavilion, new hotel, grand scenery.
*Daily except Sunday.
**Sunday only. All others daily.
Stages meet 8:00 a.m. and 12:25 p.m. trains at Pasadena for Wilson's Peak, via new trail. Passengers leaving Los Angeles at 8:00 a.m. for Wilson's Peak can return on same day. Good hotel fare at $2 per day.

The Wilmington Transportation Co.'s steamers connect for Avalon at East San Pedro with train leaving Los Angeles at 9:35 a.m. daily except Sunday, returning at 3:30 p.m. except Sunday.

City ticket office at A. B. Greenwald's cigar store, corner Second and Spring streets.

Depots east end First-st. and Downey bridges. General offices, First-st. depot.

T. B. BURNETT, General Manager.
W. WINCUP, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY—TIME-TABLE, APRIL 1, 1895. Arcade Depot, Los Angeles.

Leave for	DESTINATION.	Arr. from
2:00 pm	San Fran., Sacramento and East, via Ogden	7:30 am
7:45 pm	"	1:50 pm
7:45 pm	Portland, Or.	1:50 pm
8:30 am	El Paso and East	7:30 pm
8:30 am	Riverside, Redlands	**9:55 am
10:30 am	San Bernardino and	*10:50 am
*4:30 pm	"	4:20 pm
**5:00 pm	Colton	7:30 am
8:30 am	Chino	*9:55 am
*4:30 pm	"	**5:00 pm
**5:00 pm	"	*10:50 am
*5:25 pm	"	4:20 pm
8:50 am	Monrovia	4:20 pm
*2:15 pm	"	12:00 m
5:15 pm	"	4:20 pm
8:10 am	Santa Barbara	1:50 pm
2:00 pm	"	10:30 am
9:40 am	Santa Ana and	8:50 am
*1:55 pm	"	*2:00 pm
5:10 pm	Whittier	4:20 pm
5:10 pm	Tustin	8:50 am
9:25 am	Long Beach and	8:15 am
12:55 pm	"	11:50 am
5:03 pm	San Pedro	1:30 pm
9:30 am	Santa Monica	8:50 am
**10:30 am	"	4:20 pm
1:10 pm	"	12:15 pm
5:15 pm	"	4:20 pm
6:00 pm	"	**6:10 pm
9:30 am	Soldiers' Home	8:50 am
6:00 pm	"	4:20 pm
9:30 am	Port Los Angeles	12:15 pm
1:10 pm	"	4:20 pm
*8:30 am	Chatsworth Park	*2:00 pm

Chatsworth Park—Leave from and arrive River Station (San Fernando st.) only.
*Sundays excepted. **Sundays only.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

Leave for	ARCADE DEPOT.	Arr. from
12:55 pm	Daily except Sunday	11:50 am

General Passenger Office, 229 S. Spring st.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Goodall, Perkins & Co., general agents, San Francisco.

Steamers leave Port Los Angeles and Redondo for San Diego April 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, May 1, 5. Cars to connect leave Santa Fe depot at 10 a.m.

For San Francisco, Port Harford and Santa Barbara, April 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, May 3, 7. Cars to connect with steamer at Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 10 a.m., or Redondo Railroad depot at 9 a.m. Cars to connect with steamer at Port Los Angeles leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 1:10 p.m.

Steamers leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco and way ports April 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, May 4, 8. Cars to connect with these steamers leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 5 p.m., or L. A. Terminal depot at 5:15 p.m.

The company reserves the right to change steamers or their days of sailing.

W. PARRIS, Agent,
124 W. Second st., Los Angeles, Cal.

REDONDO RAILWAY—IN EFFECT—5 A.M., MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1895.

Los Angeles depot, cor. Grand ave. and Jefferson st. Take Grand-ave. cable or Main st. and Agricultural Park horse cars.

Leave Los Angeles for Redondo.		Leave Redondo for Los Angeles.
9:05 am	Daily	7:30 am
5:30 pm	"	4:00 pm
1:35 pm	Sundays only	11:30 am

For passenger and freight rates apply at depot, corner Grand ave. and Jefferson st. 'Phone West 1. J. N. SUTTON, Agent.

L. T. GARNSEY, President.

COOK'S SELECT PARTIES NOW FORMING for Europe, also Sandwich Islands and Kilauea Volcano. N. B. Cook's patrons are not obliged to travel in parties; can vary route, trip, and circular non-party tickets good for everywhere. Send for programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 621 Market st., San Francisco.

[RAILROAD RECORD.]

DEBATING RATES.

The Freight Committee in Session at Chicago.

A Party of Southern Pacific Notables Recuperating at Santa Monica.

Earnings of the Mexican Lines—Orange Shipments Again Increasing—Medical Association is in Trouble.

A meeting of the Freight Committee of the Transcontinental Association is now in session at Chicago, and several knotty problems are being wrestled with. The meeting was called, principally, that an effort be made to find a basis of agreement for the Western and Eastern lines to meet upon arranging for through rates from Eastern points. If some definite understanding is arrived at then several other minor matters will be taken up. Among these will be the California wine rate to Eastern points. The Southern Pacific has had a 50-cent rate to New York, to meet the competition of the ocean steamers, albeit the rate to Chicago has been 47 cents. The Southern California has agreed that as the shippers in California are all on equality, so should the different market points in the East, and have been working on a straight 50-cent rate. These conflicting modes of operation will have to be adjusted, and it is almost certain that a 75-cent rate will be made.

TO RECUPERATE.

T. E. Stillman, one of the directors of the Southern Pacific; W. G. Curtis, assistant to the general manager, and F. S. Douty, secretary of the Pacific Improvement Company a side issue of the railroad corporation, are remaining at Santa Monica until Monday, when they will turn their faces eastward.

EARNINGS OF MEXICAN LINES.

For the week ending March 31, the gross earnings of the Mexican National were $75,956.47, as compared with $84,042.86 during the corresponding period last year. The gross receipts of the Interoceanic were $41,644.63, as compared with $50,673.29. The approximate earnings of the Mexican Central's whole system were $170,917.42, as against $159,870.34; and the gross receipts of the Vera Cruz Railroad during the week amounted to $70,872.06, against $65,238.40 in the corresponding period of 1894.

ORANGES AGAIN MOVING.

Oranges are beginning to move again, but only of the seedling variety. Growers of this kind of fruit, having been released from their obligations to the association, are shipping their fruit East and taking the chances of disposing of it at a profit. The Southern California handled twenty carloads on Thursday, and twenty-two carloads on Friday, a large increase on the business of the previous day of the week. Navels are still being held tight in hopes that the foreign product in the East may become exhausted and the California fruit find a profitable if somewhat late market.

TO RECONSIDER ACTION.

The American Medical Association is much disquieted at the fact that for the first time in forty-five years the Western lines have declined to make excursion rates from points in the West for the annual meeting, which will be held at Baltimore, May 7 to 10. The matter is to be reconsidered and the secretary of the association says: "We have nearly or quite one thousand members living north, south and west of Chicago within the territory of the association, and at a low estimate 500 will attend. In fact, I am informed that seventy-five will attend from Iowa alone, notwithstanding this action, and that there were hopes of 150 attending from that State. We expect a carload from St. Paul, and there are generally about fifty in attendance from Wisconsin. I have never known less than two cars from St. Louis, and my membership dates from 1873. The attendance at our annual meetings is rarely less than 1200. There were 1800 at Detroit, 1892; 1450 at Milwaukee, 1893, and at San Francisco there were 1150 registered. At Washington we have had not less than 1500, and it is frequently 1800. The coming meeting will be one of the largest."

CAR ACCOUNTANTS TO CONVENE.

The twentieth annual convention of the International Association of Car Accountants will convene in San Francisco on the 9th inst. About one hundred and fifty members are coming through from Chicago in a special train, by way of this city, and will arrive here on Saturday, the 9th, leaving for the north on Sunday evening. Arrangements are being made at Fresno and San Jose, and on a most extensive scale at San Francisco, to entertain these guests, and during their brief stay in this city it is likely some action will be taken toward making the brief stay enjoyable and instructive to these visitors from the East.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

The Santa Fe overland train due to arrive in Los Angeles at 6:30 last evening was belated by an accident at Pasadena. As the train was coming into Pasadena at a slow rate of speed the engine jumped the track at Locust street and for a distance of about two car lengths plowed up the roadbed, but retained its perpendicular position, the tender as well as the rest of the train remaining on the track. The engineer and fireman stuck to their posts, but a passenger, Lee McConnell, standing upon a platform, jumped and struck upon his head, but escaped injury. No one was hurt. The cause of the derailment is attributed to the accidental withdrawal of a pin. The track was blocked several hours, as it was necessary to bring the wrecking train from San Bernardino.

C. P. HUNTINGTON COMING.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—C. P. Huntington, it is stated, left New York tonight for California in his private car. He will come by the Sunset route, via New Orleans and El Paso, and will travel only in the daytime. General Manager Towne and Land Agent Mills will leave San Francisco tomorrow to meet their chief at El Paso and New Orleans.

ANOTHER.

SAN DIEGO, April 6.—An important meeting was held tonight to discuss a new railroad proposition made by Thomas Taylor of Utah, a capitalist and prominent member of the Mormon church, to interest the people here in building a railroad from Salt Lake to the bay of San Diego. Mr. Taylor explained briefly his project, which was to turn his property, considered worth $5,000,000, for stock in a company that would build a railroad into this city, thus affording an outlet for the coal and iron, and a direct eastern route from San Diego, via the Rio Grande Western. What he asked was only what San Diego had always promised and offered a new railroad—terminal facilities and sufficient real estate to make it an inducement to a company to seek this port. It was declared the sense of the meeting that if the proposition were found correct and as represented, it was believed that the city could furnish depot grounds and terminal facilities and real estate to the value of $500,000.

REDUCING STEAMBOAT RATES.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Some days ago the steamboat lines plying between Puget Sound points and San Francisco and Portland announced a reduction in their second-class rates to $2. The Northern Pacific stirred up a breeze among its connections by intimating that it was its intention to use these rates for basing purposes from the East. The matter was referred to Chairman Caldwell, and he today made a ruling to the effect that by the agreement of the Western lines, neither the Northern Pacific nor any other line, has the right to individual action on such cases. The case of steamboat rates as a basis for the Eastern terminals must, he declared, be by the common consent of all lines interested. It is said that the Northern Pacific will accept the ruling and ignore the steamer rates if the Great Northern will do the same.

SUIT AGAINST SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Smith today sent a letter to the Attorney-General, asking that suit be instituted against the Southern Pacific to secure title to the United States of a small tract of land in the Los Angeles (Cal.) district. A similar recommendation is made regarding the Atlantic and Pacific Company in the Harrison (Ark.) district.

SCRAP HEAP.

The summer season opened in the offices of the Southern California, in the Bradbury block, yesterday, which means that henceforth the offices will close each Saturday at 1 o'clock, and the boys will have a chance to give the girls a treat at the beach each week end.

J. D. Flower, vice-president of the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad, arrived in his private car from the East, over the Santa Fe, and being transferred to the Southern Pacific, went north to San Francisco late in the day.

About sixty members of the A.O.U.W. went to Catalina yesterday.

S. B. Hynes, former general freight agent of the Southern California lines, returned to the city from San Francisco yesterday.

A chaperoned excursion party will go over the Surf line to San Diego on Wednesday next.

The British bark Kirkhill, one of the largest vessels sailing to this Coast, will remain at Redondo over today for the inspection of visitors. The steamer Corona will also be in port until noon.

Gen. G. A. Jones, of Mt. Vernon, O., formerly president of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad Company, and one of the most prominent Republicans in his native State, is visiting his nephew, A. W. Marsh of this city. Gen. Jones, who is now 82 years of age, has never before visited this Coast. He is accompanied by his granddaughter, Miss Mary Baker.

THREE hundred and fifty pairs of handsome chenille portieres just received at the "City of London," No. 211 South Broadway. Prices way down. This is beyond a doubt the best place in the State to buy lace curtains. We always have from 3000 to 4000 pairs in stock for you to select from.

SHARP & SAMSON, funeral directors, No. 536 South Spring street. Tel. No. 1029.

CUT-RATE wall-paper, No. 328 South Spring street, samples free, at the Chicago, 5c up.

FIVE thousand yards of thirty-six-inch Swiss muslin for curtains at 18c a yard; 1000 yards of thirty-six-inch and forty-inch at 20c a yard, very special value, to be found only at the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, No. 211 South Broadway. This is beyond a doubt the best place in the State to buy lace curtains. We always have from 3000 to 4000 pairs in stock to select from.

DR. WARD, 455 South Broadway. Tel. 1421.

Nob Hill

Overlooking Westlake Park.

Strictly Gilt-edged Residence Property.

CLOSE IN

An entire tract sand-papered and piano-polished before being placed on the market.

Big roomy lots graded to a system.

Beautiful broad avenues, lined with shade and ornamental trees.

25-foot wide "parked" sidewalks, cemented and curbed.

Ample and first-class sewer conveniences.

All lots running back to 18-foot alley.

Outlook and view unapproachable.

Electric car lines and only two minutes from the business center of the city.

Where else can you find property like this at the price,

$1250 Per lot?

For maps, circulars and all information see

S. K. LINDLEY

Sole Agent.

106 S. Broadway 106

Lillias FIFTH AVE. N.Y.

Is displaying at 435 S. BROADWAY, Cor. 5th

The Finest Assortment of Paris and New York

Hats and Bonnets

IN THIS CITY.

Dining Room Newness.

Tables, Chairs, China Closets, Buffets and Sideboards. The immense retailing of this house puts the goods in your home at close to makers' prices. Every article is honestly made, and after the newest in the cabinet-makers' art.

In a word,

The largest variety
The widest price range
The choicest designs
The best workmanship
The lowest possible prices

Dining Room Extension Tables, 30 designs, perhaps as many different prices. A hardwood 42-inch square-top table at $1.00 per foot.

Polished Oak Sideboards, 22 designs—a special number with plush-lined drawers and beveled mirror, antique finish, only $16.

Antique Oak China Closets, 17 designs, $15 and up.
Antique Oak Buffets, 12 designs, $10 and up.
Dining Cane-seat Antique-oak-frame Chairs at $1.

Many other new furniture fancies for the dining room and the house.

Perhaps it might interest you and your husband to see them.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.,

225-227-229 So. Broadway,
The Widest Street in the City.

DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIC SERUM

RECEIVED EVERY WEEK FROM PASTEUR INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, BY

C. Laux Co.

142 South Spring Street.

OZONATE LITHIA WATER

An invaluable remedy in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, and Bright's Disease.

$3 a dozen, $10.50 a case of fifty bottles.

VACCINE POINTS

Fresh every week at C. Laux Co.'s

RUSSIAN KUMYSS

The great health food for the sick and well. For Chronic Dyspepsia there is nothing better.

TEN CENTS

Buys a bottle of Eastman's Farina Perfume.

Hood's, Ayers & Joy's Sarsaparilla	$ .65	Malted Milk, 40c, 75c and	3.00	Flax Soap, 10c; per box	.25
Vin Mariana	1.00	Allcock's Plasters	.10	Eastman's White Violet Soap	.15
Beef, Iron and Wine	.75	Belladonna Plasters	.10	Eastman's White Rose Soap	.15
Celery, beef and iron	.75	Fellow's Syrup	1.00	Goodyear's Best Crown Bulb Syringes	
Celery Compound	.60	Corn and Bunion Plasters per box	.10	3 Pipes wood box, formerly $1.25	.85
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	.75	Pear's Soap, 15c, 2 for	.25	4 " " " " $1.50	1.00
Syrup of Figs, 35c and	.75	Cuticura Soap	.15	Rubber Gloves, per pair	1.00
Shiloh's Cure for Consumption, 20c, 35c and	.75	Woodbury's Soap	.25		
		Tetlow's Swansdown Powder	.10		

This is only a sample of what we can and will sell you, and all at bottom figures. Compare our prices with others and be convinced that we can save you money if you deal with us.

C. LAUX CO., 142 South Spring

EASTON ELDRIDGE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

EASTON ELDRIDGE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

FOR SALE!

A magnificent inside corner, IMPROVED, paying 8 per cent. per annum on valuation of $45,000, is offered to close an estate, at $30,000. Pays 10 per cent. per annum net on this price. Terms easy. Principals only address or apply to

Easton, Eldridge & Co.,

121 S. BROADWAY.

Treatment Absolutely Free!

Dr. A.J. Shores' Services Entirely Free to the Public! This Low Rate is for the Month of April Only—Special Arrangements Have Been Made for the Accommodation of the Visitors During La Fiesta.

Dr. Shores' Expert Specialty Treatment Given Free of Charge.

Mrs. Agnes Hoffman,

303 Villa Place, Pasadena, suffered with catarrh and kidney disease; headaches; nose stopped up; sore throat; hawking and spitting; coughed up great quantities of mucus; no appetite; bloated after eating; could not sleep; too weak to walk, and doctors made her worse. She is well now. But she treated with Dr. Shores.



During the month of April Dr. Shores will give his services free of charge to all patients until cured. The only cost to any one will be for the actual amount of medicines used, which in no case shall exceed $4.00 per month until cured.

It will be in the future, as in the past, Dr. Shores' only ambition to MAKE PEOPLE WELL. This is his chosen profession. He is a doctor, and does not have to practice medicine in defiance of the laws of our country. He has made a special study of the diseases of his specialty, and gives home proofs of his success. He is regularly indorsed by the Medical Board of California, and is not ashamed that the public should know he is Dr. Shores; that he is the people's doctor, that he is a friend to sufferers and an enemy to all classes of boodle specialists.

Striking Proofs

Of the Success of Dr. Shores' Treatment, Mrs. Hoffman of Pasadena Suffered for 18 Years. Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Trouble Almost Ended Her Life.

One of the most remarkable results obtained by Dr. Shores' treatment is the case of Mrs. Agnes Hoffman of No. 303 Villa Place, Pasadena. For 18 years Mrs. Hoffman has suffered untold agonies. For the past four months she was

UNABLE TO WALK,

Her strength having given out. The disease had so completely undermined her system that all hope of recovery had fled.

Mrs. Hoffman's husband spent, as he says, hundreds of dollars with "misfit doctors," who made her worse after each treatment. "Not one of all the doctors we treated with seemed to understand her case, until we came to Dr. Shores.

MR. HOFFMAN'S STORY.

"Yes, when I first came to Dr. Shores my wife was sick at home, unable to come to Los Angeles. I explained her case to the doctor, and he gave me medicine to take home with me. At the beginning of the first dose my wife began to improve.

"SHE NOW WALKS.

"After three months' treatment with Dr. Shores my wife is now able to come to the city; is gaining in flesh, and I am happy to state, is a changed woman."

Mrs. Hoffman resides at No. 303 Villa Place, Pasadena. Write or call on her and she will readily prove her story true.

During Fiesta

Dr. Shores has made arrangements to accommodate all those who contemplate taking treatment during the Fiesta week by placing assistants in the laboratory and extending the office hours. This will be a grand opportunity to consult this successful specialist and receive free treatment.

All patients who apply during this month will be treated free by Dr. Shores until cured. The only cost to any one will be for the actual amount of medicine used, which in no case shall exceed $4 per month until cured. Don't experiment with catchpenny imitators. Go to a reliable specialist, where you are not ashamed to be seen. Go where you can be cured free with an outside cost for medicine of $4 per month.

Heart Trouble

Associated With Catarrh of the Head and Stomach Cured by Dr. Shores' New Treatment.

Mrs. Sadie Huff, who resides at No. 247 East Fifth street, Los Angeles, says: "When I first went to Dr. Shores for treatment I was a terrible sufferer from catarrh of the head and stomach; head stopped up; hawking and spitting; no appetite; distress after eating; pains around the heart; weak and emaciated. After one month's treatment with Dr. Shores I can recommend him to the public as an honest and successful doctor, and I advise all sufferers as I was to go to him and get cured."

Mrs. Huff resides at No. 247 East Fifth street. Go and talk with her. Remember, free treatment to all who apply this month. The only charge will be for the actual amount of medicine used, which in no case shall exceed $4 per month till cured.

Catarrh of the Head and Throat

The most prevalent form of catarrh, and results from neglected colds. Speedy and inexpensive cure by Dr. A. J. Shores' new system.

Is the breath foul?
Is the voice husky?
Do you spit up slime?
Do you ache all over?
Is the nose stopped up?
Do you snore at night?
Does your nose discharge?
Does your nose bleed easily?
Is there tickling in throat?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Is the nose sore and tender?
Do you sneeze a great deal?
Is this worse toward night?
Does the nose itch and burn?
This form of catarrh is the easiest to cure.

DR. A. J. SHORES CO

SPECIALISTS.

Parlors 3, 4, 5, 6, Redick Block,

Cor. First and Broadway,

Opposite Times Office.

Compulsory Inhalation.

In calling the attention of the public to the merits of our treatment we would beg leave to call particular attention to the fact that we claim no patent on any remedy or medicine administered; we are not dependent on any nostrum or patent medicine for the success of our treatment; but we do claim to have the only rational, common sense and successful method of administering medicines and remedies to the throat, lungs and air-passages.

Dr. John Nixon has invented an instrument by which inhalation is a success, and with it we feel perfectly able to battle with that dread disease, consumption. As the patient sits in this vapor it enters the air passages, completely distending each and every air follicle of the lungs—it is a complete lung bath in this medicated vapor, while at the same time the patient is taking directly into the lungs a poison to the germ—the most deadly known. For the different diseases of the air passages we use different drugs; for consumption we use equal parts of beechwood creosote and oil of Eucalyptus, and where there is a tendency to hemorrhage we add a few drops of turpentine. The Eucalyptus increases the appetite, is a soothing application to the sore lungs, and is an excellent tonic. The creosote destroys the germ.

Medicated Atmosphere.

Removal Notice.

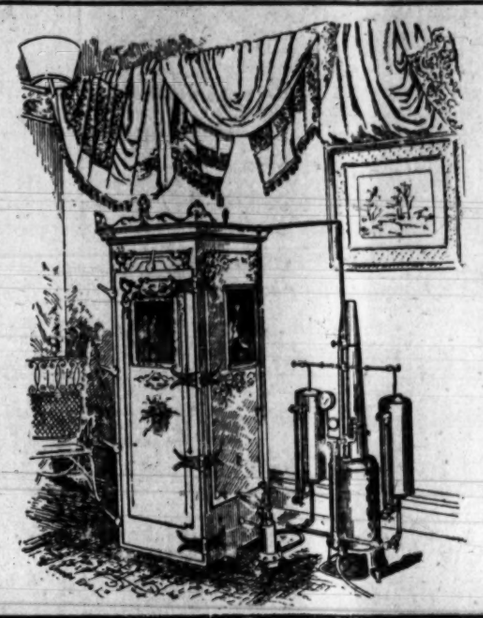
We were greatly cramped for room in our former quarters in the Bryson Block and unable to do any business nights or Sundays because the elevator was not running. Now we have plenty of room and all are welcome. If you are not in need of treatment come anyhow, and tell your invalid friends about what you saw.

Remember, it is the Magnolia Cottage—

443 South Broadway

Nixon Depurator Co.

We cure Cons'mption Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



Consultation free. Trial treatment free. Come and see. Come and be convinced.

Our New Departure.

Now that we are finally settled in our new home, where everything is cosy, convenient and commodious, we will be OPEN EVENINGS from 7 to 8 o'clock, to accommodate those who can not come in day time, and to avoid interruptions in daily treatment we will be OPEN SUNDAY forenoon from 10 to 12.

Remember the place, Magnolia Cottage—

443 South Broadway

A Common Sense Cure.

We have at all times associated with us in our office a regular graduate physician of wide experience in general practice, who has made a specialty of throat and lung troubles, who will make examinations of patients free of charge, and in undertaking a case will not only administer treatment by the Nixon Method, but prescribe for the general system, lay down rules for diet, and in fact take full charge of the case.

We shall be pleased to have anyone troubled with Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, or lung trouble of any kind, call at our office and be convinced of the merits of our method of treatment.

Our treatment is called "common sense." It will appeal to your judgment. We have the endorsement of the medical fraternity, and though the principle is old, it has never before been perfected.

Actions speak louder than words; don't condemn it without at least giving it a trial. We would rather give you a treatment and let you see what it will do than tell you what we can do.

A Wonderful Invention.

RUINED BY STRIKES.

Maxim Tells of Industries Driven from England.

Trades Unions to Blame—Cause of England's Decline as a Manufacturing Nation.

Lines of Business that Have Been Taken Away by Other Nations. Strikes Fomented by Labor Agitators.

LONDON, March 13.—(Correspondence New York Sun.) No man has a wider experience with the modern resources of the nations in mechanical skill; no man has investigated more carefully and more practically the conditions under which manufacturing is carried on in the various countries; no man knows better the relative capacity of the English, the American, the French, the German skilled workman than Hiram S. Maxim, the American inventor and experimenter, whom most Englishmen rank as the greatest mechanical expert of the day. The conclusions which Mr. Maxim has drawn from his wide experience in contact with the best mechanical skill of all nations are not only mighty interesting, but they will impress most students of industrial problems as being of vastly greater importance than a great mass of the reports and essays from so-called experts on these subjects. Mr. Maxim has something practical to say, and he says it without reserve in the following interview, which he has dictated to an American newspaper man of his acquaintance:

"There can be no question that England is not only the richest nation in the world today, but also the richest that the world has ever seen. Never before in the history of the world has there been so much accumulated capital and wealth as we find in the city of London today. This wealth is the accumulation of many hundreds of years, and represents the profits on manufacturing and commerce which have been carried on in these islands. No matter in what country we travel we find that wherever there is an opportunity of employing capital profitably, there is an Englishman looking out for an opportunity of placing it. If we go to Spain we find English capital invested in tramways, gas works, and waterworks, and, to some extent, in the mines of the country. The same is true in Turkey, Italy, and Austria. We also find that English capital is largely invested in Russia, while in the United States the quantity of British capital invested is enormous. Many large manufacturing concerns in the States at the present time have recently been bought out by English capitalists, and are now being run as limited liability companies.

"All these foreign investments of British capital, of course, give employment to a great number of men, and the reason why these investments are sought abroad is that the English capitalist finds that his money brings him better returns in giving employment to foreign workmen than to his countrymen. Moreover, capitalists do not like to be bullied by low politicians and vulgar labor agitators. Forty years ago England was by far the greatest manufacturing nation in the world. In America, if any one wanted a good saw, a good plane, a reliable file, or a chisel that could be depended upon, he insisted that it should be made in England; nothing except of English make would bring a fair price. At the present moment the Americans not only make their own tools, but are exporting largely to England. At the time when it was necessary to pay 40 per cent. duty on English steel to get it into the United States, the Americans purchased it, took it to the States, paid the 40 per cent. duty, manufactured it into twist drills and other small articles, paid about one and one-half the daily wage demanded in England, and sold at a price considerably below what the same work could be produced for in England a much better article than had ever been made here. Take the Morse twist drills for instance. I have no doubt that these are largely manufactured from English steel on which a duty has been paid. Still, they are very largely sold in England today. In fact, if anybody wants a reliable one they always demand the American drill made by the Morse Twist Drill Company.

"A few years ago while in St. Petersburg I visited a large dealer in hardware. I asked him where his tools came from. He said:

"'Originally we got nearly everything from England. At the present time the very cheap and poor tools are made in Russia, the common tools that we sell to everybody are made in Germany; we get a few articles from France. From England we only buy a few Stubb's files, rimers and engraving tools, while our very high-priced instruments of precision, such, for example, as micrometer callipers, squares, scales, rules, etc., come from the United States.'

"He told me that the sale of English goods had fallen off lately so much that he was only selling a small fraction of what he originally sold. Some few years ago, if any one in Europe wanted a drill press, a turning lathe, a planer, or shaping machine, he was sure to get it from England. When the German government decided to make its rifles on the American interchangeable plan, it purchased from Messrs. Pratt & Whitney of Hartford, Ct., about $1,500,000 worth of American tools. These were brought to Germany, and a very enterprising manufacturer in Berlin, seeing the great advantage of the American style of tools over those of European make, established a factory and commenced to build them on a very large scale. Today this enterprising manufacturer has not only practically driven the English tools from the market on the continent of Europe, but he is also sending tools to England and selling them at prices considerably below those of English tools, and, moreover, as they are close copies of American designs, they are found to be much handier and better adapted to the work than tools of English design.

"In regard to the supposed superiority of English-made tools, I would say that when I first came to England, wishing to buy some lathes, I examined a large number made by different English manufacturers, and I was surprised to find how old-fashioned they were. Upon asking why they did not make better lathes, they considered it a good and sufficient answer to say: "'Oh, everybody knows that everything of English make is very much better than anything made abroad.'

"Hardly a manufacturer knew of the existence of the new American tools. So when I had to equip some very large factories, I found it much to the advantage of my company to purchase the greater part of the tools from American makers.

"It is only a few years ago that there was a great deal of shipbuilding on the Thames, and nearly every first-class ship, Whether for the Germans or the French, came from England. At the present time the French and Germans are building their own boats. I speak of this only to show that England is losing her relative position as a manufacturing nation. I do not say that there is not a large amount of manufacturing done in England at the present time, but what I do say is that England has not been able to maintain her relative position as a great manufacturing nation.

"As to the question why so many industries have left England for other countries I would say: Take, for instance, the manufacturers of machinery, an industry in which England was at one time ahead of all other nations. Machinery is very largely made of iron, and the designer always aims to have as much of the work as possible done on a lathe. The lathe may then be considered the principal tool employed in the manufacture of machinery. In the original iron-turning lathes it was necessary for the person to hold the tool in his hand, and, of course, one man could work only one lathe. The turning lathe was soon improved so that today it is quite automatic. Suppose now that a piece of metal has to be turned. It is mounted in a lathe; the tool is set and the lathe is started. The tool is automatically fed up and cuts off a uniform chip. As the lathe of necessity has to turn very slowly, it requires a long time for the lathe to make one cut. In some cases the person does not have to sharpen or adjust a tool more than once a day and this only requires, we will say, about five minutes. All the rest of the time he has nothing to do but watch the lathe, and in many cases he has all he can do to keep from going to sleep. The trades unions will not allow the British workman to run more than one lathe, while in Germany and France a man runs from four to six, according to the class of work on which he is employed. And the same is true of planers.

"A great deal of the work in the Maxim-Nordenfelt factories is done on milling machines. Before we had a strike many of the union men not only objected to work more than one milling machine, but wanted the company to agree not to allow any non-union man to work more than one. Some of the leaders in our strike insisted that none but what they called skilled mechanics should work a milling machine. Since the strike we are employing unskilled labor on these machines, and one man runs as many as four. This is, of course, a decided advantage on the state of affairs before the strike, but does not compare very favorably with what they are doing in France. A few days ago I was at Bariquand & Marre's factory in Paris, where I found a very good-looking young woman running no fewer than fifteen milling machines. I remember some years ago I had a leading trades union man in France with me. I took him to Bariquand's place and showed him a woman working six machines. I called his attention to the fact that each machine was running about twice as fast and taking about twice as much cut as we were able to do in England—that is, that each machine was doing four times as much as the trades union men allowed a machine to do in England, and that the woman instead of working one machine was working six; that instead of receiving 8½ pence or 1 shilling an hour, as we were paying in England, the woman only received 6 pence an hour, and I asked him how he thought we could compete with French manufacturers unless an English trades union man could be induced to do at least half as much as a Frenchwoman. On our return to England he attended a meeting of trades unionists, who, at that time were seeking some question on which they might strike. He made a speech, in which he pointed out that one of our smaller factories which was then employing about 300 men would only be able to employ sixty, provided that each man did as much work as the Frenchwoman he had seen in Paris. He said it would be complete suicide for the workmen to think of such a thing as working more than one tool.

"England is not a self-contained country. It would be quite impossible to produce in England one-half of the food required for the people. It is therefore necessary to make something in England which can be sold abroad to enable us to purchase the food which we cannot raise here. In order to have a sure market for our manufactures abroad, it is necessary that we should either make them cheaper or better than other nations are able to do, and I would like to ask how it will be possible for us to do so in the matter of machinery if a German or a Frenchman will work from four to six tools eleven hours a day and an Englishman will only work one tool about eight or nine hours a day. I would like to ask Tom Mann or Ben Tillett what would happen in an English shop if a Frenchman should come to England and do half a day's work. Suppose that I should go to France, find a Frenchman who was working six lathes; that I should purchase three of the lathes and hire the Frenchman and bring him to England and set him to work among English workmen; that the Frenchman should do half as much work per hour in England as he had been doing in France, namely, run three lathes, what would happen? Would there not be a riot or a strike? Would the English trades unions allow any man to do half a day's dork?

"When we first commenced to make Maxim guns, and before the strike occurred, the unionists used to take part of the gun to a neighboring grog shop, where they held nightly meetings for the purpose of what they called 'rating the work,' that is, deciding how much time should be consumed in doing a certain amount of work on a certain part of the gun. I will only speak of one part, which is called the gib, which weighs about half an ounce. When the Maxim guns were made by ones and twos for experimental purposes these pieces were first forged, then roughed out on a shaping machine, and finally filed into shape. This piece was rated to require a day and a half to make it. When the guns came to be made by the hundred these pieces were milled into shape so that very little had to be done on them. Nevertheless no trades unionist dared to smooth one up with a file after it had been milled in less time than a day and a quarter. If one man was taken off and another put on, it would always require a day and a quarter to do the work. One day a skillful German mechanic who did not speak English applied for a situation and was put onto this job. He did eleven the first day and twelve every day afterward, instead of doing one in a day and a quarter. A good many other parts of the gun were rated in about the same proportion. While firing a Maxim gun in the States one of these gibs was broken, and went into a local machine shop to have one made. From the time the bar of steel was cut off until the gib was finished and in the gun was exactly two and a half hours. This was making it from a bar of steel.

"In regard to the question of boards of conciliation and boards of arbitration, and so forth, I would say that nothing of this kind is of the least value to the manufacturer. I think this can be seen by any one who will give it a moment's thought. Workingmen and even the trades unions are not responsible, while the manufacturer is. If a manufacturer agrees to anything in writing he has to live up to it. It is binding and means something to him, but no agreement amounts to anything with an irresponsible party like a workingman or a trades union, and, moreover, the trades unions have not the least regard for the truth. I suppose that, as trades unions go, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers might be considered the aristocracy among them. I do not believe any other stands higher. Nevertheless, when the strike at our works was on the point of collapsing and we had hired a lot of French, German and Italian workmen, a circular was issued by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and signed by a considerable number of the members and secretaries, which set forth that the strike at the Maxim-Nordenfeldt works was caused by my tyranny in greatly increasing the hours of labor and reducing the salaries. This trades union did not scruple to sign a circular which was an absolute falsehood. They perceived that the foreigner could not understand the nice technical point that they were striking on, so they had to invent a reason. In our case there was no real grievance. The men were paid the highest salaries in Europe, the hours of labor were the same as at all other places. We had employed a large number of men, and a few professional agitators came among them with a view of getting them to strike in order to give notoriety to the professional agitators. Many things were brought up as an excuse for striking. When one thing failed another cause was invented, and finally the reason why they struck was that we would not promise never to allow piece work to be done in our factories.

"In regard to the industries that have left England, I would say that it would require a considerable time to give anything like a full account of them. I can only refer to a few from memory. For instance, the machine-made lace used to be manufactured almost exclusively in England. Factories were established in France, where, I think, there never has been a strike in the lace trade (there was a great number of strikes among the lace hands in England,) and at present the French are making more lace than the English.

"At one time England made crape practically for the world, but the number of strikes was so great that the Germans are now making crape not only for the rest of the world but for England as well.

"At Crayford, where we have a factory, a certain concern used to have a specialty in a kind of printed linen goods which they closely resembled woven woolens. This was very largely sold to Mexico, Cuba and South America. They practically had a monopoly of this business. The men were constantly striking. No sooner would a large order be obtained than all would strike for higher pay. The chairman of this company told me that he had taken a large contract at a very small margin of profit, but that no sooner had the men learned that he had received the order than they all struck for higher pay, and he found that if he acceded to their demands he would lose money on the contract. He therefore went to France and found a firm there who did the work for him. Upon delivering the goods to his customers, they wrote him that the work was beautifully done, being much neater and cleaner than anything they had ever seen before, and they hoped that all future orders that they might give him would be equally well done. When his men came to their senses and were willing to go to work again he found it was quite impossible to produce anything that would be at all equal to that which had been done in France. Finally the French printers found out the English process, and at the present time have got the work and the English factory at Crayford has been closed and the men are out of employment. The Englishman told me in a very mournful strain that he had noticed that wherever the Frenchmen or Germans got a job they kept it, that it was no use to try to compete with them with British workmen, and there was nothing for him but to shut up his shop.

"I know of a very large firm which purchased immense quantities of wire. Some of the leading officials being members of Parliament, sought to place their orders in England, but found that the British workman was very stiff. He not only demanded a high price for his labor, but also sought to limit the output. Meetings were held and the question was discussed. The unionists were told just how much the company could afford to pay for wire, and as an argument they said: 'At the present time you are unemployed; we can give you so much. In case you do the work you will certainly be making enough to live on.' But the British workman was unyielding. He would not accept a penny less and consequently the work went to Germany. The German employer called his men together and told them that if they could produce wire at a certain rate they would receive very large orders from England, and that they would run the Englishmen completely out of the business. The German workmen not only expressed themselves as willing to accept the terms, but also in the future to make terms which would be sure to beat the British workman and keep the work in Germany.

"It may be interesting to the British workman to know that the rosy-faced French girl who was working fifteen milling machines at the same time, was engaged on a very large order for sheep-shearing and clipping machines for the British colonies.

"The Merchandise Marks act, which was expected to do so much for the British workman, turned out, as I expected it would, an act to disillusionize the British public. Everybody was saying that British goods were much better than any others. Everything that was mean and bad was called German. Nevertheless, now that the goods are marked and the buyers are able to ascertain definitely in what country they are made, they cannot fail to see that gloves made in France, Austria and Belgium are better than those made in England, while the prices are considerably lower. They cannot fail to see that a great many articles made in Germany are equal, if not superior, to those made in England. If a mechanic wants a square that is square he has no choice in the matter, but must of necessity buy one which is made in the United States because there are no squares that are square made for sale in England.

"A great many English manufacturers have been in the habit of getting their work done on the Continent and distributing it to their customers from England, the purchasers in the colonies and in foreign countries supposing that it was English make, but since the goods have been marked, 'Made in Germany,' 'Made in France,' and so forth, the foreign and colonial buyers have been disillusioned, and they are now ordering their goods directly from the real makers instead of from those that were supposed to make them in England. So the Englishman has not only lost the making of the goods, but has now lost the handling of them. The merchandise marks act has taken away his profession. He is not able to make any profit by buying goods in Germany and distributing them from England.

"Regarding the comparative skill of mechanicians—American, French, British, Spanish, German—it would be impossible for me to mention one nation that excels in everything. Each nation has its own peculiarities and its own specialties. So far as my experience goes, and I have had a great deal of it, I should say that the New Englanders are the finest mechanics in the world. I think any one who has investigated the subject will have to admit this. The tools which are designed and made in New England are incomparably ahead of those made in any other country. There is nothing in Europe that can at all compare, for instance, with the tools made by Browne & Sharpe of Providence, R. I., Pratt & Whitney of Hartford, Conn., and the American Tool Company of Boston. The Americans also excel in the manufacture of revolvers and sporting rifles, while for wood-working tools and machinery they are far ahead of all other nations. They are also ahead in automatic machinery for working metals, and also in boot and shoe machinery, etc. There are, perhaps, about as many great inventions made in the United States as in all the rest of the world. The English may be considered the most skillful manufacturers of high class woollen goods. They are quite equal to any in the manufacture of velvets and plushes. The hand-made double-barreled guns used for sporting purposes have reached a higher degree of excellence in England than in any other country. The English also have a leading position as builders of ships and marine engines. Microscopic and photographic apparatus is also very well done in England.

"As the brightest mechanics in the world are the New Englanders, and as a New Englander is only a modified Englishman, I do not see why the English themselves should not have continued to be the best mechanics in the world, as they were first in the field, and they might have continued to lead all other nations if the English employers had taken interest in their business, and the workmen had attended to their work instead of organizing strikes.

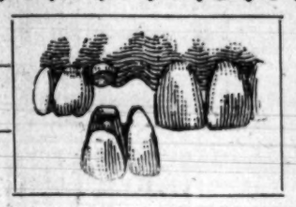
"I find that the Germans are very good mechanics; they are quick to appreciate the advantages of a new system and to adopt it. The German tool-makers have profited very largely by the introduction of American tools. Only a very few such tools, as, for instance, milling machines, etc., are imitated in England, but the Germans imitate every mortal thing of any value made in the States, and their work is only slightly inferior to that of the Americans. I have purchased and compared genuine American tools with German imitations, and have found that the castings of the former are sounder and stronger, and that the deviation from truth, though very small, in the German tools, is three or four times as great as in well-made American machines. The Germans excel in all sorts of cheap bronze articles, colored printing, etc. While the Austrians are very backward in tool making, they excel in leather work.

"The Frenchmen are all-round good mechanics. The imitation of American tools made in France are nearly as accurate as the genuine articles themselves, while their instruments of precision are quite as accurate as those made in the States, but they are not made in quantities as is done there, and so the price of the French instruments is four or five times as great as the American. The French are a nation of workers; they seem to like it, and I believe, everything considered, the Frenchman is the best mechanic in Europe.

The Monterey sailed on Friday for Callao, Peru. She will stop at all the principal ports of the central and southern coast along her route. The San Francisco has sailed from Palermo, Italy, for Smyrna, and the Marblehead from Gibraltar for Beyrout, to protect American missionaries in that section of Turkey.



Bridge Work



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What is the use of suffering when you can have your sore tooth put in perfect order without any pain?

Modern Dentistry.

The day of dental butchery is past. We save your old roots and badly decayed teeth by FILLING and CROWNING THEM.

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A New Black Dress.

If you have any idea of buying a new dress our special line of Black Dress Goods will interest you. Our window display gives but a slight idea of the new weaves we are now showing. All the new spring styles in plain and fancy weaves, prices never as low as at the present time.

At 25c per yard. At $1.25 per yard

Between these two prices

We are showing a great variety of styles and qualities. WE CLAIM to be the Black Goods house of this city; the special values we are now offering prove this fact conclusively.

Jet Trimmings.

Without exception the greatest values ever shown on the coast. An importers stock bought at less than cost enables us to offer the line at less than ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICE.

JET TRIMMINGS, worth 10c a yard.....NOW 3 CENTS
JET TRIMMINGS, worth 12½c per yard.....NOW 4 CENTS
JET TRIMMINGS, worth 15c per yard.....NOW 5 CENTS

A few sample values displayed in show window.

Our Great Silk Sale

Continued during this week.

Swivel Silks the latest spring styles.....30c a yard
Taffeta Silks, the newest styles for waists.....40c a yard
Printed India Silks, Cheney Bros., best quality.....50c a yard

Special Values in Every Department This Week.

J. M. Hale Co., 107-109 N. Spring St.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Recommendations Made to the City Council.

Good Deal of Defective Construction is Found in the Darcy Sewer.

Ralph Secker Acquitted of the Murder of James Huston—The San Fernando Land Case is Abruptly Ended.

At the City Hall yesterday there was little done outside of the usual routine municipal business. Most of the councilmen were at the building attending to some of the matters to come before the Council tomorrow.

With four of the civil departments idle business was not very brisk at the Courthouse yesterday. In the Criminal Court Ralph Secker of Artesia was acquitted of murder upon his second trial. Mandamus proceedings were instituted against the Board of Trustees of Pomona, by an unsuccessful bidder for street work. Durham was taken before Judge Smith upon a writ of habeas corpus, but was remanded.

AT THE CITY HALL.

Faulty Sewer Work.

FACTS WHICH AN EXAMINATION HAS DEVELOPED.

The City Engineer has during the past few days been making a personal investigation of the sewer work in the district west of Pearl street, between Ninth and Washington streets, and as a result of such investiation has decided not to sign a certificate for it as provided for by the act under which the work is done.

The examinations it will be understood, have been made at the manholes, of which there are about eighty in the district. It is, of course, impossible to examine the work between the manholes (except within a few feet of each manhole) without digging up the pipe which has been laid and covered. The condition of the sewer between the manholes is therefore to a large extent a matter of conjecture.

The specifications for the work require that the bottom under each manhole shall consist of a bed of concrete six inches in depth. This concrete is to be covered with a thin layer of cement, mixed "neat"—that is, without any sand being added to it.

The investigation has shown that at the manholes which have been constructed for a sufficient time for the cement to be well set, or hardened, the concrete and outer surface have not hardened to the degree that they should. The condition of these bottoms makes it appear that the required proportions of cement were not used in the construction. The work, as it at present stands, is so soft that it can readily be broken with a hammer in numerous places, which cannot be done with good cement work.

The lines of these bottoms, where the sewage will flow, have, in a number of cases, been so laid that the outlet of the manhole is higher than the inlet. The difference in elevations between these points has been found to be from less than one inch to one inch. This difference, it will be understood, although not great, is sufficient to keep a small quantity of the sewage dammed up constantly, and is likely to result in matter thus detained at such places and decomposing there. The gas from the decomposition, it is stated, would be quite a serious menace to health.

The only examination, as before stated, that can now be made to see that the sewers between the manholes are on line and grade, according to plans, is by holding a light at one manhole and sighting through to the next one. In nearly every case that has been tried the pipe has been laid at least near enough true so that the light could be seen from one manhole to the next.

The lengths of pipe have not, however, been laid close together, so that their ends would touch, as required by the specifications. At a number of places near the manholes, it has been found that the ends were laid from one to one and one-half inches apart. Whether this condition exists at some distance from the manholes cannot be learned without digging up the pipe.

While no great damage may result from the fact that the lengths of pipe do not closely join, yet it gives an opportunity for small quantities of sediment from the sewage to collect and decompose in the lower parts of the uneven points of union.

It is required by the specifications that where the pipe reaches the manhole in each case a layer of sand must be placed about its outside, and outside of this must be a brick arch, so that the weight of the construction above, which is usually about ten feet high, will not bear on the pipe, but will be borne by the arch. This provision has not been complied with in a number of instances. This is, perhaps, not a vital point, for the reason that the pipe is probably strong enough to withstand even the extra strain that will thus be put upon it. The manner of construction, which the property-owners are expected to pay for, in this particular has, however, not been complied with.

In the construction of the manholes, numerous defects have been found, but they are of a character which will probably not be fatal to the operation of the sewers running beneath. In a number of instances the manholes have not been made as large as they should. The diameter of each at the bottom should be four feet, but measurements made show that the diameters in not a few of them are materially less. While this does not interfere with the proper flow of sewage, yet it is not what was contracted to be done.

There are a good many brick which have been used in the construction of the manholes that are stated to be softer than they should be. This is not so apparent as some of the other defects, but it is explained that after having been put in they have become so firmly wedged into the work that the pressure on them makes them appear to be harder than they would be if taken out.

The step-irons are required to be fifteen inches apart, but this seems to be the exception rather than the rule, for they have been put in at greater distances, ranging as high as twenty-eight inches apart.

On the part of the contractor it is claimed the work has been done as well as has a great deal of other sewer work in the city.

Public Works.

SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE BOARD.

The Board of Public Works has agreed upon the following supplemental recommendations for presentation at the next meeting of the City Council:

"We recommend that the ordinance establishing the grade of Cortez street, from Belmont avenue to Lake Shore avenue, be placed upon its passage.

"In the matter of the petition from E. W. Jones, we recommend that Ramish & Marsh, the contractors removing garbage, be notified to comply strictly with the terms of their contract, and with the specifications in the removal of said garbage.

"We recommend that the protest from L. N. Breed and others against the contemplated improvement on Breed street, between First street and Brooklyn avenue, be referred to the City Engineer to report the frontage represented on said protest.

"We recommend that the protest from property-owners on Ash street, protesting against the opening of said Ash street, be denied.

"In the matter of the petition from the Kerckhoff-Cusner Mill and Lumber Company, we recommend that the City Engineer be instructed to present an ordinance of intention to establish the grade of Towne avenue, from Eighth street to Twelfth street.

"We recommend that the petition of the Southern California Railway Company asking that the width of Second street at its eastern end be reduced so that the uniform width of the street shall be about fifty feet, be denied.

"In the matter of the nuisance at the intersection of Los Angeles and Fifth streets, caused by stagnant water, we recommend that the matter be referred to the City Engineer and Street Superintendent to report some remedy to carry the water south across Fifth street.

"In the matter of the opening of Avila street, we recommend that the district of assessment be both sides of Avila street, between Macy street and Bauchet street, and that the City Engineer furnish the City Attorney with the data necessary to present an ordinance of intention to open said street.

"Upon examination we find that Grand avenue, between Washington and Jefferson streets, between the rails and track of the railway company, and for two feet on each side thereof, is in a wretched condition, in many places the rails standing above the level of the street; we therefore recommend that the Street Superintendent notify said railway company to put the street in proper condition at once."

Misapprehension About Plans.

There seems to have been created a misapprehension in reference to the plans which have been adopted by the City Council for the construction of a new city jail and public library, should the pending bonds for those purposes receive the vote of a sufficient number of electors at the election soon to be held. The plans which have been adopted are merely as to the general features of the buildings to be erected and were adopted so as to conform with certain technicalities of the law. The details have not yet been worked out and probably will not be until after the election.

About Street Sprinkling.

Residents of Towne, Crocker, Ruth and other streets in the Wolfskill tract are complaining that their streets are not sprinkled as was done last year. It appears that their streets have not been graded, but have merely been "roaded up." The Council arranged to have an extra sprinkling cart on those thoroughfares last year, but has not done so this year. The sprinkling contractor, it will be understood, is not obliged to sprinkle ungraded streets.

City Hall Notes.

The City Clerk reports for the month of March the receipt of $42 for the redemption of tax sales. This shows that there were eighty-four redemptions.

The Pacific Land Company has petitioned that Dora street, between Sixth street and Ocean View avenue, be graded, graveled, cobble guttered, cement curbed and cement sidewalked.

Reuben H. Lloyd has petitioned that the grade of Twenty-seventh street, between Figueroa and Key West streets, be established.

P. Steinhart and others have filed a petition asking that the City Council abate the nuisance caused by stagnant water near Twelfth street, between Union avenue and Burlington street.

Frank S. Munson, Councilman from the Third Ward, returned yesterday from a trip to Kansas, where his brother lives, and to his old home in Connecticut. He states he had a pleasant trip. He is much improved in appearance.

C. S. Walton has filed a petition to the City Council asking for a franchise for the distribution of electricity throughout the city, the transmission to be by way of underground conduits in the central portion of the city.

Edward T. Haggin, conductor on the Terminal Railway, addressed a communication to the City Council stating that he is the Southern California delegate to the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, Canada and Mexico, to be held next month in Atlanta, Ga. He urges that he be aided in endeavoring to secure the convention in this city in 1897.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

The Courts.

THE SAN FERNANDO LAND CASE ABRUPTLY CONCLUDED.

The trial of the case of the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company vs. C. S. Thompson et al., an action in ejectment to recover possession of certain lands in the Lankershim ranch, alleged to have been entered upon by defendants unlawfully, came to an abrupt conclusion yesterday afternoon.

At the close of the evidence yesterday morning, counsel for the plaintiff corporation moved the court to instruct the jury to find for the plaintiff. The jury was excluded while the motion was argued by counsel, and, upon the matter being submitted, Judge Van Dyke granted the motion.

Upon reconvening at 2 o'clock p.m., the court instructed the jury as requested, and some five minutes later a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in accordance therewith.

The defendants' counsel moved the court for an instruction requiring the jury to return a verdict against each of the defendants separately, setting forth the particular tract of land occupied by him, but this was refused by Judge Van Dyke.

A POMONA MANDAMUS CASE.

In response to the application of M. K. Karns, an alternative writ of mandate, returnable on Tuesday next in Department Four, was ordered by Judge Van Dyke yesterday, directing E. A. Hubbard and others, as Trustees of the city of Pomona, to show cause why they should not accept the bid of the petitioner for certain street work in that city.

Karns, in his petition for the writ, sets forth the fact that the Board of Trustees advertised for bids for certain street work, and received two bids therefor. Although Karns's bid was $2700 lower than that of his competitor, the board accepted the higher one, and he, therefore, seeks to compel them to accept his bid for the work.

SECKER ACQUITTED.

Ralph Secker is again a free man, a jury having acquitted him of the murder of James Huston at Artesia on December 23 last, in Department One yesterday afternoon.

The closing argument for the defense was resumed at 9:30 o'clock by Mr. Lawson, who was followed by Assistant District-Attorney Williams on behalf of the prosecution. The case was finally submitted to the jury at 11:20 o'clock, but that body did not reach an agreement until 3:30 o'clock. Upon returning into court at that hour a verdict of acquittal was rendered, whereupon Secker was discharged, much to his gratification.

A SAN DIEGO CASE REVERSED.

The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment and order of the Superior Court of San Diego county and ordered a new trial in the case of F. N. Pauly, as receiver of the California National Bank (appellant,) vs. Charles W. Pauly, as assignee for the San Diego Cable Railway Company, et al., (respondents,) for the reasons given in a lengthy opinion penned by Commissioner Haynes, which was received at the local office yesterday for filing.

The action was brought to recover $57,330 alleged to be due upon four promissory notes, for $59,000, alleged to have been paid by the bank to various persons upon the order of the Cable Company, and for attorney's fees and expenses in a certain action brought by the bank against the Cable Company in the United States Circuit Court.

The defendant, in its answer, denies the allegations of the complaint specifically, and by way of a counter-claim seeks to recover $50,000, the alleged value of certain shares of the capital stock of the Cable Company, and $119,000, alleged to have been received by the bank, to and for the use of the Cable Company.

Judgment was entered for the defendant upon the complaint, but against it upon its counter-claim, and plaintiff appeals therefrom.

The Supreme Court holds that there are several grounds justifying a reversal, and as some of them involve questions which will doubtless arise upon another trial, reviews them at considerable length.

DERHAM TAKEN NORTH.

Thomas J. Derham applied for his release from the custody of Chief of Police Glass through the medium of habeas corpus proceedings in Department One yesterday, but his petition was denied, and he was taken north by the Sheriff of San Joaquin county upon the afternoon train.

Derham was arrested on Thursday last by Detectives Bradish and Goodman, upon a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by Jacob Voche of Stockton. He insisted, however, that he is not the Derham in question, and sought to prove an alibi by W. Van Nice, a printer; but the court, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the writ, assuring Derham that if a mistake had really been made, he could obtain redress by means of an action for damages for false imprisonment.

Court Notes.

Suits for divorce upon sundry statutory grounds were commenced yesterday by Mabel E. Dawson against John C. Dawson and by Lovina A. Wilson against Aaron Wilson.

The cases appealed by James Lacey, J. A. McDonald and Ah Lung, convicted of various misdemeanors in the Police Court, came up for hearing before Judge Smith yesterday and were taken under advisement.

E. J. Howlett of Pomona filed a petition in the Probate Court for letters of administration to the estate of Cora B. Hewlett, deceased, who died on March 30, last, leaving real property valued at $650.

Judge Smith heard the appeals in the cases of Suey Hing and N. Fon et al., a number of Chinese-lottery players, yesterday, and reversed the judgment of the Police Court, convicting them, new trials being granted in each case.

A petition was filed in the Probate Court yesterday by H. H. Dutton of Pasadena, praying for letters of administration to the estate of D. H. Dutton, deceased, who died on February 25 last, leaving personal property valued at $1000.

Judge McKinley yesterday morning heard and granted the application of Clara A. Jenkins for a decree divorcing her from David H. Jenkins, upon the ground of extreme cruelty, by default.



Yale's Skin Food

Removes wrinkles and all traces of age. It feeds through the pores and builds up the fatty membranes and wasted tissues, nourishes the shriveled and shrunken skin, tones and invigorates the nerves and muscles, enriches the impoverished blood vessels, and supplies youth and elasticity to the action of the skin. It's perfect.

Beware of substitutes and counterfeits. Yale's Original Skin Food, price $1.50 and $3. At all drug stores.

MME. M. YALE, Health and Complexion Specialist, Yale Temple of Beauty, 146 State-st., Chicago.

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, are supplying the Pacific Coast with all my remedies.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Fur Garments Made New.

Our experienced furrier is now prepared to take orders for new or alteration work and you can save money by having such work done now—during the dull fur season. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Parisian Cloak & Suit Co.
221 SOUTH SPRING ST.

PIONEER TRUCK COMPANY

No. 3 Market st., Piano, Furniture and Safe moving; baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 137.

TIP TOP COUGH SYRUP

Why Not Get the Best First?

Tip Top heads the list, and should be the first purchased.

50c. ALL DRUGGISTS

We are Ready



For the summer season with the largest stock of Men's Hats in the city.



We are waiting

To show you the latest styles in Derby, Fedora and Straw Hats.

We are Going



To give you better hats for the money than you can find on the Coast.

We Have Gone

And bought the largest stock of Fancy Shirts for summer wear that we have ever shown; Styles way up in "G;" Prices below par.

SIEGEL,

Under Nadeau Hotel.



MAGGIONI Kid Gloves.

The best-wearing, most perfect fitting glove made. Warranted in every respect a real Kid Glove.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

FOR SALE BY

J. M. HALE COMPANY,

107 and 109 North Spring Street.

NEW BOOKS!

THE PRINCESS ALINE. By Richard Harding Davis.
THE IDIOT. By John Kendrick Bangs.
THE HON. PETER STIRLING. By Paul Leicester Ford.
BESIDE the BONNIE BRIER BUSH. By Ian Maclaren.
A MAN AND HIS MODEL. By Anthony Hope.
THE PEOPLES AND POLITICS OF THE FAR EAST. By Henry Norman

FOR SALE BY

STOLL & THAYER CO.,

BRYSON BLOCK.



Say, Harry, where are they going with those eggs? Why, Johnny, you know Easter is coming, going to sell 'em so as to buy some of those nice carpets I saw at Allen's, and don't you know I saw some of the prettiest furniture come in there the other day; it was just fine. I see by the latest things now that Mahogany and Curly Birch are the woods besides the Oak, which is always nice.

I saw a Solid Oak Sideboard, French mirrors, for $15.

A solid oak Pillar Extension Table for $7.50.

And to put with them, if you want a Buffet, Oak polished, for $7.50.

Oak Chairs for 90c.

Brass Bedsteads.

Always Reliable

Any one can Purchase new styles at Allen's and Get the best quality.

At this store you can get any priced goods you want, the Mahogany Bedroom Suits now are so low in price and pretty in style. Music Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets, Centre Tables, China Closets are handsome.

Dressing Tables.

A Carload of Office Desks.

A Carload of Carpets.

Moquet Carpets for this week only at $1.15 per yard and no charges for sewing or laying them. A line of tapestry carpets, very good quality, for 45c cut.

Wm. S. Allen,

332-334 South Spring St.

OUR SPRING INTRODUCTORY

sale of blue and black suits in smooth and storm serges was a crowning success. Avail yourself of this Opportunity.

Shirts

New and Novel Effects in NEGLIGEE and FANCY PERCALE.

Underwear

to please everybody both in quality and price.

Leaders at other stores for $15, our price

$12.50

SEE THEM

Straw Hats

in all styles, shapes and varieties, from 25c up.

SEE OUR FEDORA AT $2.50

ENGLISH TOP COAT

Just in from East. A truly handsome garment, in a brown tweed mixture, silk sleeve-lined and Cantee Serge body lining. This is an absolute woolen overcoat: to introduce them we will place them on sale on Monday for

$5.00

Headquarters for La Fiesta Neckwear.

BROWN BROS.,

Makers of Low Prices, 249-251 South Spring st.

OH! IF I ONLY HAD HER Complexion! Why it is easily obtained. Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

Imported Steam and Domestic Coal

Banning Company,
COLUMBIAN COAL - - 33 PER TON
Delivered in bulk.
TELEPHONES - - - - 33 and 134
222 South Spring Street.



WADE & WADE,
Analytical Chemists and Assayers,
109½ COMMERCIAL STREET.

SCHOOL OF ASSAYING.



Assays and analyses of Ores, Minerals, Bullion, Waters, Fertilizers, Phosphates, Potash, Alkalis, Acids, Coal, Petroleum, Bitumen, Asphaltum and Cement Pavements, Soaps, Soils, Poisons, Sugar Beets and Industrial Products generally. Ores Tested for adaptibility to the Cyanide Process.

ASSAYING AND WET ANALYSIS TAUGHT.

MEAT AND MILK INSPECTOR.

Examination of Candidates by the Board of Health.

The Board of Health held an examination last night of candidates for the position of meat and milk inspector. Each candidate was handed a printed slip containing a list of the questions propounded, and was given an opportunity to write answers to them. The candidates were afterward given an oral examination on milk inspection.

The written answers were submitted and are to be examined by the members of the board, together with Dr. Whittlesy and County Veterinarian Rowland. The result of the examination will probably be announced in two or three days.

The men who were examined were James H. Hester, H. N. Wales, J. C. Blackington, Gus Welter and W. H. Button.

The printed questions, which had been prepared by the board, assisted by the two veterinary surgeons above mentioned, were as follows:

1. What is actinomycosis? Give symptoms and causes, and effects on meat and milk.

2. With the extirpation of the diseased parts, what effect results from eating the flesh? What glands are subject to invasion?

3. Give symptoms and cause of tuberculosis? Is it contagious, infectious, or both? What domestic animals are most liable to it? Give post mortem appearances. What organs besides the lungs are most liable to show the tubercular deposit? Describe the bacillus.

4. Contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Give symptoms and causes; what per cent. fatal. How many stages of the disease are recognized? Give them in the order in which they occur. Make a differential diagnosis between contagious pleuro-pneumonia and non-contagious forms. Describe the appearances fully of lung after recovery.

5. Give symptoms and causes of anthrax. Give description of the bacillus. Does it develop rapidly or otherwise? To what extent does it exist in man and what name is given to it? In what animals is anthrax mostly found? In what localities? Is black-leg caused by anthrax bacilli? Would the eating of cooked anthrax-infected flesh cause the disease in man? What is splenic fever? Give symptoms and causes. Is it infectious, contagious, or both? What animals suffer from it? Is slaughtered meat affected with this disease dangerous? Give description of handling infected cattle in yards and cars.

6. Give symptoms of epizootic aptha. What per cent. is fatal? Describe its period of incubation. To what extent does it exist east of the Rocky Mountains? Is the germ a microbe, baccillus, or a micro-organism?

7. Hog cholera and swine plague. Make a differential diagnosis. Give post mortem appearance of each. Can a hog have both simultaneously? Give causes, source of contagion. What localities most favorable? What per cent. fatal? To what extent does the danger of this disease exist in slaughtering places? What are the general characteristic appearances of the germ? Post mortem appearance with naked eye. Will cooking, salting or smoking destroy the germ?

8. Trichinosis. Give causes and effect on the animal and on man. Symptoms. Post mortem appearances and the most favorable section in which to find the germ, and in what state or condition is the germ found. How long does it take to become encapsulated? Can the disease be recognized in the living hog?

9. Give a description of healthy beef, pork, veal, lamb and mutton. Which meats become tainted soonest, cold storage or fresh killed? What changes in appearance in cold-storage meat after exposure to the open air? What test would you make for a tainted ham without injury to the appearance of the same?

10. Describe "kitten" or "monkey" veal. How old should a calf be before being slaughtered? Describe roup and swelled head. Give symptoms, causes and effects of scabies. What is the character and name of the germ?

SHIED A SUGAR BOWL.

A Spanish Coffee Vender Battered by a British Tough.

Jose Maria, the proprietor of a coffee-stand in Sonoratown, was assaulted last night by two young Englishmen, one of whom struck Maria on the head with a sugar bowl, cutting an artery in the temple, which bled profusely.

Several young Spaniards grappled with the English lads and a rough-and-tumble fight was in progress when Officer Shearon appeared on the scene and placed the lad who shied the sugar bowl under arrest. On the way to the police station, and after he arrived there, he was very unruly. He gave the name of A. H. Turner and was booked for battery. His companion escaped.

Maria walked to the police station, with blood streaming down his face. He was admitted to the Receiving Hospital, where he had his wound dressed.

MAJOR OF THE SEVENTH.

Capt. Halpin Was Elected by Unanimous Vote.

The squabble over the choice of officers of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.C., was settled last evening by the election of Capt. B. F. Halpin as major, by a vote of 11 to 0; out of a possible twelve votes.

On March 2 last the annual election by the field and company officers of the regiment was held at the Armory under the supervision of Col. W. G. Schreiber. The result of that election was that Lieut.-Col. J. L. Howland was unanimously re-elected, and the tellers announced that Lieut. Kennedy of Co. C had recieved seven votes for the office of major, as against six for Captain B. F. Halpin of Co. G. Col. Schreiber, however, upon examining the ballots next day, found that they should have been counted vice-versa, declined to issue a certificate and declared that neither of the candidates had been elected.

In response to his report of the matter the following special order was issued from headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N.G.C.,
LOS ANGELES, Cal. March 27, 1895.
Special orders No. 11.

First—The officer detailed in S. O. No. 7, C. S., from these headquarters, to preside at the election therein ordered to be held by the field and line officers of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, National Guard California, having failed to report that any one was legally elcted, and having reported in a communication that in the case of the office of major no one was legally elected, therefore the said order is hereby revoked, and the field and company officers, above refered to, are hereby ordered to assemble at the headquarters of the regiment on Saturday, April 6, prox., at 8 o'clock p.m., and hold an election for lieutenant-colonel and major of said regiment, vice Lieut.-Col. Howland, term expired, and Major Starin, retired.

Second—Maj. M. T. Owens, signal officer this brigade, is hereby detailed to preside at said election, and in discharging the duty will conform to sections 1927 and 1985, Political Code, and the provisions of the laws and regulations governing elections in the National Guard of California.

By command of Brig.-Gen. E. P. Johnson.

L. S. BUTLER,
Lieutenat-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

A few days later, after Col. Schreiber had submitted his report, this order was superceded by the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N.G.C.,
LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 4, 1895.
Special orders No. 12.

Col. W. G. Schreiber, Seventh Regiment of Infantry, N.G.C., who was detailed in S. O. No. 7, C. S., from these headquarters to preside at the election ordered to be held by the field and company officers of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry on March 2 last, having finally submitted his report, showing that Lieut.-Col. James L. Howland was on that date legally elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment; therefore so much of S. O. No. 11 C. S., from these headquarters as relates to the election of lieutenant-colonel of that regiment on the 6th inst. is hereby revoked.

By command of Brig.-Gen. E. P. Johnson.

L. S. BUTLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The result was the election last evening, under the supervision of Maj. Owens, at which eleven of the twelve officers present voted for Capt. Halpin, who was nominated by Capt. Bangham of Co. B.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S PLIGHT.

Tarried Where the Wine Was Red and Lost Money.

Levi O. Curtis, an old soldier, inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, left the home yesterday on a furlough, with $55 and a ticket for Beaumont in his pocket. While changing cars at Los Angeles he tarried where the wine was red. The train went on to Beaumont, but Levi tarried yet a little while. When he walked into the police station last night and applied for lodging, he had his railroad ticket left, but Levi and his $55 had parted company. Judge Bean felt sorry for the old man and handed him over to Jailor Moore with the request that he give Levi the best bunk in the city hostelry. Curtis could not remember when, where or how he lost his money.

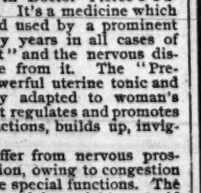


IN Society women often feel the effect of too much gayety—balls, theatres, and teas in rapid succession find them worn out, or "run-down" by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and irregularities. The smile and good spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician for many years in all cases of "female complaint" and the nervous disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nervine, especially adapted to woman's delicate wants for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and *cures*.

Many women suffer from nervous prostration, or exhaustion, owing to congestion or to disorder of the special functions. The waste products should be quickly got rid of, the local source of irritation relieved and the system invigorated with the "Prescription." Do not take the so-called celery compounds, and nervines which only put the nerves to sleep, but get a lasting *cure* with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"FEMALE WEAKNESS."

MRS. WILLIAM HOOVER, of *Bellville, Richland Co., Ohio*, writes: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness;' I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take it. I took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five."


MRS. HOOVER.

Grider & Dow's
ADAMS STREET TRACT.

EXAMINE - - THE IMPROVEMENTS

This tract and see the many beautiful homes built and in course of construction, and the grand view of the snow-capped mountains.

SOIL, - - -

Street improvements alone have cost $28,000 and we invite comparison with other tracts. Beautiful Adams street, 82 feet wide, and Twenty-eighth street, 100 feet wide, are lined with palms. These streets, as well as Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth streets and Central avenue, have cement walks and curbs and are graded, graveled and sprinkled. Shade trees planted on all streets cared for by us.

PRICES - - - AND TERMS. - -

Is a rich sandy loam; no mud. The ground is thirty feet higher than at Grand avenue, the drainage being to the southwest.

Our prices run from $300 to $600. No further expense for street improvements; these are already paid for. Lots are 50 and 65 feet front and run to alleys.

Special terms given to those who will improve at once; small cash payment down, the balance can run.



Every lot will double in value within a year. If out for a drive go up Adams street to Central avenue; or take the Vernon cars at the corner of Second and Spring streets, and go down the new double-track electric line on Central avenue to our branch office at corner of Twenty-ninth street. Free carriage from our office. Telephone 1299.

GRIDER & DOW,
109½ S BROADWAY.

A WHITE

Slipper for Easter? Yes, we have them. A full line of women's sizes. Only $2.00 a pair. Elegant quality, white as snow, soft as velvet, hand-turned soles, Opera toe and

KID

lined. Misses' sizes 11 1-2 to 2 at $1.50. Children's sizes 8 1-2 to 11, at $1.25. Beyond the the shadow of a doubt the best shown in the city. Many other Easter Shoe Novelties.

Note our window show. It is worth seeing.

AT
W. E. Cummings
110 South
Spring St.

Send for our Book. It is worth having.

Napa Soda Mineral Water.
(Southern Branch.)

To meet the popular demand in this city for the long famous

NAPA SODA

A branch office has been established here, where a constant supply of this popular beverage can at all times be had. Saloons and families served promptly.
Depot No. 329 N. Los Angeles St. Telephone No. 100.
JOHN P. JACKSON, Jr., Manager.

A profit saved.

Canadian Club Whisky	90c
Duffy's Malt Whisky	75c
Paine's Celery Compound	60c
Warner's K. and L. Cure	85c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	65c
Joy's Sarsaparilla	65c
Scott's Emulsion	60c
Blair's Emulsion	60c
Pierce's Medical Discovery	75c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription	75c
Fellow's Syrup	$1
Wizard Oil	40c
St. Jacob's Oil	35c
Mile's Nervine	75c
Malted Milk	90c, 75c and $1
Mellin's Food, large	55c
Nestle's Food	40c
Syrup of Figs	35c and 75c
Pond's Extract	35c and 75c
Allcock's Porous Plasters	10c
Allcock's Corn and Bunion Plasters	15c
Belladonna Plasters	10c
Carlsbad Salts	60c
Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron	75c
Hall's Catarrh Cure	50c
Listerine	75c

A wholesale drug house—selling goods at retail—saving you the jobber's profit—giving you always the purest, freshest and best drugs—setting the price standard for the town—quick to comprehend your wants—rapid to execute them—such a store service is near to perfect—even if it is

...Our store.

Is your's.

A correct judgment on face powder? We make a dainty face powder and know that it is pure and harmless. Every person who has used it says it's "just fine." We sell it for less than you pay for poor powders. The name of this powder is Ideal. Come and get a box. It really is "Ideal."

4711 White Rose Soap	15c
Kirk's Juvenile Soap 2 cakes	25c
Arnica Tooth Soap	15c
Williams' Pink Pills	35c
Beecham's Pills	15c
Carter's and Pierce's Pills	15c
Ayer's and Brandreth's Pills	15c
Veronica Water, half gallon	50c
Hunyadi Janos Water	25c
Apollinaris Water, quarts	25c
Calder's Tooth Powder	15c
Sneffield's Dentrifice	15c
Zonweiss Dentrifice	15c
Yale's Hair Tonic, $1 size	65c
Yale's Skin Food, $1.50 size	$1
2-Quart Fountain Syringe	65c
4-Quart Fountain Syringe	75c
2-Quart Hot Water Bottle	65c
4-Quart Hot Water Bottle	75c
La Blanche Powder	30c
Mrs. Graham's Powder	40c
Tetlow's Swan Down Powder	10c
Whisk Brooms, worth 25c	10c
Hand Brushes, worth 10c	5c

Sale & Son
220 S SPRING ST.

CREST SHOE
Well Shod is Half Dressed
$2.00 and $3.00
For MEN and WOMEN
BOYS', $2; YOUTHS', $1.75
MISSES', $1.50; CHILDRENS', $1.25



Women's, Misses' and Children's made of finest Dongola. Very stylish. Mens' of durable calf-skin. $2 grades, French hand process; $3 grades, hand-sewed. One trial will convince. All styles, all widths, tipped or plain. The Children's shoes will stand wear and tear. Look for Stamp and Price on sole.

HAMILTON BROS.,
204 S. Spring St.,
Opposite Hollenbeck Hotel, Los Angeles.

Auction!

Of furniture and carpets at 418 S. Spring street, Tuesday, April 9, at 2 p.m., consisting of 38 assorted bedroom suits, wardrobes, desks, 20 new oak extension tables, center tables, chairs, rockers, springs, mattresses, pillows, toilet sets, new Brussels carpets, ingrains, 3-ply carpets, handsome lace curtains, etc. Ladies are invited.

C. M. STEVENS,
Auctioneer.

Pure Distilled Water

10 Gallons.....75c net
5 Gallons.....50c net

The Ice and Cold Storage Co. of Los Angeles.
Seventh St. and Santa Fe track.
Tel. 228.

REMOVAL

The KEELEY INSTITUTE that has been located at Riverside for nearly three years past will be moved to

LOS ANGELES on Wednesday, April 10, 1895.

Don't forget the only genuine Keeley Institute in Southern California will be at the corner of North Main and Commercial streets, over the Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

BETTER GET YOUR SEATS

in time; every procession during La Fiesta pass around

CENTRAL PARK.

The Battle of Flowers can be seen from every side of the Park. Seats for sale 120 South Spring St.

IN TOTAL DARKNESS.

A STRANGE PROCESSION THAT MAY BE SEEN IN PARIS.

The Blind Class of the Boulevard des Invalides on its Weekly Bicycle Excursion—Led by a Young Professor.

Every Thursday afternoon there is a strange procession on the Boulevard des Invalides, Paris.

Through an imposing iron gateway into the center of the street is rolled a curious-looking machine of the velocipede order. It consists of nine largest-sized bicycles joined together in a chain by means of nickel bars, the guide, the second in front.

In its wake follow eight young men of about 18, dressed in a uniform of dark blue, with gilt buttons, flat caps and heels, the pantaloons neatly caught around the ankle by clamps. Neat cuffs and collars and well-trimmed hair show careful attention to the person. The expression of the faces is cheerful, almost gay, the carriage straight and manly, but gentle and unforceful. This, with a certain timidity of bearing, makes one glance again to see—that the party is entirely blind.

They have walked through the gateway, crossed the sward and reached the queer machine without guide or direction, and commenced at once that Masonic trick of adjustment of the wheels and handle known to the bicycle fraternity. Chatting and smiling, each of the eight finds his special steed and stands beside it.

The second machine from the front is left vacant. It is the guide, and can be more easily managed from second than first. This a young professor mounts.

"Partons!"

Eight flat caps are raised and eight sightless faces turned in the direction they know their visitors are standing; a lightning glance and sweet smile from the second seat. "Allez!" and the unique outfit slides through the shadows, past groups of men and women whose eyes are soft with sympathy, and past groups whose necks are craned with surprise and curiosity.

This is the class of the noted Institution for the Blind, No. 56 Boulevard des Invalides, Paris, going out to the Bois de Boulogne on their weekly bicycle ride, accompanied by the professor of gymnastics of the place.

There are 150 boys and 80 girls in this institution, where they are admitted from 10 to 20 years of age, and receive a triple education—intellectual, manual, and musical. Almost all who were there have been born quite blind. A few only there are who have a ray of vision, and who are invaluable in rendering aid to the less fortunate.

The limited gymnastic course at first prescribed was so gentle, through fear of accidents, that the few movements of legs and arms were by no means adequate to the ends sought.

M. Emile Martin, director of the institution for twelve years, who has in that time doubled its capital, and who is well known and loved not only through France but in America and England as well, was the first to introduce the more vigorous gymnastic course and dances which are now practiced, and which have had a most salutary effect upon the health and mentality of the students.

The exercises take place in the large playgrounds, one for boys and one for girls, which bound the sides of the building. Asphalt tracks encircle the courts proper, which are shaded by splendid old chestnut trees, and are cared for with all the French sense of cleanliness, neatness and taste. A large covered gymnasium in each serves as shelter in inclement weather, and in them are found all the apparatus of the modern athletic school necessary to give force, grace and suppleness.

The first attempts were difficult. It seemed as if the young people could never be brought to a sense of the necessity of bodily exercise, or to look upon athletics as an amusement and not forced labor.

This has now, however, been achieved. The difficulty of teaching gymnastics and bicycle riding is accented by the sad fact that "preaching" cannot be accompanied by "example."

The teacher must explain and indicate by the touch how each must take hold of cords, catch-bars, "climb the rigging," etc. The general instruction is listened to with breathless attention, and in the speed with which accuracy is secured may be seen the excellence of the directions.

To the bicycle, however, are the young blind indebted for the best progress.

The doctor of the institution asserts that this, the most ingenious form of athletics, is also the most comprehensive. In developing the muscular system by the use of the machine, the equilibrium of mental and bodily exercise is maintained to the fullest degree with the least expense to the system.

Since the introduction of the bicycle two years ago, also at the instance of M. Martin, advantages not before thought of have been offered both sexes—limbering of the joints, regulation of nervous activity, remedy for anaemia, pale cheeks, restlessness, etc., etc.

The caterer of the establishment certifies to the truth of the doctor's statements in his bills, which show a marked increase in the quantity of provisions since the advent of the curious machine. At the same time the unfortunate young people are made partakers of all the enthusiastic pleasure in the sport which the elite and more blessed of their fellows enjoy.

At present the boys are more favored than the girls, inasmuch as, once a week, they make a tournee through Paris parks and drives, while the girls are confined to the interior of the court with timid excursions under the trees in front. This is owing to a question of dress, they say, which waits on the decisions of the "sighted" for solution.

The girls ride on one or two tricycle tandems on flat, even surfaces, guided by one who can see and who takes great pains in teaching to "slow up" and direct the others to lean toward the center of the curve she is about to make.

The boys whisk off to the Bois de Boulogne, Avenue Victor Hugo, the Longchamps Square, the Allee des Acacias, and then through the streets of the city itself, guided by their professor. It requires about six months to train the average blind pupil to a mastery of the tricky wheel.

Exchange Freight Line.

(Riverside Press:) Nothing could more clearly indicate the value and permanence of the Southern California Fruit Exchange than the fact that its directors have incorporated a company, known as the Overland Fruit Dispatch," the object of which is to lease and operate refrigerator cars in the interest of the exchange, by which a considerable saving will be effected, and the exchange put in a position where they can compete with any shippers. This arrangement has been effected through the efforts of President Naftzger. Already 400 cars have been secured for the use of fruit men, and these are absolutely under the control of the exchange managers. As the Central Exchange was not an incorporated body the company is formed among its members, the directors being A. H. Naftzger, George Stewart, George W. McClune, Charles Berry and A. C. Way. The capital stock is $100,000 of which $50,000 is subscribed.

We interviewed President Naftzger this morning regarding the new arrangement for the freighting of the orange crop, and learned that the Overland Fruit Dispatch is the result of several weeks careful study and investigation of the needs of the exchange. The plan has been fully approved by the executive board of the exchange. Several hundred cars have been secured for the exclusive use of the exchange, upon which a rental is paid. All lines of railroad over which these cars run pay mileage upon them. They are certain to net the exchange considerable profit, and will in no event occasion any loss or expense. The use of these cars is not restricted to any line of road, but they will operate with equal freedom upon the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and other lines. Many of the cars secured by the new organization are new to California, and their use will lessen all apprehension of a car famine when the full rush of the spring shipments is on.

One thing has been brought strongly out in these negotiations for a car line of our own, and this is that our exchange organization is strong enough to command the respect of all transportation lines, and obtain from them the most favorable of terms.

It would appear from the facts developed that the orange-growers themselves do not—as fully as the railroad managers and the big dealers in fruit—appreciate the power which co-operation gives them. The fruit exchanges are more influential than any private corporation could be, and this should tend to strengthen confidence at home in the value and permanence of the organization. The growers are fortunate in having their affairs in charge of men so capable of wisely managing them.

The Via Dolorosa.

(Harper's Magazine for March.) It is not necessary to tell here the rest of the awful story. They mocked, buffeted, insulted and abused Him. A robber was preferred to Him and was released. And so they led Him out and crucified Him.

The Via Dolorosa, the way He trod when carried the cross, is not a street, but a continuation of section of streets marked by the faithful, nobody knows how many years ago, with the fourteen stations of the church of Rome. More than once we followed Him from the so-called chapel of the scourging to the supposed place of crucifixion. Everything in the course of ages hase been altered; the level of the roadway, if it is the roadway, has undoubtedly been raised many feet; of all the traditions of Jerusalem the present Via Dolorosa is the most vague and the most improbable; but nevertheless, I followed His footsteps, I put my shoulder in the hole where His shoulder is supposed to have rested, I placed my hand upon the alleged prints of His hand when the weight of the tree was too great for Him and He fell against the wall; and, for the time, I believed it all. It may be all tradition and all false; but to a man brought up on the teachings of the New Testament as accepted by a good father and a good mother, it was awfully real. And I believed it all!

The so-called Calvary and Tomb, and every sacred spot connected with the awful events of the crucifixion, are contained under one vast, irregular roof, in a series of churches and chapels called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Within its precincts no Jews are admitted, and no Jew probably ever seeks or cares for admission. The Greeks, the Copts, the Syrians, the Roman Catholics, have each their own particular place of worship, and the Protestants have none at all. The lion and the lamb live not in harmony together here, and the disciples of the Prince of Peace are kept from violent warfare with each other only by the presence of an armed band of Mohammedan guards in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre itself. Oh, Jerusalem! Jerusalem!

Christina Rossetti.

(Eclectic:) By the death of Christina Rossetti, literature, and not English literature alone, loses the one great modern poetess. There is another English poetess, indeed, who has gained a wider fame; but the fame of Mrs. Browning, like that of her contemporary, and, one might almost say, companion, George Sand, was of too immediate and temporary kind to last. The very feminine, very emotional work, of Mrs. Browning, which was really, in the last or first result, only literature of the L.E.L. order carried to its furthiest limits, roused a sort of a womanly enthusiasm, in precisely the same way as the equally feminine, equally emotional work, of George Sand. In the same way, only in a lesser degree, all the women who have written charming verse—and how many there have been in quite recent times!—have won, and deservedly, a certain reputation as poetesses among poetesses. In Miss Rossetti we have a poet among poets, and in Miss Rossetti alone. Content to be merely a woman, wise in limiting herself within somewhat narrow bounds, she possessed, in union with a profoundly emotional nature, a power of artistic self-restraint which no other woman who has written in verse has ever shown; and it is through this mastery over her own nature, this economy of her own resources, that she takes rank among poets rather than among poetesses.

Consistency of a Reformer.

(California Fruit-Grower:) Gen. Bidwell, late Prohibition candidate for President of of the United States, who dug up his grape vines for fear that somehow or other wine would be made of the fruit, has leased his orchards to a lot of Chinamen for a term of years. Being the owner of the land, Gen. Bidwell had the legal right, no doubt, to lease his orchards to Chinese or to any other aggregation of human cattle that might pay for them. It is largely a matter of taste and consistency, for which Gen. Bidwell is accountable only to himself in a strict sense; but in a broader sense the community has something at stake. It does the fuit industry no good to have large orchard areas fall into the hands of the Chinese; and wherever that happans to any great extent the tendency must necessarily be downward. The whole thing serves to demoralize the industry and the State, and large orchard owners should not, except in self-defense turn over to coolie management their orchards and vineyards.

Will the Referendum Bite?

(Tulare Register:) Whether the referendum will "bite" or not depends on the opportunity it has. In Switzerland they attempted at one time to refer the taxation budgets to the people by means of he referendum, but they found that it "bited" and had to give it up, for the people would not vote to pay any taxes at all. They voted down every budget that was submitted to them and it became a necessity to cease to refer such questions to the people lest the wheels of government cease to revolve and anarchy reign. The referendum may have its uses, esepecially in small towns and counties, but the State of California now has the best referendum on earth. It is automatic and does not cost a cent. The laws the people have no use for are as dead on the statute books as so many Egyptian mummies in their sarcophagi. Should we adopt the referendum in California the people would use it once or twice and then enbalm it and lay it away in the common tomb, not becouse it would "bite," but because it would soon be toothless and unable to bite.

An estimate has been made by the New York Tribune that the United States is poorer by $6,000,000,000 than it was when the present Democratic administration "began to run things." It handles the problem as follows: At the census rate of increase, the $65,000,000,000 worth of real and personal property in the country June 1, 1890, would have become $73,775,000,000 in March, 1893. The gain would have been 13.5 per cent., and it is moderate to estimate that in two years of the worst disasters known for half a century, the value of property has decreased 8.8 per cent., considerably less than the previous increase in two years and nine months.

(Indianapolis Journal:) Lawyer. This case is likely to go hard with you, for the jury has accepted Diggington's plea that you hypnotized him into the commission of the crime.

Prisoner. Oh, I guess not. I can prove that another fellow hypnotized me into hypnotizing Digginton. As to who hypnotized the fellow that hypnotized me that is his lookout.

A surgeon on an Atlantic steamship line says that in his wide experience he has found women on the whole cooler and more self-possessed than men in cases of disaster at sea.

JERUSALEM.

A City of Surprises—Some of Its Notable Characteristics.

(Harper's Magazine for March:) The altitude of Jerusalem is always a surprise to the visitor who comes here for the first time. He knows, of course, that it is a mountain city, and that it was built upon Mt. Zion and Mt. Moriah; but he does not realize, until he makes the gradual ascent, that it is about 2600 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and nearly 4000 feet above the surface of the Dead Sea. As high on the one side as the Catskill Mountain House; as high on the other as the crater of Mt. Vesuvius.

Jerusalem is a city of surprises. It is, apart from its sacred associations, an intensely interesting spot even to travelers who are already saturated with the hitherto unfamiliar and surprising charms of Cairo, Athens and Constantinople. Its size can best be expressed by the statement that the journey round about the outside of its walls may be made by an ordinarily rapid walker in the space of an hour. Its houses are small, irregular in shape, squalid and mean. Its streets, if streets they can be called, are not named or numbered; they are steep, crooked, narrow, roughly paved, never cleaned, and in many instances they are vaulted over by the buildings on each side of them. Never a pair of wheels traverse them, and rarely is a horse or a donkey seen within the walls. The halt, the maimed, and the blind, the leprous and the wretchedly poor, form the great bulk of the population of Jerusalem, and, with the single exception of the Hebrews, they are persistent and clamorous beggars. Trade and commerce seem to be confined to the bare necessities of life, and to dealers in beads and crucifixes. There is but one hotel, and that not a good hotel, within its walls; and one Turkish merchant, who displays in his little windowless, doorless shop a small assortment of silver charms, trinkets and bric-a-brac to the gaze of the passer-by, is almost the only vender of anything like luxuries in the place. His customers, of course, are the pilgrims who come to see, and not to worship.

Jerusalem is unique as a city in which everything is serious and solemn and severe. It has no clubs, no bar-rooms, no beer gardens, no concert halls, no theaters, no lecture-rooms, no places of amusement of any kind, no street bands, no wandering minstrels, no wealthy or upper classes, no mayor, no aldermen, no newspapers, no printing presses, no book stores—except one outside the walls, for the sale of Bibles—no cheerfulness, no life. No one sings, no one dances, no one laughs in Jerusalem; even the children do not play.

The Jews, it is said, form almost two-thirds of the population of the city. They occupy a section which covers the greater part of the eastward slope of Zion, and the Jewish Quarter is the most wretched in the whole wretched town. Its inhabitants are quiet and subdued in bearing; they make no claim to their hereditary rights in the Royal City of their kings; they simply and silently and patiently wait. The Wailing Wall of the Jews, so wonderfully painted by Verestchagin, is, perhaps, the most realistic sight in Jerusalem today. In a small, paved, oblong, unroofed, inclosure, some seventy-five by twenty feet in extent, and in a most inaccessible portion of the town, is the mass of ancient masonry which is generally accepted as having been a portion of the outside of the actual wall of the temple itself. Against these rough stones, every day of the week, are seen Hebrews of all countries, and of all ages, of both sexes, rich and poor alike, weeping and bewailing the desolation which has come upon them, and upon the city of their former glory. Whatever may be their faith, it is beautiful and sincere; and their grief is actual and without dissimulation. They kiss the walls and beat their breasts, and tear their hair, and rend their garments; and the real tears they shed come from their hearts and their souls, as well as from their eyes. They ask for no backsheesh; they pay no attention to the curious and inquisitive heretics and Gentiles who pity while they wonder at them. They read the Lamentations of Jeremiah and the mournful words of Isaiah; they wail for the days that are gone; and they pray to the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, that they may get their own again.

The Corn Crops Compared.

(American Economist:) Having already shown the American farmers that they received only 51 cents on the dollar for their dollar wheat during the two years that the free-traders have allowed them to sell their crops in "the countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products," as the Democratic platform of 1892 told them, let us now see what they got for their corn crops during the three years of McKinley protection and also during the two subsequent years under the free-traders. Here are the figures:

Period.	Average Crop value.	Average Bushel.	Value Per acre.
1890-92	....$744,339,770	$0.435	$10.18
1893-94	 573,172,415	0.411	8.84

We find that the average value of the corn crop was $171,167,355 more during each of the three years of McKinley protection than under the present administration of the free-traders. The average price was over 2 cents a bushel more on the farm and the harvest from each acre was worth $1.34 more to the farmer under protection.

The farmers, no doubt, would be glad to have that extra $171,000,000 a year, or $342,000,000 that they have lost during the two years that the free-traders enabled them to sell their corn in "the countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products." Let us see if we can ascertain why they lost it.

During the three years of protection the corn crop averaged 1,726,196,000 bushels a year. This was 310,000,000 bushels more each year than the average crop in our free-trade times. The average yield per acre was more, being 23.6 bushels under protection and only 20.9 bushels to the acre when "the countries of the world" stood ready to take our entire surplus of products."

Evidently the price should have been higher these two latest years, our crops being short and "the countries of the world" waiting for it. We are very much afraid that when the free-trade platform of 1892 told our farmers that they would be able to sell their corn in "the countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products," the free-traders forgot to add that "the countries of the world" would take it at their price, not at our price.

Revise the Constitution.

(Sacramento Record-Union:) The members of the Legislature appear to be favorable to the calling of a convention to frame a new organic law for the people of this State. We heartily concur in this suggestion. We opposed the existing Constitution, because of its many defects, and while some of these have been eliminated, enough remain to make it an incubus upon the people of the State of California. We take the liberty of pointing out some of these. Regulation by the railroad commission is perhaps the only effective way of regulating rates of transportation; but the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have made some of the provisions relating to this subject obsolete. The "conclusively just and reasonable" clause is frivolous and absurd and ought to be eliminated. The mortgage tax is a perpetual obstruction to the importation of capital and to the growth of the commonwealth. The prohibition against exempting property invested in manufactures from taxation is wrong.

The whole instrument was the outgrowth of the Kearney period. Two elements combined in its formation—the Kearneyites and the grangers. It was not a good organic law when it was framed and adopted, and it is little better today than it was then. Before its adoption the State was full of successful savings institutions. They were driven out of business by the new Constitution. Many of its provisions are so antagonistic to the association of capital that the commerce and industries of the State are under a perpetual cloud. The people of this commonwealth are capable of framing and adopting a better organic law. We believe the grangers and the workingmen have had sufficient experience of antagonism to capital to be willing to remove the obstruction which the Constitution offers to its importation.

Let the present Legislature submit to the people in question of calling an constitutional convention for the purpose of remodeling the present organic law. It is already marred and scarred by amendments and other amendments are proposed. Nor should the cost of holding such a convention be weighed as against the proposition. The cost of adopting the amendments offered at the last session of the Legislature was $50,000. This will be a constantly recurring cost until the entire instrument is remodeled. The bill submitting the question to the people of holding a new constitutional convention should be passed, and we confidently believe a call for the convention will be the result of their action.

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY SPANGLES.

(From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.)

When a fashion is at its height, then comes talk of its coming dethronement. A prompt result is the rush on the market of the notion, bringing low prices, and here comes the need of wisdom. When, as at present, spangles, beading, jeweling, etc., are employed in the fad under discussion, take advantage of the bargains and brighten up old laces and fronts and so on in this pretty way. The stylishness of such enrichment is not going to be set aside at once, by any means, and things thus enriched will be pretty for some time yet, quite as long as they are fresh. On the other hand, it would not be advisable to invest a large sum in a spangled and jeweled garment, nor to plan a new gown along these glittering lines.



As an illustration, take the waist picture here. Its yoke consists of rich guipure lace, and ends of it extend from the collar of the yoke to the waist. Worn lace could be made to serve nicely, if it were used judiciously, sprinkled with spangles, and they could be had at little cost. The other materials of this waist, too, can be easily changed for simpler stuffs, and many would find such substitution necessary, for the original fabrics were Nile green faille and tea-rose yellow satin liberty. The back is plain and is laid in a few pleats, the garment having blunt points back and front. Very full epaulettes of the satin liberty fall over the short puffed sleeves. A velvet toque in which the colors of the waist are combined, and biscuit-colored suede mousquetaires accompany the waist.

Sleeveless lace blouses are shown for wear with any bodice, and are made with any amount of elaboration, often being of lines of thread lace insertion, alternating with narrow satin ribbon, the latter being run with spangled galoon. These are made to come snugly up to the folded collar of the gown, and are sometimes made with a slightly low neck finished with a fall of lace that is heavily spangled.

FLORETTE.

Ocean Wonders.

The Black Sea has a depth of 600 fathoms.

The gorgonia, or fan corals, are found in every sea.

The Atlantic Ocean takes its name from Mt. Atlas.

The water in the strait of Gibraltar is 150 fathoms deep.

The polar currents contain less salt than those from the equator.

The sea is estimated to contain 2,250,000,000 cubic miles of water.

One very common species of ocean infusoria is shaped like a bell.

The gulf stream is 100 miles wide and from 400 to 600 fathoms deep.

Dr. Young estimates the mean depth of the Atlantic at about 16,000 feet.

In a cubic meter of limestone Orbigny found 3,000,000,000 sea shells.

An echinoderm that inhabits the West Indian seas has over 10,000 arms.

The sea cucumber is nothing but a thin skin and a very capacious stomach.

Sea water is said to contain all the soluble substances that exist on the earth.

Naturalists are still in doubt as to whether the sponge is a plant or an animal.

The sea nettle stings its prey to death by means of a poison secreted in its tentacles.

The average depth of all oceans is supposed to be between 2000 and 3000 fathoms.

Over 7000 varieties of microscopic sea-shells have been enumerated by naturalists.

For a long time the coral was supposed to be a plant. Even Reaumer treats it as such.

The water of the Dead Sea yields about two pounds to the gallon of saline substances.

POPPY LAND LIMITED EXPRESS.

The first train leaves at 6 p.m.
For the land where the poppy blows;
And mother dear is the engineer,
And each passenger laughs and crows.

The palace car is the mother's arms.
The whistle a low, sweet strain,
The passengers wink, and nod, and blink,
And go fast asleep on the train.

At 8 p.m. the next train starts
For the poppy land afar;
The summons clear falls on the ear—
"All aboard for the sleeping car."

What is the fare to poppy land?
I hope it is not too dear;
The fare is this, a hug and a kiss,
And is paid to the engineer.

So I ask of him who children took
In his arms in kindness great,
Take charge, I pray, of the trains each day
That leave at 6 and 8.

"Keep watch of the passengers," thus I pray,
For to me they are very dear;
"And special care, O gracious Lord,
Over the gentle engineer."

Now that Mr. Koch has discovered an injection cure for insanity, and Pasteur and others similar remedies for hydrophobia and diphtheria, perhaps science may eventually devise a speedy cure for an old-fashioned cold.

The first barrel of "coal oil" was commercially used in 1826. In 1883 38,820,306 barrels of that product were consumed.

WHERE DOGS LEARNED TO BARK

A Canine Accomplishment Acquired by Associating with Men.

This is the season of dog shows in many parts of the country. An inquisitive Southern Californian learns that the dog derives the habit of barking from his association with man. It is not a natural faculty, naturalists say, and is acquired merely through the dog's desire to do what man does. The dog would like to talk, and his bark is the nearest he can come to it. The Australian dog never barks. Dogs in a state of nature never bark, they simply whine and howl; this explosive or barking noise is found only among dogs which are domesticated. The shepherds' dogs in the wilds of Egypt do not have the barking faculty. If man had let the dog alone, as he did the wildcat, there would be no barking dogs.

Despite the fact that the dog is made so much of, that he is a faithful animal and companion to man, and that he is the guardian of man's person and property, many terms of vile reproach and low comparison originated from him, as "you dog," "you cur," "dog cheap," "dog sick," "to lead the life of a dog," and "worse than a poor, yaller dog." In the Eastern countries the dog was an abomination and considered nothing but the common scavenger of the streets. "Him that dieth in the city the dog shall eat," was said of Jeroboam. The Israelites had no use for the dog, and in the Levitical law the offering of a dog as a sacrifice was forbidden. The Egyptians, however, held the dog in adoration, as the representative of one of the celestial signs, and the Indians considered him one of the sacred forms of their dieties. Samuel Butler wrote:

"The Egyptians worshiped dogs and for
Their faith made internecine war."

A dog is no more likely to run mad in dog days than he is at any other time of the year. Dog days are not so-called because it is thought that dogs are likely to run mad then. The canicular, or dog days, are so-called from the heliacal rising of Sirius, or the dog star, as typical of the season of greatest heat or wane of the summer. In speaking of dog days and mad dogs it is an error to suppose that a mad dog avoids water for he will both drink it and swim in it as usual, and without presenting any of that horror of it which characterizes hydrophobia in man.

The dog furnishes man occasion for much study, and nothing is more interesting than to note some of his habits and peculiarities. In the moonlight evenings the dog is more watchful than usual, and for hours at a time, unless interfered with by a boot or a gun, he will "bay the moon." Then when he barks under a window it is believed that some member of the family will die. It may be encouraging for the too liberal drinkers to know that the hair of a dog, when burnt, was at one time prescribed as an antidote against the effects of intoxication. Originally hard drinkers were recommended to take the burnt hair of a dog before breakfast instead of the cocktail.

Diversify Our Industries.

(Ontario Observer:) No State can be truly prosperous that buys more than it sells. It must not only live within its income, but the balance of trade must be in its favor if genuine prosperity come to it. In a State like California, which admits of so many and varied industries, the development of all cannot be consummated in a day, but as enterprising as are the people of this richly-dowered clime, they have neglected some of the more homely industries which are the mainstays of several Eastern States, and which, if judiciously pursued here, would add greatly to our wealth. The Observer has before pointed out the fact that fruit culture alone will not enrich California, albeit this State promises to become the world's orchard. While the literature, capital and energy of Southern California have been largely directed toward the establishment of the citrus fruit industry, our people have been paying out more money annually for pork products than they have received for their oranges. The plebeian pig, which is the greatest source of wealth to the people of the corn States, has been much neglected here. Only till recently has any attention been paid to the growing of hogs. Some days ago a carload of eggs was shipped from San Francisco to Chicago, and this circumstance has been heralded throughout the country as one indicating that this State has become an egg exporter. The fact is that the supply of eggs and poultry is not now, nor has it ever been, equal to the home demand. The shipment was one of those anomalous circumstances to which interstate commerce sometimes gives rise. The humble hen can be made a much greater factor in our prosperity than she is now, and she should be multiplied by the million. Her oviparous and maternal propensities reach the highest development in the climate of California, and nowhere else can she be kept at a greater profit, but, despite this fact, hundreds of carloads of eggs and poultry are annually imported by our improvident people. With countless acres of rich pasture lands and alfalfa fields that grow from five to eight crops in one year, it is not uncommon to see Eastern butter and other products of foreign dairies upon our markets. Happily for Southern California, capital is beginning to see in the dairy business an opportunity for profitable investment, and creameries are being established at several places. The millions of dollars California sends East every year for pork, poultry and dairy products would bankrupt an ordinary commonwealth. When our farmers shall have met this great local demand for these staple necessaries, then, and not till then, will the agricultural classes enjoy a full measure of propenperity. California is capable of producing infinitely more than her population can consume, and when she reaches that point and exploits her manufacturing possibilities, she will no longer be dependent upon the tourist for her maintenance.

A Story of the Duke of York.

As a boy the Duke of York was thoroughly mischievous, says the Woman at Home. Many of his pranks were played on that famous voyage round the world. We all know how, at a great State dinner in Hong-Kong, he was discovered covertly pulling the pigtails of the Chinamen butlers who were waiting at the table. Another time, I think it was at Bombay, when a large entertainment was given in honor of the young Princes, between the parts of an orchestral concert, Prince George hopped away from supper to change the music of the bandsmen, so that when they returned to their places a poor, bewildered flutist found the score of the cornet upon his music-stand, and a violinist the page of the pianist. But the Prince had always another side to his character. An Australian bishop at whose house the Princes staid for a week or two offered a Bible to both as a parting gift. Quite recently the bishop was invited to Sandringham. The Prince of Wales showed him the Bible he had given Prince George and remarked that it was well worn. "I do believe," added His Royal Highness, "that my son has read a chapter from the book every day since you put it in his hands."

No Vote.

(Pasadena News:) The women of California will not vote, and more, the women of California do not want to vote. The enfranchisement of women is a delusion and a snare. The good giver of all things in bringing women into the world makes a certain small percentage more or less masculine, and they have a strong and constant desire to un-hen themselves; as some one cruelly says. It is these women good and true, who wish to vote—really a very small majority. The women with husbands, the women with children, brothers and sweethearts do not wish to vote. It is not the place for women, and in every State where women have taken an active part in politics the moral atmosphere is lower than it was before. Women today have more influence with the American voter than they would have if they could vote. In a glance at the conventions of women one can see that it is an unusual assemblage not representative of woman as we like her; not the domestic woman, but the masculine types, the bachelor maids—really a small majority. The great hulabaloo we hear about the desire of women to vote comes from these few, they beat the tom-toms, while the Prohibitionists provide the long-haired men to play upon the harp of a thousand strings and do the politicol whooping-up. The scheme is this—if the Prohibitionists as a political party could accomplish woman suffrage they believe they could control the woman vote and possess the balance of power. So they have spent their money in California and have backed the women "colonels," hoping against hope, but even if it was accomplished they would fail, as all women do not think their way. It is time enough for women to have the right to vote when one in twenty really desires it, and an honest canvass of the State will not show one woman in twenty who desires to stand side by side with man and share with him all the responsibilities of the voter.

Manufactures in the South.

(Harper's Magazine for March:) The last census bulletin upon the iron and steel industry of the South shows that in the ten years between 1880 and 1890 there has been a remarkable growth of these businesses, and that they have begun to follow a course of concentration, with the result that the capital invested in blast-furnaces has increased from $16,000,000 to $33,000,000, while the money put into rolling-mills and steel-workers has grown from $11,000,000 to $17,000,000. The output has increased enormously, and the quality of the product has greatly improved. In the amount of capital invested, Alabama is now "far in the lead," Virginia is second, and West Virginia is third; but West Virginia is close to Alabama in the value of her iron products, because a larger proportion of her iron and steel is worked into valuable grades of finished products. In 1880 the South produced 9 per cent. of the pig-iron yield of the whole country, but in 1890 she produced 19 per cent. Alabama shows the greatest increase in the blast-furnace industry during the decade, and Jefferson county—that in which Birmingham is situated—is now the most important iron-making district in the South. In 1880 there were but two establishments there, with a capital of $1,000,000; now there are ten such establishments with a capital of almost $9,000,000. Steel-making has made but little progress, the government report says, because the Southern ores are generally unsuitable for use in the established processes of steel-manufacture. It is insisted, however, that good steel has been made in the South, though whether it can be made in competition with the North is certainly an open question yet.

Tennessee has more resources that can be utilized in manufactures than any other one of the Southern States, and already she leads in the possession of the greater number of manufacturing towns. She is the largest grain-producer among the Southern States, and the output of her flour and grist mills is so great as to amount to one-fifth of the total of her manufactured products. Cotton and woolen manufacturing grows there so rapidly that one mill now turns out more than the whole State produced ten years ago. Three millions of dollars is invested in twenty cotton-mills, and the woolen industry is sufficient to produce $1,250,000 worth of goods, or half as much as the manufactured cotton product of the State. Of tobacco and cotton-seed oil production there is a great deal, and the iron industry near Chattanooga has an importance that is dwelt upon elsewhere. The State is famous for its manufacture of wagons, which brought in $2,395,000 in 1892. Its cotton goods fetched a little more. No less than $4,617,000 was brought by its cotton-seed oil and other cotton-seed products. Its distilling and brewing, its furniture-making, and its slaughtering and packing, each was worth $2,000,000 in 1892. One million or more represents the value in that year of the following industries: tinware, manufactured tobacco and cigars, woolen goods, brick and tile, marble, clothing, saddlery and harness-making, printing and publishing, and blacksmithing and wheelwright work. The value of other leading industries was as follows: lumber, $10,000,000; flour and grist-mill products, $17,000,000; foundry and machine-shop work, $6,000,000; iron and steel, $5,000,000; and leather, $3,000,000.

Derailed by a Wild Elephant.

(London Sketch:) The elephant is no less wonderful than his biographers usually make him. It was to his lordly self that a railway accident was due on the Perak State railway in September. The last train for the day was about three miles distant from its destination (Teluk Anson,) and was running at about twenty miles an hour, when the fireman noticed something on the line. He called to the driver, who immediately shut off steam. Too late, however, for the train collided violently with a huge object, which proved to be a wild elephant that had strayed onto and was crossing the line at the time. The elephant had one of its legs broken and half cut off; a part of the trunk was also cut off. The monster itself was thrown down the bank, where it soon died from loss of blood. The engine was derailed. And all on account of an elephant.

Abraham Lincoln's Grandfather.

R. T. Durrett of Louisville, at one time an editorial writer on the Courier-Journal, in a letter to City Controller Sturgeon, makes the following reference to the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln:

"The grandfather of President Lincoln settled in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1780 on a tract of 400 acres of land, where the old Long Run Baptist meeting-house now stands. The land warrant which was issued to him for this land bears date of March 4, 1780, and his name appears in it as 'Abraham Linkhorn.' He was killed on this land by the Indians in 1786. Morgan Hughes also owned a tract of 500 acres of land, adjoining the Lincoln tract, and, like Lincoln, was one of the earliest settlers of Jefferson county. On this land of Hughes's, an old station, known as Hughes's Station, was built at an early date, and Lincoln was residing in this station when he was killed by the Indians.

A Pure Woman Wanted in Fiction.

(Vogue:) The decent reader of current novels must echo the wish of the man who recently expressed himself as tired of heroines with a past, and desirous of at least an occasional heroine whose clean record entitles her to a rosy future. Unchastity is now made to appear the crowning glory of a fascinating woman. Those extreme radicals who propose to abolish marriage must regard with delight the efforts of novelists to belittle the institution my making marital infidelity a mere matter of Cupid and not one of right and wrong.

The inufluence of diet on the growth of hair has often been discussed. It has been shown that starchy mixtures, milk and many other foods recognized as being highly nutritious are, in fact, sure death to hair growth. Chemical analysis proves that the hair is composed of 5 per cent. of sulphur and its ash; of 20 per cent. of silicon and 10 per cent. of iron and manganese. The foods which contain the larger per cent. of the above-named elements are meat, moatmeal and graham. Henry pointedly says: "Nations which eat most meat have the most hair."

Recalled Another Stormy Time.

(New York Sun:) "Well, that looks natural," said the old soldier, as he looked at the open can of condensed milk on the breakfast table, in place of the ordinary milk, which had failed on account of the cold weather. The label on the can was familiar; he had bought milk of the same brand of the sutler some thirty odd years before, and that was in a time of stormy weather.

First Advanced Woman (triumphantly.) I've caught a mouse!

Second Advanced Woman. Good! Let's take it into the next room where the men are and scare the life out of them.

JEWELS IN AMERICA.

MILLIONS IN PRECIOUS STONES WAITING FOR THE MINER.

Unknown Possibilities in the Mines of the Western, Southern and Even Eastern States—Diamonds of California.

(Chicago Tribune:) The next great mining industry in this country will be for precious stones instead of gold, silver, or iron ore, if the prognostications of several large diamond merchants and mineralogical professors are fulfilled. The recent census bulletin giving the statistics of the precious stones found in this country opened the eyes of a number of millionaire dealers in valuable gems, and, after consulting with learned professors in our leading colleges they satisfied themselves that there were unknown possibilities in the mines of the Western, Southern, and even Eastern States. Experts were immediately engaged to examine the rich metallic fields of the Appalachian Mountains, the most favorable portions of the Rocky Mountains, and the diamond districts of California. The preliminary reports of these agents give a most comprehensive review of a neglected industry in this country, and justify the formation of numerous branch companies to mine for all the previous stones that have ever been found in the United States including diamonds, sapphires, rubies, garnets, beryls, and over a hundred other gems of different values.

So many wildcat stories have been reported and published about finding precious stones in different parts of the country that it has been a difficult matter to sift the genuine accounts from the fictitious. It was for the purpose of finding out the real status of the industry and its possibilities that trustworthy agents were sent exploring every part of the country and their reports can be relied upon as not containing any exaggeration of the truth. Diamond merchants of the great American cities are not "castle builders" and they generally strike rock bottom before they invest their millions in any business; but ever since the report was published that the diamond fields of South Africa were giving out the leading dealers in precious stones have been on the lookout for new mines that would supply the world with valuable gems. Some looked to South America as the future source of these stones, and even today the rocky ranges of the Andes are being examined and sounded by experts. But a consensus of opinion indicates that great faith is placed in the unexplored regions of this country. Parts of the South, in particular, have revealed unexpected treasures of valuable gems.

One of the leading dealers in precious stones who is interested in the present movement to develop the industry of mining for American gems, consented to give the following facts to a Philadelphia Times reporter in an interview:

"Americans, as a rule, are very fond of precious stones, and I should say that there are more in this country according to the population than anywhere in the world. The importation of diamonds, rubies, sapphires and other gems has consequently been a very lucrative business for many years. The value of the stones in the country today, mostly imported, I should roughly estimate to be not less than $500,000,000. We have so long depended upon other countries to supply us with precious minerals that little attention has been given to the home mines. Then miners here have been so wrapped up in their explorations for gold, silver, iron, coal, oil and such products that they have not had time to think of other things. But the promise of a future shortening of the supply of all the leading gems has made dealers look around for other sources.

"Another thing that attracted our attention was the wonderful supply of rare minerals found in the Appalachian system of mountains. Not only gold, but genuine sapphires and scores of other stones have been found in those mountains. At the Corundum Hill over one hundred beautiful sapphires have been discovered accidentally while mining for other products. These stones have been sold from $50 to $100 and upward. In the same State, in Alexandria county, beautiful specimens of the emerald have been found, both the aqua-marine and yellow beryl. There are now several emerald and hiddenite mines worked in that place, but only on a small scale and chiefly to supply institutions with rough specimens. Nevertheless, from $10,000 to $20,000 worth of these stones have been sold from these mines in the last few years. Splendid garnets and a few diamonds have been excavated in these North Carolina mineral fields, and, after an exhaustive examination of the ground, the conclusion has been reached that before long startling disclosures of precious stones will be made in the Appalachian Mountains. We may yet have a South African diamond field at our door.

"In the West and Southwest the mineral fields are even more extensive. California diamond mines are the largest and so far the richest in the country. Some fine specimenes have been brought to us to cut, and others are constantly being brought in by prospectors and mine-owners to test. Many stories have been circulated about diamond fields and mines in California, and adventurers have gone there expecting to pick them up as they did gold forty years ago. Their disappointment spread counter reports, and most people concluded that diamonds in California were fictitious. The fact is that mining for diamonds must be conducted on scientific principles and with plenty of capital. We do not expect to find diamonds lying around loose waiting to be picked up. Even in the richest diamond fields in South Africa they have to work hard for the precious stones. More recently diamonds have been found in Wisconsin. Around Lake Superior, also the finest specimens of chlorastrolite, thomsonite and agates have been picked up on the beaches. Evidently the action of the water has worn them from the rocks."

"What do the imports of precious stones amount to a year?" was asked.

"In a good year they vary between $80,000,000 and $100,000,000."

"What do the American mines produce in the way of precious stones?"

"Not $500,000 worth, and largely because they are not mined systematically or on a large scale."

Novelty in Swindling.

(London News:) A young gentleman applied the other day to a clergyman after church for half a sovereign that he had dropped into the collection plate by mistake for sixpence. He could not afford to give half a sovereign, he said, and should be glad to have his nine and sixpence back again. Curiously enough, when one considers how prone is the natural man to be generous at other people's expense, the clergyman declined to accede to his request. He examined the contents of the collection plate and found only a very few gold pieces, the doners of which were all identified. The device in question therefore appears to be a novelty in the art of swindling and must be added to the long list of "plants."

Stories of Fred Douglass.

When lecturing before a negro convention in Louisville, Ky., some years ago he said that the question of social equality did not disturb him. "I have never desired," said he, "to associate with any man, white or black, unless my company is acceptable. However, if a white man is well educated, clever and respectable, I would just as soon be caught in his company as in the company of a negro." While speaking on miscegenation another time his eyeglasses bothered him by sliding from his nose. "I wish," he broke out, "we could get up some sort of an alloy for the negro which would assure him a nose capable of holding glasses."



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS

PASADENA.

DELEGATES ELECTED TO THE EPWORTH CONVENTION.

Queer Legal Case—A New Business Block—Meeting of the Shakespeare Club—Insurance War—Jockey Club.

PASADENA, April 6.—(Special Correspondence.) At the meeting of the Epworth League Friday evening six delegates were elected to the district convention, which will be held in Los Angeles in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, April 12. The programme rendered at the Friday evening meeting was an excellent one, and was under the direction of Elmer Marsh. It was designed, as have the meetings for some time, to give the members and audience a clear idea of the countries wherein the work of missions is mainly carried on, and "China" was the special topic. The territory, history and characteristics of the country were set forth by Miss Mott. Miss Ada Forman recited "Wing Tee Wee." Leo Burlinghame gave an exhaustive account of the people, the resources and business and social life of the people of China. J. Emmett Louthian told of the educational work, language and literature of "The Flowery Kingdom." Mrs. E. L. Barnhart defined the work of the Christian missionaries among the Chinese, and Mrs. Sedwick outlined the relations of China with other nations, and its probable future. Miss Madge Darlington favored the audience with a whistled solo, "Matin Bells." The interest was lively, and all of the papers showed research and earnest study.

THE EASTER BONNET.

Judge Rossiter is in somewhat of a dilemma, and, being a bachelor, will probably find the case, which is to come up before him Monday for a hearing, far more difficult to decide than the most complicated legal controversy which it has been his lot to unravel. He has even expressed himself in favor of subpoenaing expert feminine testimony to decide whether there was justification for Mrs. B. F. Jones of No. 696 First street, whose muscular objection to her husband's taste in headgear has caused serious trouble in the family. Today the Joneses were moving, but sent a message to the Judge, saying they would come down together on Monday for trial. The bonnet will be produced in court, but the tangle is in the fact that the husband is liable for the debts of his wife, and if the Judge fines her the accused benedict will not only be obliged to suffer the personal injury already done to him, but must pay a fine for his wife, or go to jail in default thereof. Custom has established the practice of paying the dentist for inflicting the pain of pulling the teeth of an individual, but it is rather unique in the annals of Pasadena police courts for a husband to pay for the privilege of having himself assaulted and battered. There is probably at least one man in this community in favor of equality of the sexes before the law, and Judge Rossiter will spend the hours of the Sabbath day reading the latest fashion magazines to fortify himself on "authorities" on Easter decorations, and deciding in his mind whether the offense charged is really "capital" or not.

ANOTHER BUSINESS BLOCK.

McGilvray and Torrance are today letting contracts for another large business block to be built on the corner of Green street and Raymond avenue, diagonally across from Hotel Green, and facing the hotel park on the south. The building will be much in the same style as regards material and construction as the handsome Masonic Temple structure, pressed brick and stone being used, and it will be three stories high, the lower story being used for offices and business houses, and the others for apartments. Along the line of the electric railway the improvement in business buildings is marked, and this block, filling the gap between Green street and Raymond avenue, will make that portion of the thoroughfare one of the chief business streets of the town. The structure will occupy a space 50x85, and will front both streets.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

At the meeting of the Shakespeare Club held on Friday afternoon, there was some discussion anent the banquet to be given the evening of April 23 at the Carlton Hotel, after the settlement of which the club proceeded to elect the officers for the ensuing year, according to the provisions of the constitution. The balloting resulted in the choice of the following persons: President, Mrs. Keyes; first vice-president, Mrs. Stout; second vice-president, Mrs. Page; secretary, Miss Blackfan; treasurer, Mrs. Pitkin; Programme Committee, Mmes. Braddock, Webb and Nash. The regular programme was rendered by Mmes. Pitkin and Clark. The former read a paper upon the Ober-Ammergau "Passion Play," quoting largely from Helen Hunt Jackson's impressions as an eye-witness. Mrs. Clark's subject was "The Achievements of French and German Scholars in Science and Literature. She devoted special attention to improvements in the sciences relating to chemistry and photography, and those mechanical sciences which add so largely to the pleasures of every-day life, and to precision in the practical arts. The World's Fair at Chicago was instanced as abounding in evidence of the achievements of the races of Northern Europe in science and invention.

INSURANCE MEN.

The insurance war goes on, and the slaughter is terific. Some companies are writing insurance at 10 cents, and there are others who declare they will write it for nothing rather than lose it. A single firm reports the cancellation of twenty-five policies in the last four hours of business today. The agents are beginning to feel very sore over the matter. A prominent member of the Underwriters' Association today stated that it had taken eight years to build up the insurance business of Pasadena to such a point that it pays the agent to handle it, and all that work has gone down like a house of cards in the last three days. He predicts that the war will react disastrously upon business generally, and that when it is over the rates will be higher than ever before. At all events it can last little longer here, as some of the agents were busy last night until 2 a.m. writing policies, and everybody who has any thing to insure is canceling old policies and renewing them for three years at the low rates.

BIRTHDAY LUNCHEON.

Mrs. Alexander Stowell of South Orange Grove avenue gave a pretty birthday luncheon this afternoon for her grand-daughter, Alice Esther Stowell, the occasion being her thirteenth birthday. Those present were: Misses Hattie Pitcher, Vera Morehouse, Angie Holmes, Maud Daggett, Helen, Senter, Ruth McClintock, Marion McGilvray, Louise Brigden, Gertrude Markham.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Luther G. Brown, the principal of the Washington School, is cited to appear before Recorder Rossiter to answer to a charge preferred against him by Jacob Fischer of North Pasadena. The complainant alleges that Mr. Brown maltreated his son by shaking him and otherwise roughly handling him. Mr. Brown says that he did not hurt the boy, but only caught him and made him stop whistling in front of the schoolhouse. The case was not set for hearing, Mr. Brown being out of town.

The four horses attached to Col. Green's drag took fright at the passing of an electric car this afternoon, and just west of Colorado street shied and overturned the carriage of Mrs. Charles Lee, which was standing before a store, breaking the vehicle belonging to Mrs. Lee and damaging the drag slightly. No one was injured.

A tally-ho party composed of the following persons today drove to La Canyada, returning by way of Verdugo: Mmes. Evans, Parker, Frost, Davis, Bidwell, Dairymple, Misses Lila Dairymple, Frost, Holcombe and Mrs. Maxwell. Mrs. Dairymple was the hostess and the members of the party enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

At the regular meeting of the Sons of Veterans Friday night two new members were voted, and applications for two more received. The organization is in a flourishing condition, and has forty names upon its register.

I. J. Reynolds today closed, through the agency of Woodworth & Marriner, the sale of his residence on Marengo avenue to Mr. Vedder, formerly of New York, the price paid being $7500.

The funeral of James K. Kelley will take place Sunday, April 7, at 3 p.m., at the Universalist Church, Rev. Florence Kollock officiating. Interment at Mountain View Cemetery.

The Carlton Hotel, under its new management, offers liberal terms for the summer. Large, elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite. Table unsurpassed.

(Pasadena News:) A driving park on the Rose ranch is talked of. Pasadena could well support a jockey club with all its fine horses.

Invitations are out for the wedding of George Sloan of Pasadena and Miss Charlie Dixon of San Bernardino April 14.

Several members of Co. B, N.G.C., went to Los Angeles today to attend the election of a major and lieutenant-colonel.

Charles King will be given a farewell benefit concert Thursday, April 11, at Hotel Green, assisted by Miss Jennie Winston.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McPherson, No. 528 North Los Robles avenue, are rejoicing in the advent of a little daughter.

A. M. Phelps, the brother-in-law of Heman Dyer, died on Thursday at Redlands, after a long illness.

Mrs. Bloss, well-known in musical circles in Pasadena, will start for Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday.

B. O. Kendall makes endorsements and renews all policies written by the firm of Kendall & Howe.

J. Vore leaves tomorrow for his old home in West Branch, Iowa, for rest and recreation.

T. P. Lukens is able to be about again, after a painful illness of a fortnight.

Mrs. W. E. Arthur has issued cards for a reception April 16.

Attend Grey's great special dress-goods sale this week.

Mrs. Ramsey, modiste, Marengo and Chestnut.

SANTA MONICA.

Work for Fiesta Representation—Other Local News.

SANTA MONICA, April 6.— (Special Correspondence.) There was increased interest manifested in fiesta preparations at the adjourned meeting Friday afternoon, and the reports of committees showed a growing interest in the town in what the place should be represented by in the parade on Friday next. Various features of the float were discussed, and on motion a Flower Committee was appointed to look after the collection of flowers for the decorations, it having been decided to make this a feature of the float. This committee consists of ten ladies, the Soliciting Committee being ex-officio members thereof, with power to choose the other four. The Soliciting Committee consists of Misses Gloria Louthain, Lucy Collins, Attilla Carrillo, Celia Mooser, Nellie Bassett and Sherry. The Designing and Executive Committee consists of Mmes. E. J. Vawter, Lindsay, Holmes, Hubbell and Miss Carrillo. This committee will hold an adjourned meeting for further plans on Monday evening, probably at the Town Hall.

The private cars San Carlos and Francisco occupied a place on the sidetrack here today, and their occupants took a survey of Santa Monica's surroundings from a carriage. The parties for whose benefit the cars were brought here comprised T. E. Stillman, the New York representative of the Hopkins railroad interests; W. G. Curtis, assistant manager of the Southern Pacific, and F. S. Douty, manager of the Pacific Improvement Company, the two latter being San Franciscans. Their visit had to do with material interests of the place.

Mrs. A. E. Clarke and daughter, Miss Ray, of Minneapolis, were beach visitors here today. Mr. Clarke was formerly an Iowa man and himself and family have many acquaintances throughout Southern California. For some years past Mr. Clarke has been at the head of the law department of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, with headquarters at the Flour City.

Mrs. James E. Boone of Sioux City, Iowa, was a Saturday visitor to Santa Monica. She has been spending the winter in this land of sunshine, and incidentally renewing acquaintance with former Hawkeyes. The name alone bears is among the most prominent in the early development of the Sioux City packing industries, which a few years ago made the place third in the list of packing centers in the United States.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson will take up the license question in his pulpit Sunday evening, delivering a discourse upon the very practical proposition: "Are Liquor Saloons Essential to the Prosperity of Santa Monica?" His morning topic will be: "The Second Coming of Christ."

Ernest A. Angst and Avis Annie Ritchie were married in Los Angeles today. They are both residents of Santa Monica, which will be their home.

The Southern Pacific will give this beach an extra train each way tomorrow. The special will leave the Arcade at 10:30 a.m., and returning ,leaves the depot here at 5:35 p.m.

Miss Alice Hobart of San Francisco is a guest at Miramar.

A fiesta rate of 70 cents for the round trip from this point can scarcely be considered much of a concession, the every day price being but 75 cents, and the Saturday and Sunday rate 25 cents less than this. Both the railroads and the festival would be gainers if the holiday rate of one fare was adopted.

(Ooutlook:) A Los Angeles florist is sending a carload of calla lilies to Chicago for Easter decorations. Santa Monica furnished 3250. Abbot Robinson was agent here, and offered the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church 50 cents a hundred for all they would collect on Tuesday morning, and the above was the result of a few hours' work.

The schooner Greenwood is at the wharf unloading ties. The Jebsen is expected shortly with a carload of coal.

John C. Morgan is on the sick list, and is said to be quite seriously ill.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Enthusiastic Railroad Meeting—The Coming Lemon Fair.

SAN DIEGO, April 6.—(Special Correspondence.) There was a railroad meeting here Friday night at the Horton House to listen to a proposition by Thomas Taylor of Utah, who claims to hold government patents for large coal and iron fields in Southern Utah. He considers the fields worth $5,000,000, and wants an outlet for the product on this Coast. He spoke positively as to the realization of a road to the Coast, and asked co-operation from San Diego, not in cash or stock subscriptions, but encouragement simply in granting terminal facilities and such real estate as would be an inducement for the proposed railroad to see this part as a terminus. Philip Morse, president of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke enthusiastically in favor of Mr. Taylor's proposition, as did Judge M. A. Luce anr others.

At the suggestion of A. E. Nutt, president of the Board of Aldermen, U. S. Grant, Jr., Dr. R. M. Powers, A. E. Nutt, Heber Ingle and Watson Parrish were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Taylor, and secure information in detail concerning his proposition, and make a report to be submitted to the people. The sense of the meeting was that $500,000 in the form of terminal facilities, depot grounds and real estate sould be offered to such an enterprise as is proposed by Mr. Taylor. The meeting was attended by the leading citizens of this city.

LEMON FAIR.

The lemon fair, April 8 to 13, is advertised by the Santa Fe road as "the greatest and grandest lemon exhibit ever held." Certainly wide-awake citizens are working earnestly to make this fair a notable success. Lemon-growers throughout the county will contribute excellent exhibits of lemons and other products.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

Charles Steffgen has received the contract for the new bridge at Old Town, across the San Diego River, for $1465. The dike at that point will be built by J. R. Waide for $3457.

J. C. S. Carter, William Carney and Donald A. Moore, arrested by Mexicans, charged with smuggling horses, are still at Ensenada. They were released from jail, but say they cannot leave Mexico as they are practically on parole. Strange to say, the Mexican and United States governments say the men are at liberty. San Diegans want Secretary Gresham to have these men restored to the United States.

The steamer Elcelsior sailed Friday for Eureka. The steamer Bonita arrived Friday from San Francisco with 260 tons of freights. The ship Gen. Roberts sails today for Portland.

Harry Weineke, ex-Tax Collector, charged with shortage of accounts, is, according to his physicians, a very sick man.

Next week the National City and Otay Railroad begins delivering 20,000 tons of rock to the government jetty at the mouth of the harbor.

President Berckman of the American Pomological Association writes: "San Diego, from the immense area planted in lemons, will ere many years, become a great center of production of that fruit, whereas the olive oil industry is merely in its infancy, and holds out most wonderful expansion."

FOR relieving throat diseases and coughs, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

ORANGE COUNTY.

SANTA ANA STREET RAILWAY COMPANY GIVES NOTICE.

A Street Fight—Anaheim to Celebrate Over its Electric Light Plant—Orange Shipments to the East.

SANTA ANA, April 6.—(Special Correspondence.) Handbills upon which the announcement that Rev. E. S. Chapman, the Oakland evangelist, would preach upon "The Home of the Soul," in the Presbyterian Church Friday evening, were scattered all over the city during the afternoon and evening of that day. The Presbyterian Church could not hold the crowd that thronged to it. Extra seats were provided until all the available room was used, and yet the ushers kindly found places for many after it seemed impossible for another one to be accommodated.

MISS FLEMING ENTERTAINED.

Miss Katharine Fleming, formerly with the Heinsick's Opera Company, who has been engaged to sing in Los Angeles during fiesta week, was very pleasantly entertained Friday evening at the residence of Judge J. W. Landell, near Anaheim. Miss Fleming was a resident of this county for a number of years, and she yet has a large number of friends and acquaintances who wish her well in her musical work. Miss Fleming is the step-daughter of W. J. Smith, a prominent and wealthy fruit-farmer of Orangethorpe, a suburban settlement of Anaheim.

WILL IT REFUSE TO PAVE?

The question that is interesting many of the enterprising residents of Santa Ana now is, "Will the street railway company refuse to pave that portion of the street between the company's rails on Fourth street, between Spurgeon and Ross streets?"

The following notice has been sent out by the secretary of the company to its stockholders: "You will please take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Santa Ana, Orange and Tustin Street Railway Company at the office of the secretary in the Commercial Bank parlors, on Thursday, April 11, 1895, at 2:30 p.m., to consider the proposition of abandoning the franchise and removing the rails and ties, and disposing of all property belonging to said company.

"MARY A. ROSS-LEWIN, Secretary.
"Santa Ana, April 6, 1895."

A STREET FIGHT.

About 8 o'clock Friday evening Tom Morris and Andrew Miller became involved in a quarrel on the street opposite the postoffice, which soon led to blows. Morris struck Miller several heavy blows on the head and face with some blunt instrument, which looked very much like the butt end of a pistol. Both men had been drinking. As yet no arrests have been made.

ANAHEIM WILL CELEBRATE.

Anaheim is arranging for a fitting celebration of the advent of its electric light plant. The staid old "mother colony" has been groping about in darkness, so to speak, for many years, and now that an excellent electric light plant, that will cost the city about $7000, is about completed, the residents propose to get out in the street and demonstrate a little. Let there be light! Arrangements are now being perfected for the demonstration.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

The regular weekly meeting of the Citizenship League was held Friday evening in the office of W. S. Taylor in the First National Bank building. Final arrangements were made for the work of the different committees in detail on Monday, the day of the city election. The following additions were made to the different ward committees: First Ward, A. B. Witmer, J. P. Merriam; Second Ward, W. W. Crozier, W. A. Packard; Third Ward, J. R. Kelly, John T. Nourse; Fourth Ward, H. L. Talbott, George F. Hell; Fifth Ward, K. Cleaver, E. J. Mercereau.

Deeds were filed today with the County Recorder as follows: Flora E Hending to W. H. Hending, twenty acres in the Stearns Rancho Company's tract, consideration $900; Carrie W. Flagg to John Baker, the west twenty-five feet of the east fifty feet of lots 8 and 9 in block 10 of the city of Santa Ana, consideration $4000; W. E. Cressy to John Schauman, lot 33 in block B of the Center tract in Anaheim, consideration $645.

"The anti-saloon people," says the Fullerton Tribune, "will begin circulating petitions soon in a number of precincts in Orange county and where they are successful in securing a majority of voters they will present the petition to the Supervisors requesting that body to refuse to grant liquor licenses in their respective precincts."

Miss Nellie Wheeler of Redlands was married Friday to Elliot Messenger of the same city. Miss Wheeler was formerly a resident of this city, where she has a large number of friends.

Mrs. Alice J. Read, Miss Roth, Messrs. Joseph Goldsmith, Emil Goepper and Ernest Smith will assist at the concert at Unity Hall Sunday evening.

Gen. W. S. Frost, a gentleman high in the order of Odd Fellows, will be in Santa Ana April 26, the date of the big Odd Fellows' celebration.

The Fruit-growers Association shipped ten carloads of oranges the past week to Eastern points, and orders for more continue to arrive.

Miss Stella Craw of Long Beach is in this city, visiting at the residence of John Buckingham on Orange street for a few weeks.

A petition for letters of guardianship, in the estate of Lavenia Hall, et al., minors, has been filed with the County Clerk.

D. M. Baker of the Standard has returned from a ten days' outing at San Juan Hot Springs.

Joseph Buckingham was seriously injured Friday from being kicked by a vicious horse.

Paul Seegar left Friday on a short business trip to Minneapolis.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

The Important Water Question—Orange Shipments Heavy.

RIVERSIDE, April 6.—(Special Correspondence.) The new water suit, of which a brief mention was made in your columns Thursday morning, is being generally discussed upon the streets and among business men. It is greatly feared that their interests are not being looked after, but that an effort is being made to in some manner get hold of the water system here by individuals, which, if accomplished, may result to the detriment of the masses of the people, hundreds of whom are stockholders in the water company. This is one reason assigned for bringing the present suit by the trustees of the company. It is urged in the complaint that from the time of the execution of the trust deed to the trustees down o December 31, 1894, the water company had possession, management and control of all the property conveyed by the trust deed; that said water company has collected the rents, issues and profits and incomes from said property and applied them to its own uses, and has not paid them to the trustees for the use o fthe bondholders or any of them. The complaint then reviews the Alice Longfellow suit, brought to recover $1800 of the water company, and out of which grew the appointment of George Frost as receiver. It claims that the plaintiff in that suit did not exhaust her legal remedies to have her judgment satisfied, and virtually that there was collusion between Alice Longfellow and the water company to have a receiver appointed, and that that was the sole object of the action; that the appointment of the receiver was not procured for the purpose of satisfying Alice Longfellow's judgment, but it is alleged that there are $2658.54 due for taxes and, unless paid by the 29th of the present month, will become delinquent and the property be in due time advertised and sold. It is further alleged that there is a floating debt owed by the water company of $60,000, which the plaintiff believes will be given preference over the claims which should be met first. Much anxiety is manifested in the outcome of the suit, and as to the adjustment of the affairs of the water system so that the people may be protected in their rights, to the end that such arrangements may be made as to guard against exhorbitant prices being charged at any time in the future for a supply of water. The suit has also caused to be discussed the practicability of the city owning and controlling the plant.

HORTICULTURAL SUIT.

Another big suit before the Superior Court and now on trial, in which the people of the valley are more or less interested, is a suit for damages in the sum of $2000, brought by E. E. Babcock against the county for injury sustained to trees in his orchard from fumigation under direction of the County Horticultural Commission. It is established beyond doubt that about that much damage has been inflicted on the orchard by the testimony of the most reputable orange-growers in the valley, and the only question that remains is as to whether or not, under the law, the county is responsible, especially inasmuch as it is the duty of every orchardist to fumigate his own trees when notified by the horticulturists to do so, the law specifying that, in case he neglects to comply with the instructions of the commissioners, the county may do the fumigating and charge the same to the owner. There is the further claim made by the county that the materials used in fumigating were those prescribed by recognized authorities in such matters and were used in the same proportions as were being used at the time in other localities. The question of the high or low grade of the materials used as to the effect upon the trees is a factor in the case. Another point of public interest as shown in the testimony is that a different effect is produced on the trees in fumigating during the day than at night, the process burning the trees during the daytime and not at night.

OTHER NOTES.

The rails have all been laid on the extension of the two street car systems, and the increased service will begin in a few days.

The debt on the beautiful Universalist Church of this city, which has been hanging over the congregation and giving the members much anxiety ever since the boom times, has been liquidated, and there are a large number of correspondingly happy people.

The shipments of oranges for the past week have been 14,954 boxes, or fifty-three carloads, making the total for the season 260,348 boxes, or 914 carloads. The orders at the Fruit Exchange are coming in more rapidly now than for the past three weeks, and in consequence there is much more activity at the packing-houses. Thursday there was paid by the exchange to the several associations over $27,000 on shipments. This makes the total amount paid through the exchange this season to date $172,777. The amount paid to growers by outside shipers would perhaps increase this amount to $225,000.

County Superintendent of Schools Hyatt has received word from State Superintendent S. T. Black that the next apportionment of State school money will not be made until the first week in July, and that Riverside's proportion when it is made will be about $12,000. This will be an average of $140 per teacher.

The wedding cards of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Evans have been received announcing their wedding on April 1, in San Francisco.

A canvassing agent for The Times has been engaged in Riverside for the past week, and has added between fifty and sixty names to the already large list in this valley. Outside of home production it is the daily paper here.

The house of S. T. Hall of this city caught fire Saturday afternoon and was partially destroyed. Most of the contents were saved. The loss is about $1000. Notwithstanding there was a lively "norther" blowing, the promptness of the fire department in responding, and the good work done, saved the structure from total destruction.

SOUTH RIVERSIDE.

SOUTH RIVERSIDE, April 6.—(Special Correspondence.) The Y.M.C.A. will meet today (Sunday) in the Congregational Church for the purpose of organizing the association permanently and electing officers.

D. B. Howard of St. Louis, auditor of the Wabash Railroad, writes Mr. Drinknater, who takes care of Mr. Howard's orange and lemon groves in this place, that the oranges and lemons shipped to him at St. Louis arrived in fine shape, and that he thinks South Riverside the best place in the world to raise lemons.

The W.C.T.U. will hold a county convention at South Riverside on Thursday and Friday this next week. The local union is preparing a good programme, and will entertain their neighbors in good style. A large number of delegates are expected.

Messrs. P. M. Boburn, Daniel Lord, T. P. Drinkwater, W. H. James, Jacob Stoner, J. T. Burton, A Compton and Herb C. Foster drove to Elsinore on Thursday and inspected the canal, waste water, lake, etc. The party had a most enjoyable time. The lake is quite high this year, being within two feet of the high water mark. A stream of several thousand inchs is flowing from the lake through the canal to South Riverside.

J. M. Glass, who has been connected with the Newport Lumber Company for several years, will erect a store building here and go into business for him self. Mr. Glass has many friends here, and he will no doubt do a good business.

W. G. McVicar is hauling material for a cottage to be built on his quarter block east of M. J. Craig's home place.

Mrs. George Brown gave a picnic to a number of her friends in South Riverside in honor of her sister, Mrs. Douglass, last Saturday at Coldwater Canyon, South Riverside's favorite resort. A most enjoyable day was spent in the canyon and at the large hot sulphur water swimming pool. Mrs. Douglas and children returned to Denver Tuesday.

Messrs. Gibbs and Cook have had to move their shoe store and fruit stand across the street on account of the new building to be built on their old site by Mr. Glass.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Pavilion Burned, but Will not Delay Flower Festival.

SANTA BARBARA, April 6.—(Special Correspondence.) Just before noon today a workman, l nlighting a cigarette, dropped a match among some pampas plumes at the pavilion, which was just being decorated for our flower festival. Immediately the flames spread throughout the building, and in half an hour it was in ashes. The racetrack stables, adjoining, and other buildings near by were saved. The pavilion burned like a tinder-box. Our volunteer fire department did as well as could be expected, but a lack of system and drill and head was apparent, and the need of a paid department was yet more apparent. Fourteen minutes existed between the alarm and the time of the engine's beginning to work. This was inexcusable. Lack of hydrants and delay in connections was also noticable, not to mention scarcity of water. Today's fire was a big argument in favor of the proposed system of salt-water stand-pipes, for fire and for sprinkling, or else a water company and a City Council which will furnish more head and more hydrants.

The pavilion was the property of Francis T. Underhill of Los Alamos. It was an octagonal structure, built some eight or ten years ago at a cost of $10,500. It was insured for $2000 in the Lancashire Company. There was no other insurance on the building. Tidball, the Los Angeles decorator, loses $5000 in material for decorations. The Flower Festival Association lost a piano which had been put in for rehearsals. This, however, was insured. The pavilion was the building in which the band concerts and floral dance were to have been held during the festival. Notwithstanding its loss, the festival of April 17-19 will be held as advertised. The Flower Festival Association met this afetrnoon and are determined upon a temporary pavilion, to be erected without delay, quite probably at the corner of State and Sola streets. Special contributions are already coming in to prevent delay and to make the festival more complete, even, than before. Nothing will be spared to carry out out festival programme on the date planned, and if no fire had occurred.

The Flower Festival Association have just held a meeting and have determined to construct another and larger building in time for the forthcoming festival, and in a more favorable location. The rich subscribers with commendable zeal and fine display of energy have doubled their subscriptions.

OTHER LOCAL NEWS.

The street car company has obtained from the Supervisors a franchise to extend their lines out to the Cottage Hospital and to the old mission. This accommodation has been expected for some time, and no doubt will be highly appreciated by every one.

The librarian's report for March makes the following showing: Whole number of books drawn from the library during the month for home reading, 3584; new cards issued, 49; cards canceled, 32; cards in circulation, 1769; books added to library by purchase, 41; volumes by gift, from Miss Ellen Griffins of this city, John G. Arms, 1 volume; Basil Owen, 1 volume; E. E. Stockbridge, Philadelphia, 1 volume; Hugh D. Vail, bound volume of Santa Barbara weather reports; receipts from fines, $18.85; outside cards, $14; books sold, $16.11; total, $48.96. The book of minutes shows an entry of a vote of thanks ordered to be given the donors of the above-named books. Bills ordered paid from library fund amount to $312.59.

The telephone company has abolished the 25-cent charge for the use of their lines after 10 o'clock at night. They are planning other improvements, which, when completed, will add greatly to the convenience of the public.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, who is comng here in her private car, will remain at the Hot Springs for a short time.

The Supervisors have nished their session and adjourned till next regular meeting.

Mary P. Hunt has filed her petition for a divorce from Eugene Francis Hunt.

Supervisor Walter Elliott has returned to Santa Maria.

As one of the large Panama steamers was seen going up the channel it is concluded that there is something of a storm outside the islands.

E. T. Ferguson has become manager of the Pacific Milling Company and the Southern Mill and Warehouse Company at Carpinteria. R. N. Watson having been promoted to the post of general purchasing and shipping agent.

The schooner Santa Rosa has arrived from the islands.

PASADENA LINERS.

PASADENA SECURITY INVESTMENT CO.
(Incorporated.)

Capital stock $50,000
GEORGE H. COFFIN, President.
E. T. HOWE, Vice-President.
C. E. GETCHELL, Secretary.
EDWIN STEARNS, Treasurer.

MAIN OFFICE, 17 S. RAYMOND AVE. PASADENA.

Branch office, 107 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

INVESTMENTS.

This department of our business is devoted exclusively to the investment of private and trust funds. We have a few selected properties in both Los Angeles and Pasadena, paying 7, 8 and 9 per cent. net upon today's low valuations. We are in a position to know the exact facts concerning each property offered by us, and personally inspect the same before offering to an investor.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

In securities we have some first-class holdings that have been passed by the best legal talent obtainable, to be sold to net the investor 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent.

We buy and sell city, town, county, school and water bonds for ourselves or on commission.

ESTATES.

A charming estate on high ground, with a house of 19 rooms, modern conveniences and lot 408x200; price $27,500.

New house of 10 rooms on first-class avenue; every modern improvement; lot 60x200; price for few days only, $7500; a bargain.

A fine residential property within one hour's ride of Los Angeles, consisting of 2-story house of 14 rooms, about 6½ acres of land, plenty of water, two windmills, tanks, etc., fruit flowers and shrubbery; located in a charming valley, one mile from the ocean; owner must sell at a great sacrifice; price $4000, less than half what it is worth; would make an unsurpassed sanitarium.

A few doors from Orange Grove, on a beautiful street, and in the very best location, house of 7 rooms and bath, with barn, and lot 70x250, large fruit trees, etc.; price $7000.

A special bargain, either as an investment or speculation is a 9-room house, with bath and barn, on one of the best avenues on the east side; within less than 10 minutes' walk from the postoffice; together with a lot 144x195, for the fabulously low price of $8000; this is a genuine bargain; or will sell same with but 72 feet frontage for $7000.

An elegant place on Colorado street; house of 14 rooms, bath, barn and all modern conveniences; lot 125x292; price $18,000.

A modern 10-room house, furnished; lot 75x270, on Orange Grove ave., for $11,000.

One of the best corner lots in the city, 140x193, on which is a nice modern house of 8 rooms, for $7000.

HOMES FOR ALL.

New modern house of 5 rooms and bath; finely located within the city limits, on a lot 60x395; finished in hard wood with brick cellar; price $2800; a great bargain.

Furnished cottage of 6 rooms, in good location, $3700.

Modern cottage of 5 rooms, with ½ acre of land, $2000.

5-room cottage, close in, $1600.

New house of 7 rooms and bath, close to Colorado st., $3500.

We have houses of all sizes and prices, or we will furnish site and build you a house, size, price and arrangement to suit.

HOUSES TO RENT.

In this department we have a choice selection, both in furnished and unfurnished homes, ranging in price from $10 to $350 per month.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

The good will of a business, the receipts of which are $4000 monthly, is offered for $1000, and the stock and fixtures at cost; this is well worth inquiring into.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

We will esteem it a favor if you will either call upon or write us concerning any department in our business. Prompt attention to all inquiries.

PASADENA SECURITY INVESTMENT COMPANY, 17 S. Raymond ave., Pasadena. 7

REV. SOLON LAUER, SUBJECT "THE SOCial Outlook," Lawrence Hall, Fifth st., 7:45 p.m. Free. 7

I. Magnin & Co.,

The Leading Ladies', Childrens' and Infants' Outfitters in Los Angeles.

No. 237 South Spring Street.

Grand Spring Opening of '95.

New Wrappers in Lawns, Chambries, Dimities, Percales, Sateens from $1.25 to $7.00.

New Shirt Waists in the latest style. We are showing exclusive styles in these goods.

New Children's Guimps from 50c to $5.

New Children's Aprons.

New Guimp Dresses in dotted Swiss Organdies, Fancy Lawn and Dimities in all from $1 to $8.

New Wash Duck Suits in kilts and pants for boys, from $1 upwards.

New Fauntleroy Blouses and Shirt Waists for boys, from 50c upward.

New White Lawn Dresses, Special drive in these goods for La Fiesta, from $1.50 to $6.50.

New Silk Waists from $3.50 upwards.

New Children's Aprons in percales and lawn from 50c upwards.

New Reefer Jackets. We are showing styles that are exclusive.

New Hats from 60c to $5

New Sunbonnets from 25c to $2.50.

New Capes from 50c to $5.

New Child's White Pique Jackets and Cloaks from $1.75 upward.

Ladies will do well to call and examine our stock and see how reasonable you can buy anything you may desire in the line of Wrappers, Waists, Infant's Wear, Children's Wear, Muslin Underwear. You can buy these goods at lower prices than you can purchase the material for.

All goods retailed at wholesale prices.

Branch House 840 Market Street, San Francisco; Factory 24 Ellis Street.

Our New Spring Catalogue is Now Ready.

Goods Delivered Free in Pasadena. Special Attention Paid to Country Orders.

I. Magnin & Co.,

237 S. Spring st.

Fibre Chamois, Hair Cloth and Linen Crinoline Just Received

VILLE DE PARIS.

Branch San Francisco.

Pioneer Broadway Dry Goods House.

223 SOUTH BROADWAY. - - POTOMAC BLOCK.

Dress Goods.		New Silks.	
Our own direct importations, comprising all the fashionable materials—French crepons in black and colors, new silk and wool jacquard weaves, silk-plated wool tissues, also waffle crepons in all the latest spring shades. These fabrics are sold by the yard at popular prices.		Black gros de Londres, new figures, all silk.	75c yd
		Fancy silks for waists, checks, stripes and figures	60c yd
		24-inch black Broche Taffetas, all silk	95c yd
75c, $1.00, $1.50 yard, upward.		Black gros grain Silk, cashmere finish, beautiful lustre	$1.00 yd

Wash Novelties. . . .

Our assortment of printed Wash Fabrics is now complete; many new ideas and effects including all the latest novelties—

10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, upwards.

Goods delivered free in Pasadena. Mail orders carefully executed. Telephone 893.

G. Verdier & Co.,

223 S. BROADWAY.



WASTING DISEASES WEAKEN WONDERfully because they weaken you slowly, gradually. Do not allow this waste of body to make you a poor, flabby, immature man. Health, strength and vigor is for you whether you be rich or poor. The Great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable.

HUDYAN makes the man, renews, rebuilds, rekindles the fires of life. Cures constipation, dizziness, failing sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.

Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back and other ailments stopped quickly. Over 2000 private indorsements.

If you are blue or melancholy, if your eyes lack lustre, if you feel telegraphic communications up and down the spinal column, write to the doctors about Hudyan, and you will learn something valuable. Hudyan costs no more than any other remedy.

Send for circulars and testimonials.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for "Blood Book" to the old physicians of the

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. Currer & Son

121 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

SEEDS

—For Field and Garden,
—Flower and Tree Seeds
—Send for Catalogue.

Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.

The Latest and Best.

Better Than Imported. COMMERCIAL High Grade

HAVANA CIGARS.

IDEAL

FACE POWDER—Softly delicate, perfectly pure; a beauty bringer, a beauty keeper.

H.M. SALE & SON
220 So. Spring

CITY BRIEFS.

The man who advertises, is the one who often rises,
To be among the leaders in the desperate race for wealth,
With this one stipulation, that he does so with discretion,
And he finds it beneficial to both bank account and health.
—(Printer's Ink.

No matter how cheap other stores sell, we always sell cheaper. The more we sell the cheaper we can sell. Quantity makes the lowest prices. A great money-saving sale takes place tomorrow. Kirk's, Eastman's and Gilbert's celebrated highly-perfumed toilet soaps, worth up to 15 cents a cake, tomorrow three cakes for 10 cents; Eastman Bros. & Co.'s royal sachet powders, all odors; you have to pay 50 cents per ounce elsewhere; our price, 20 cents per ounce. Triple-silver-plated or nickel-silver butter knives or sugar spoons, worth 75 cents, at 25 cents; cut sterling-silver bracelets, were $2.50, at 75 cents, 50 cents, 40 cents and 35 cents. Side combs, now 20 cents pair; Ansonia nickel alarm clocks at 65 cents; 25-cent enamel playing cards at 8 cents; silk hose supporters, all colors, at 23 cents; ladies' combination card case and pocket-books, worth up to $1.50, at 45 cents; the world's famous American lady corset, that sells for $1.75, tomorrow 95 cents; laces and embroideries from the New York consignment sale, at half price. Burger's Bargain Mart, No. 235 South Spring street, between Second and Third streets.

Desmond, in the Bryson Block, is always sorry for any one who fails to get there, and he shall be very sorry for those who fail to strike the opportunities offered in his stock of spring and summer hats, shirts, underwear, neckwear, hosiery, etc., etc. It's losing money not to hit the nail immediately on the head, if the nail is a bargain. If his values in hats and furnishings aren't bargains, then that word isn't in the dictionary. Even the dictionary doesn't offer more food for profitable reflection than Desmond's aggregation of temptations.

This week we offer the largest sample line of hand-decorated china, direct from France, ever shown in Los Angeles. These goods must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest decorated ware ever shown. We have also received a large assortment of Easter novelties, and cordially invite the public to inspect our handsome display. Special sales in all departments this week. Z. L. Parmelee Company, Nos. 232-234 South Spring street, opposite the Los Angeles Theater.

Lucas's Gem Parlors, No. 230½ South Spring street, Workman Block (upstairs.) Cut-rate bargains in all kinds of precious stones and jewelry. A few elegant diamonds at special prices. The finest Australian fire opals in the city, and at less price than others charge for an inferior quality. A handsome collection of oriental rubies, sapphires, emeralds, turquoise, etc. A beautiful firestone, or aquamarine given away with every $2 purchase.

At the Y.W.C.A., No. 107 N. Spring St., two beginning classes in physical culture with Miss A. L. Murphy open at once. For women, 7 p.m. Thursday; for young girls, 4 p.m. Friday. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to the basket social Thursday, April 4, 8 p.m., and tally-ho to Baldwin's ranch Saturday, April 6; tally-ho ticket $1, at the rooms.

"No, they can't do it!" No matter if the dealers charge you $65, they cannot give you a better machine than we're offering for $20. "It's dirt cheap, ain't it?" but then you save the agent's little profit of $45 when you buy from us. White Sewing Machine office, No. 235 South Spring street.

Special excursion rates to San Diego via the Surf line, April 6 to 13 inclusive. Tickets good to return six days from date of sale. Round-trip, $5.50, including two admission tickets to the Lemon Fair. Trains leave La Grande Station at 8:15 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Parlor cars on both trains.

The Santa Fe have notified us that they will deliver us another carload of sewing machines Monday. They were purchased for spot cash, and we are prepared to offer them very low for cash, or on easy terms. With Anson Bros.'s music store, No. 327 South Spring street.

One hundred and twelve pieces decorated Haviland china dinner sets just received, for $25 per set, at H. F. Vollmer & Co.'s, No. 116 South Spring street; also a new line of fancy shapes in white china for decorating; a new line of fancy china in novelties for Easter.

A large sectional map of the nine southern counties of California, elegantly mounted, given away with one year's subscription to the Daily Times, or with one year's subscription to the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror, and $1 additional.

For rent—Standard, New Home, Domestic, new-style White, Sterling and Seamstress sewing machines, for $2 per month; $1.25 for two weeks; 75 cents for one week. White Sewing Machine office, No. 235 South Spring street.

Miss F. B. Scott, for the past two years with the Crystal Palace and People's Store, has accepted a position with the Z. L. Parmelee Company, Nos. 232-234 South Spring street, opposite the Los Angeles Theater.

The ladies of John A. Logan W.R.C. will give a La Fiesta ball on Wednesday evening next, April 10. La Fiesta colors will be worn. Music furnished by one of the best orchestras in the city. Admission, 25 cents.

Sanborn, Vail & Co. have arranged a new price list on canvas, both in roll and on stretchers. Call and get our prices when in need of canvas and other art goods. No. 133 South Spring street.

Deafness, noises in the ears, discharges from the ears, chronic catarrh and throat diseases skillfully treated by Dr. S. M. Slocum. Offices in the Potomac Block, South Broadway.

The removal sale is "booming" at the Lion shoe store, No. 124 West First street. Special bargains this week. Store will be open every evening till 8 o'clock. Sign of the red lion.

German-American Fire Insurance Company offers cut rates on dwellings and first-class brick blocks. See agents at No. 219 North Main street, and No. 127½ West Second street.

For eczema, soft corns, salt rheum, ring worms or any other eruption of the skin, M. M. Dill, No. 530 Temple street, rooms 13 and 14. Satisfaction guaranteed.

If you are down street just drop in Vollmer's and see those decorated china dinner sets, complete, they are selling for $15; these are one of the seven wonders.

Sanborn, Vail & Co.'s are headquarters for the new things in the stationery line. Hurd's marginal note in the latest; see the tints. No. 133 South Spring street.

Y.W.C.A. gospel meeting, No. 107 North Spring street, 3:45 o'clock today, led by Mrs. Mary M. Bowen of Oakland. Bible class at 3 p.m. All women invited.

Responsible business man, going to principal cities East will give personal attention to any business, purchasing, etc. Address J, box 100, Times office.

John Brennan, the former popular proprietor of the Hoffman House of this city, is now running the New Morris House of Santa Barbara, Cal.

Master Hats, La Fiesta hats, evening hats, reception hats, beach hats, Dutch bonnets, Napoleon bonnets, at Dosch's, No. 313 South Spring street.

For tally-ho rides to Pasadena, Baldwin's ranch and San Gabriel Mission, register your name at the St. George stables, No. 849 South Broadway.

Twenty-five saddle horses for sale or rent; also riding school connected with stable. No. 814 South Grand avenue. Telephone 720.

Ladies, my price on fine millinery the very lowest, stock complete, correct in style; in pattern bonnets, theater outfits and collarettes, no house shows better line; will be shown every attention if you call. Mrs. F. W. Thurston, No. 357 South Spring street.

At Germain's, No. 123 South Spring street, you will find the finest and largest assortment of Easter goods in the city at popular prices.

Easter cards! Easter cards! A good assortment at Sanborn, Vail & Co.'s. New stock; all prices. No. 133 South Spring street.

Kregelo & Bresee, funeral directors, corner Sixth and Broadway. Open day and night. Lady attendant. Telephone No. 243.

Mrs. F. J. Cressey's primary class have their annual graduating exercises, 7:30 this evening, at First Baptist Church.

The First Society of Spiritists meet at 2:30 and 7:30 Sundays at Pythian Castle, No. 118½ South Spring street.

Hear Dr. C. C. McLean today at Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle; both morning and evening.

Eugene Torrey's entire collection of pictures at auction tomorrow at No. 232 West First street.

Fifty cents to Redondo or Santa Monica today via Santa Fe. Morning trains leave at 10 o'clock.

Rev. A. C. Smither preaches at the usual hours at the First Christian Church today.

The Investor, G. A. Dobinson, editor, published Thursdays. On sale at news stands.

Home-made bread, 10-cent loaf for 5 cents. Owl Bakery, No. 605 South Spring street.

There are few bakeries anywhere quite as nice as Koster's, No. 140 South Spring.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber. H. Bohrman, No. 514 South Spring.

Buy the Whitney make of trunk. Factory, No. 423 South Spring street.

Dog show entries close April 7 at No. 627 South Main street.

The Hamman baths, No. 230 South Main street.

See time-table of Cahuenga Valley Railway.

Buy Barden's shoes. Free shines daily.

Turkish baths cure la grippe, colds, etc.

New potatoes—Althouse Bros.

The Blanchard-Fitzgerald Military Band held its first dress rehearsal last evening at the Armory Hall.

The annual Passover of the Salvation Army will be held in Los Angeles from Tuesday, April 9, to Sunday, April 14. Brig. Keppel and forty field officers will be present. There will be meetings each night in the No. 1 Hall, No. 327½ South Spring street.

The first meeting of the new City Gun Club will be held at its grounds near Westlake Park today. Both live birds and blue rocks will be furnished, and as some of the best shots in this section of the country will compete a good day's sport is anticipated.

A correspondent living on South Hope street writes to say that the man referred to in the Times report of the case of squalid poverty is too honest to carry off boards or other property not belonging to him, as was intimated on authority of the agent of the house the family occupied.

PERSONALS.

A. Meyer of No. 1025 Flower street will go East in a few days to be gone a few months.

Albert Weber is expected shortly to make his annual trip in the interest of the piano bearing his name.

A. G. Cone, treasurer of the Kimball Piano Company, spending the winter in Southern California, is at present at Coronado Hotel.

F. A. Barr of St. Louis has purchased the lease and business of Spears & Montague, and will continue the latter under the style of the Barr Realty Company.

W. C. Patterson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, has changed his residence from No. 931 South Hill street to No. 1515 South Hope street. He contemplates during the coming year the erection of a residence on Flower street, near Sixteenth.

BEWARE OF THE DOG.

The Thrilling Experience of a Detachment of Police.

John Ludwig came up from the alfalfa regions, and his faithful dog bore him company. Late in the evening, after John had got pretty well filled up with Sonoratown mescal, he became weary and lay down in a vacant lot on New High street, near Ord, to enjoy a quiet siesta. His faithful dog, which was of the "bull-purp" variety, lay down with him, and the two friends, man and dog, were soon in the far-away land of Nod.

Policeman Pawling happened along that way directly, and pounced upon the sleeping ruralite, intending to place him under arrest. The "bull purp" awoke, however, and showed the copper a very vicious-looking set of teeth. The officer, remembering that hot weather was approaching and that a dog bite at this season of the year is dangerous, concluded to take no chances in a struggle with the canine. He, therefore, repaired to the nearest telephone and told the clerk at the central station to send down the patrol wagon to haul in a drunk, and a man with a riata to rope the ferocious bulldog that was standing guard over his drunken master.

A big cowboy, who happened to be at the police station at the time, volunteered his services, when he learned that there was an animal to be lassoed. Driver Stiles, Officer Reynolds and the Cowboy jumped into the patrol wagon and hastened to the scene of adventure. Officer Rico and a Times reporter mounted their wheels and also went down to see the fun.

When they got there the man and dog were calmly snoozing, and Officer Pawling and a crowd of loafers were watching them to see that they did not walk away in their sleep.

The cowboy gathered up his riata and approached the dog, with a view to lassoing him. The canine woke up and walked up to the cowboy, wagging his tail, as though he was glad to see him. The dog proved to be rather a diminutive specimen, and, instead of having to be lassoed, walked up quietly and placed his neck in the noose. The drunk was then loaded in the wagon, the dog jumping in after him, and riding to the station.

Ludwig was put in the cooler, where the bulldog was not permitted to go. The animal waited on the outside until toward evening, when he evidently gave up hope of seeing his master again, and made a sneak for home.

The police-station officials say the laugh is on Officer Pawling.

Dr. Edward J. Hadfield
Physician and surgeon, 210-211 Bradbury, Tel. 125. Residence, 539 Olive, Tel. 1168.

U. S. HOTEL, rooms $2 a week and up.

TRY our Columbian lump coal, $5 per ton, delivered to any part of the city. Banning Company, No. 222 South Spring street.

L. APFFEL, wholesale wine merchant. Pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes; free delivery; no bar attached. No. 130 West Fifth street. Tel. No. 1379.

ONE-QUARTER ream note-paper, 25c; 250 envelopes, 50c. Langstadter's, 214 S. Broadway.

DEATH RECORD.

SEYMOUR—In this city, April 6, 1895, J. Howard Seymour, infant son of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Seymour.

C. D. HOWRY
Leading Funeral Director
FIFTH & BROADWAY.

California's Greatest Store. California's Greatest Store.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

Last week with lightning speed the transmitters ticked the sudden news that the great house of E. S. Jeffrey was in the hands of a receiver; our buyers, ever on the alert, were amongst the first purchasers; thousands of dollars' worth of the finest goods (the kind this house is noted for) are now crossing the plains as fast as the "iron horse" can travel. Due notice will be given of their arrival and how the schedule of prices run. In the meantime preparatory to Fiesta we withdraw the brakes on every line, glide down the incline of low prices made especially for the great event, of which the following list is a grand preface:

Silks.

Undoubtedly the most superb collection to be found anywhere; competition concedes the fact; our patrons quick to realize it. New weaves, new colorings, new designs for La Fiesta.

Illuminated, Changeable Taffetas, $1 grade everywhere; unmatchable in color and effect.....75c

Fancy Shaded Surah Striped Silk, assorted colors and fine finish; considered a bargain for 85c, now.....65c

Evening Shades in Beautiful Figured Taffeta Silk, variegated colors on beautiful solid grounds, sprigs and flowers, for.....$1.00

Black Satin Rhadame, Liberty Satin and Armure for this week only; $1 grade, for.....75c

Black Figured Taffeta Silk, new designs, full 24 inches wide; usual price $1.25, now.....89c

Black Silk Crepon, pure silk crinkle, wavy stripe; the most beautiful thing yet landed, now.....$2 00

Linen Department.

From the bleach greens to the consumer this department is as complete as goods and prices make. Our $1 damask, two yards wide, double satin faced, is the kind you pay $1.50 for. Our ¾ Napkins at $1.25, full dinner size, a few months past were $2. Our Satin Damask Towels for 25c, with heavy knotted fringe, hand tied, are what you paid us 40c for. Our Doylies, Crashes, Towels and Sheeting Linens are of the best-known manufacture. Our oil-boiled turkey-red Damask, full width is a sensationalist that always attracts a crowd of busy buyers.

Our grand Millinery Parlor always crowded; has many new acquisitions for La Fiesta.

Gloves.

Kid gloves, silk gloves, chamois gloves; the largest and finest assortment ever displayed in our establishment, special sale
For La Fiesta.
La Mazino Kid gloves, all colors and black dressed or undressed for...$1.50
For La Fiesta.
Chamois Gloves in cream and white four button or mousq. for.....$1.00
For La Fiesta.
Maggioni Dressed Mousq. kids, all colors and black.....$1.25
For La Fiesta.
La Cigale, dressed, 4-button kids, white and pearl, for.....$1.00
La Mazino is conceded the best kid glove made, we guarantee every pair and keep them cleaned and repaired free of charge.

Colored dress goods Black dress goods.

Increasing interest develops day by day; the pace is quickened here as the gala day draws near. No such stock or prices anywhere.
This princely stock commands attention. We are determined to protect its earned reputation now.

Silk striped Challies, full 30 inches wide; 40c goods for..25c
Imported novelty Dress Goods, silk crepon effects, tri-colored and changeable; can't tell them from the $1 grade; our price 50c
Silk mixtures and Persian novelties; beautiful, exquisite and charming things for.....$60c
Black novelty Dress Goods; another shipment, 40 inches wide, marvels of value for.....50c
Priestley's black Novelty Dress Goods, the stand up, with a maker's reputation stamped on every yard; our price.....75c
Black crepon in every weave; the kind of goods that's hard to find; unbroken stock from $1.25 to.....$2.75 yd

Wash dress goods.

The loveliest goods produced. Perfection is now attained in weave and dye; charming things that all admire. They are here in all their beauty.

Jaconet Plisse, the newest wash goods on the market—perfect goods.....20c
Crepons, in fancy stripes and checks, for.....12½c
English Sateens, silk finish, lovely goods.....12½c
Russian Ducks, in stripes and figures; perfectly fast colors; goods you usually pay 25c for.....12½c
Surah Challie, an immense assortment; handsome 30-inch goods, duplicates of the French in color and finish, price...12½c
Beige Suiting, everywhere 25c; full double width, fine mixtures and small checks, for.....15c
Standing room in this department is all in promise, so great are the attractions.

Our White Parasols attract universal attention; reinforcements have already arrived for La Fiesta. See our $1.75 line.

Notions.

Elegant line of novelties, special things for the coming event. Neckwear novelties for La Fiesta; elegant neckwear in all the latest styles.
Chiffon Crepe de Chine and Crinkled Silks, from 75c to $3.50.

Purses for La Fiesta.

Ladies, Combination Purses, leather, good and serviceable. Special 50c.

Hosiery Department.

The great Fiesta Sale has extended even here.
Ladies' Hose in black, tan, russet, 50c quality for. 33⅓c
Ladies' Hose in black, extra nice, best black, 35c goods for. . 25c
Misses' Hose, superb quality, as good as we ever offered heretofore for 50c; Hermsdorf dye, white feet, double knees, heels and toes, for this week only, 3 prs..$1
Children's Tan Hose, fine-ribbed, etc...25c

House Furnishing Dept.

An opportunity for hotels, boarding-houses and housekeepers to get their supply before the crowd arrives for La Fiesta. Linens, Blankets, Sheeting, Quilts, Comforts, Crockery, Cutlery and Cooking Utensils. We have undoubtedly the largest supply of these goods ever offered to the trade. No index can be given here of the exact values.

Capes and Suits.

Competition completely bewildered, how we procure such values; styles are exclusively our own special Easter and La Fiesta collection just received; prices run from $2 to $8?; such values in this line of goods as we are now offering are unprecedented, nothing half so interesting.

Embroideries and Laces.

Caught the fever too, La Fiesta offerings are as plentiful as they are attractive here, as you enter the large entrance take the left hand aisle; see the display of embroideries 2 to 4 inches wide, 6¼c; 8, 4, 5 and 6 inches wide 8½c; 4, 5, 6, and 7 inches wide for 12½c; 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches wide for 15c; 8, 10 and 12 inches wide for 17½c 6 to 14 inches wide at 25c.

Drug department.

From our pen you cannot smell the delicious sweetness of the perfumes, the violet, heliotrope or the new mown hay or the many delicious odors, but if you step into the department you can procure the whole catalogue more perfect than if you were strolling around the sunny hills, and at prices never named but at our great department store.

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Extract Vera Violette..... 1.25
Extract Heliotrope Blanc.. 1.00
Extract Chypae..... .95
Extract Violette de Parme. .95
Poudre de Riz Vera Violetta..... 1.00
Poudre Riz Peau d'Espagne 1.00
Poudre Riz Heliotrope Blanc..... 1.00
Eau de Toilette Peau d'Espagne..... 1.25

PINAUD'S
Extract Exora Breoni..... 1.50
Extract Apoponax..... .90
Extract Violette..... 1.00
White Rose..... 1.00
Ylang Ylang..... 1.00

COLGATE'S PERFUMES.
Extract Caprice..... .68
Extract May Blossoms..... .68
Cashmere Bouquet..... .68
Jockey Club..... .68

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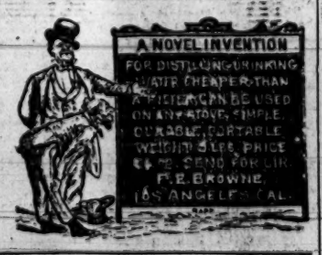
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Editorial Sheet.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

PAGES 17 to 28

XIVTH YEAR. SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1895. PER WEEK, 20c PER MONTH, 85c FIVE CENTS

OUR DIPLOMATS IN CHINA.

QUEER STORIES AND CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN THE FAR EAST.

The Minister to Peking and What His Place is Worth—Our Consuls in China—Some Diplomatic Ignoramuses—A Story of Queen Victoria and Our American Representative—A Southern General.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The war in China and Japan has radically changed the position of our diplomats in the far East. The legation in China, Japan and Korea are now among the most important in the service of the United States, and every American Consul on the Asiatic shores of the Pacific Ocean is to a certain extent responsible for the lives of a number of the citizens of the United States. Bad judgment and mistakes are liable to bring the United States into trouble as never before, and it is interesting to look at the men who now represent us in these countries at this critical time. One of the most important positions is that held by Col. Charles Denby, the United States Minister to Peking. He has held his office for the past ten years, and he has proven himself to be an able man and a successful diplomat. He comes from Evansville, Ind., and he was appointed largely through the influence of the late Senator Joe McDonald. He is an old friend of Secretary Gresham's, and he was for years known in Indiana as a great lawyer before he was made Minister to China. As a lawyer he often came into contact with Benjamin Harrison, and at the time of Harrison's election to the Presidency Denby thought he would have to leave China. He and Harrison had had some little trouble during a lawsuit some time previously, and Denby knew that Harrison strongly believed that Republicans should be the leading officials in a Republican administration. He was aware, however, of the inflexible honesty of President Harrison's character, and he knew that if he could persuade him that he was the best man for the place, and that he could fill the office better than any Republican, he would probably hold it. He attempted to do so and succeeded. As soon as Harrison's election was announced, letters began to come to Indianapolis from China. The business men of the different ports wrote asking the President-elect to retain Minister Denby. The American missionaries sent in long petitions, and both Protestants and Catholics requested that Col. Denby be retained. Li Hung Chang wrote a letter through his private secretary, and high Chinamen in Peking got down on their knees, metaphorically speaking, and wrote to the President. At the same time the campaign was carried on all over the world. Every foreigner in China who had a friend likely to help Col. Denby at once wrote to him and had him write to the President. Some of the highest

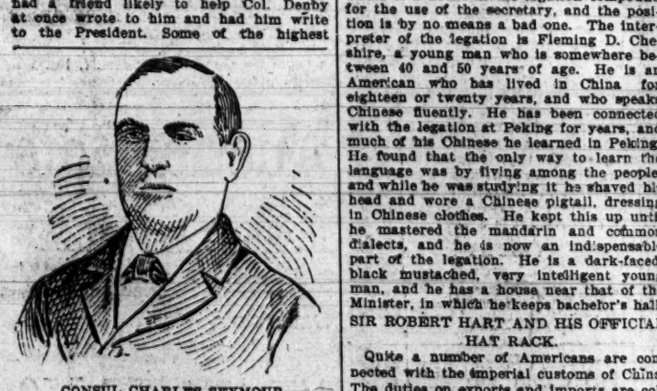


HON. JACOB T. CHILDS.

church authorities of England—I am not sure but that one was not the archbishop of Canterbury—sent in letters in behalf of Denby, and such a spontaneous uprising in favor of this foreign Minister appeared that President Harrison very wisely concluded that there must be some foundation for the desire for his retension, and he said that he should stay. At any ate, he was held on and on until the time of the injudicious appointment of Blair of New Hampshire, who had made speeches against the Chinese in the past, and who was not acceptable to the Chinese government. After this mistake President Harrison concluded to let Col. Denby stay the remainder of his term, and President Cleveland very wisely continued him to the present time.

OUR LEGATION AT PEKING.

The position of Minister to Peking is by no means a bad one. The pay is $17,500 a year, and, at the present value of silver, this is equal to nearly $35,000 a year, as far as spending power is concerned. I was told in China that the position could be kept up very comfortably on about $10,000 a year, and if this is true there is a clear annual saving of $25,000 in silver, or more than $12,000 in gold. Peking is off of the regular lines of travel. Only a few Americans get to it in the course of a year, and service and eatables are cheap. Wines are much cheaper in Shanghai than in Washington, and you can give a dinner in Peking for half the sum that the same feast would cost here. I am not sure, but I think the government pays the rent of our diplomats in Peking. The legation buildings are surrounded by a high wall of blue bricks, and Col. Denby's own quarters consist of a number of low houses of blue brick, and his rooms are large and airy. The parlors of the legation are as well furnished as any you will find in Washington. Old rugs cover the floor. Magnificent Chinese embroideries hang upon the walls. Tiger skins and leopard skins and bits of rare porcelain and cloisonne are to be found here and there. Some of the furniture is of teak wood, which is as hard as ebony and more beautiful than polished mahogany. There is a piano on one side of the room, and the latest books, with English, French and American magazines, which are not more than two months old, lie upon the table. In addition to his quarters for himself and his family, he has a little wing which contains several guest chambers, and he is surrounded with all the comforts of an American home. As to service, he is far better off than he could be in America. During the visit which I paid to him about six years ago, Col. Denby gave a swell dinner in honor of the dean of the diplomatic corps, who was then just leaving for Europe. About fifty guests sat down at the table, and the dinner was as well served and as nicely cooked as any you can get up in Washington. All that Col. Denby had to do in order to bring about this result was to say to his Chinese cook: "John wanchee gumbee one dinner, fifty pieces, wanchee plates from new, all proper."



CONSUL CHARLES SEYMOUR.

The Chinese cook made out the menu did all the marketing, arranged the wines and decorated the table. All that Col. Denby had to do was to put on his dress suit and take his place at the head of the table. During this dinner he made a speech in French, and he is, by the way, a very well-educated man, and speaks and writes French fluently. His father was, I think, consul to Marseilles when he was a boy, and a part of his education was gotten in Paris. He has especially distinguished himself by the number of good reports which he has written during his ministry.

THE LEGATION FAMILY.

The legation family consists of the Minister, his secretary of legation and the official interpreter. The first secretary is Col. Denby's son, Charles Denby, Jr., who has done very good work during the present trouble, and who has been acting Minister to China during the greater part of last year. He is a young man—I judge not more than 30 years of age, but he has been with his father during the whole of his service in Peking, and he is, it is said, a good Chinese scholar. The salary of the secretary is $2625, which at the present value of silver is more than $5000. There is a house in the legation compound for the use of the secretary, and the position is by no means a bad one. The interpreter of the legation is Fleming D. Cheshire, a young man who is somewhere between 40 and 50 years of age. He is an American who has lived in China for eighteen or twenty years, and who speaks Chinese fluently. He has been connected with the legation at Peking for years, and much of his Chinese he learned in Peking. He found that the only way to learn the language was by living among the people, and while he was studying it he shaved his head and wore a Chinese pigtail, dressing in Chinese clothes. He kept this up until he mastered the mandarin and common dialects, and he is now an indispensable part of the legation. He is a dark-faced, black mustached, very intelligent young man, and he has a house near that of the Minister, in which he keeps bachelor's hall.

SIR ROBERT HART AND HIS OFFICIAL HAT RACK.

Quite a number of Americans are connected with the imperial customs of China. The duties on exports and imports are collected by foreigners under an inspector-general, the famous Sir Robert Hart. There are about three thousand men in the customs, and these are scattered all over China. They receive good salaries, but they are entirely subject to Sir Robert Hart, and they are more afraid of losing their offices than our government clerks were before our civil-service rules were inaugurated. They tell a story in Peking in illustration of the arbitrary way in which Sir Robert Hart makes his changes. They say he has a great board fastened against the walls of his hall, in which there are pegs, each of which bears the name of an official. The holes are marked with the names of the different positions, and if John Smith's peg is in the Shanghai hole, it shows that John Smith is in charge of the customs at Shanghai. Now and then the inspector-general comes home very late. He may have been out to dinner. He may have taken a little champagne, and, upon getting into his own hall, he may bunglingly use this board as a hat rack. In doing so he may knock down a number of pegs, which his Chinese boy sticks back at random before His Imperial Highness gets up. When he comes out in the morning—so the story goes—he looks with a little surprise at the appointment board.

"Ah!" says he, "John Smith has been changed from Shanghai to Hankow. I had forgotten all about that. I must send off the order at once."

And off it goes. Tom Jones, who was getting $5000 a year at Tien-Tsin, is like as not put off to Amoy, where the salary is half that, and all sorts of queer changes occur.

I don't know whether this story is true. I imagine it is not. But I know Sir Robert Hart could make the changes if he would, and he does make any changes he feels like doing, and that with no compunctions whatever.

OUR CONSULS IN CHINA.

The head of our consular service in China is Thomas R. Jernigan, the Consul General at Shanghai. He is a straight, slender North Carolinian of about 45, who got his first diplomatic experience as Consul to Kobe, Japan. He is a gentleman, and he has proved himself to be a much better diplomat than those who have given him orders. He held on to the two Japanese students who were afterward tortured to death until he received positive orders from Secretary of State Gresham to give them up, and he then acquiesced almost under protest. Mr. Jernigan made a most efficient Consul at Kobe, and he is a refreshing change from the incompetent, broken-down politicians who have held the place in the near past. During my stay in China the position was held by the vice consul-general, a namby-pamby Anglomaniac dude, who went by the title of William Dulaney Hunter, and who licked his lips in order to make his words soft and girl-like. The marshal of the legation was George A. Shufeldt, a son of Admiral Shufeldt, and a very good fellow, and its brains and standing were at this time kept up by Walter S. Emons, a young New Yorker, who has lived in Shanghai for some years, and who was acting as one of the judges of the mixed courts and interpreter. He has since left the legation, and is now one of the partners in a large trading company in Shanghai. The Consul at Tien-Tsin is Sheridan P. Read, who was for some time connected with Russell & Co., and who is related to ex-Secretary Foster and Josiah Quincy, some time since Secretary of State. He makes a very good Consul. Connected also with the consulate at Tien-Tsin is C. D. Tenney, who was for a long time connected with Li Hung Chang, and who was the head of a Chinese school at Tien-Tsin. He is a very bright man, and knows as much about China and the Chinese as any other man in the country.

The consulate of Tien-Tsin is a big two-story building situated on the edge of the foreign concession, and Mr. Read has ample quarters for the entertainment of his friends. Nearly all of our consuls in the east have fine establishments, and at Hankow, 700 miles in the interior, I found an establishment which would do credit to Washington. It was that of the Honorable Jacob T. Childs, better known throughout the West as "genial Jack Childs. He was, you know, Minister to Siam, and he is now taking care of the interests of the United States and of Jacob Childs in the heart of China.

OUR CONSULAR DEAN.

The dean of the Chinese consular corps is Charles Seymour of Canton. He has been in office for about twelve years, and he is one of the most efficient men in our diplomatic service. He comes from Wisconsin, and he has time and again saved the foreigners of Canton from riots. He is so well liked by the Chinese that he can go anywhere among them, and he has the universal respect of the Chinese officials and of the foreign residents. He has a beautiful home on an island in the Pearl River. His daughter married not long ago one of the rich business men of Canton, and his family seems to like their life in China. Mr. Seymour must be now about 60 years of age. But he is in perfect mental and physical health, and he has a friend in every man who has ever visited Canton.

DIPLOMATIC IGNORAMUSES.

Speaking of Tien-Tsin reminds me of some stories I have heard concerning the diplomatic hours we have sent to the far East. Not long ago there was a consul to Tien-Tsin who, like Tom Rawlinsky, who was an inveterate chew of tobacco, and who I am told, could, at his own home in Kentucky, stand on one side of the road and by slightly stooping and bending his head backward, send a yellow stream of tobacco juice across the way and make it go right through the hole in the hitching post on the opposite pavement. This gentleman was an inveterate spitter, and he carried the habit with him to China. One evening he happened to be at a function given by one of the foreign consuls, and, as usual, he had a small quid in his mouth. He was talking to one of the ladies when an irresistible desire came upon him to get rid of his saliva. The lady was standing in front of the grate. He touched her on the apology of a sleeve which she wore with her low-necked dress and gently pulled her to one side.

"Excuse me, madam, will you please move a little while I spit?"

Of course the lady moved, and that quickly, and the loud sizzling of the boiling juice announced the fact to the assembled throng that the American Consul had spat.

I do not mention this Consul's name. Suffice it to say that he held the position only a very short time ago, and that Uncle Sam paid him $3500 a year for doing so.

"HOW IS YOUR GRANDMA?"

Another consul story is concerning one of our able officials who had a position at Ningpo or Amoy, I am not sure which. It was during the time that the two young sons of the Prince of Wales went around



COL. CHARLES DENBY, MINISTER TO CHINA.

the world. The English Consul gave them a dinner, to which this American Consul was invited. When he was introduced to the young princes he effusively exclaimed:

"Well, boys, I am real glad to see you. I have always been interested in your country, and in your grandma, Victoria. Say, boys, how is your grandma, anyhow?"

The young men said their grandma was well and thanked him for his interest. Upon leaving the Consul again expressed his delight at meeting them, and told them that when they next wrote to England they must be sure to send his regards to their grandma.

DIPLOMATIC ENGLISH.

Another consul, a famous Southern general, called not long ago on Li Hung Chang, and while talking with the great Viceroy, Li Hung Chang's son entered the room. This boy is now about 20 years old. He speaks the English and the French almost as well as he does Chinese, and he is what would be called in America a highly educated young man. He had just left his tutor to come in to his father, and had been taking a lesson in polite forms of expression. The American general—he was a Southern general—conversed with him for some time, and at last, surprised at his knowledge of good Anglo-Saxon, he burst out as follows:

"Why, my boy, you talk the English language elegant."

Shortly after this the boy went back to his tutor, who was an American. He quoted the expression to him and asked him if it was correct. The American tutor did not like to go back on his own consul, and he told him that the sentence was a sort of a dialecticism, just as the Cantonese cannot sometimes understand the Pekingese Chinaman.

LI HUNG CHANG AND HIS TROOPS.

Another American general—I am not sure, but I think it was Chinkiang Jones, so-called from the name of the city in which he now lives as Consul in China—relates an incident of an inspection of Li Hung Chang's troops. Li was very proud of his troops before this war began. They were armed with modern rifles. They had been drilled by foreigners, and the Chinese nobles of Tien-Tsin thought they were equal to any troops in the world. While they were going through their evolutions Gen. Jones and Li Hung Chang were off watching them, and as they hopped about with great agility, turning this way and that, Li's long face broadened into a smile, and he asked Gen. Jones what he thought of his army. The general is not the most backward of men, but he concluded to feel his way before replying. He said:

"Why, Your Excellency, I don't know how to answer. Do you want me to say what I really think, or shall I answer you as a diplomat?"

"I want the truth," said Li, "I want the truth."

"Then, Your Excellency," replied Chingkiang Jones, "they are all right for running, but for Simon-pure fighting I don't think they are worth a darn."

Li's eyes snapped. He got pale, then sallow, and finally burst out laughing, and said:

"Well, to be candid with you, general, I have always thought just that way myself."

And this war proved that both of them were right.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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THE SAUNTERER.

What bright little fellows most of our newsboys are! Up before the day dawns, out in all kinds of weather, the temptation to sleep that comes to every hearty, healthy boy sometimes bravely resisted, they tumble out of bed or bunk in the early morn and set about their duty of distributing the morning papers, so that you and I, dear reader, can have them when we sit down to our breakfast tables, and learn what the great, busy, bustling world has been doing in the past twenty-four hours.

* * *

The newsboy is a most important part of our modern system of civilization, a cog which, if out of place, would prevent the wheels from going round with the swift celerity and dispatch with which they now revolve. The morning news would not be so speedily disseminated if it were not for the tireless feet of these boys, whose steps are at our doors so early, with the story of the world's doings in their hands.

* * *

But how many there are among these little waifs upon whose shoulders the burdens of life fall early. Childhood, with its freedom from care, they know nothing of. They have no kin to provide for them; they must be father and mother unto themselves. Well, indeed, it is that the Newsboys' Home opens its doors to them, and womanly hearts are moved to care for them.

* * *

There have come to me three copies of "The Working Boys' Journal," which is published every month by the Working Boys' Home Society, and it is a bright and handsomely-illustrated little paper, which tells its readers of the needs of charity in this city, as well as being filled with reading that is adapted to the home and fireside.

* * *

The glorious spring is fairly with us, golden, dewey-eyed and full of blossoms and fragrance. Did you hear the mocking bird's song as you stepped upon your porch this morning? He was there in the highest treetop, pouring out his soul in melody, trilling his gladness in notes that set your soul astir and filled it with rapture. All the beauty of the morning was in his song, the gladness of the sunshine, the glory of the sunrise, and the purity of the fresh, sweet atmosphere. The sense of beauty must have been born in him, and he is telling the world of it in the fulness of his delight.

* * *

There are people in this big, busy world that never see the sun rise. What a loss is theirs! Velvet-footed dawn comes stealing to earth with so much of marvelous loveliness. Every leaf sighs gently and trembles at its approach. There are numberless sounds heard at no other hour. The swaying leaves murmuring melodious undertones. The flowers breathe forth their delicious sweetness; birds peep softly in their many nests; darkness slips silently down behind the steps of sky and light steals in faintest flushes along the East; the purple melts into violet, then to rosy blush, then brighter into gold. Then light breezes stir their welcoming wings; birds wake into a full chorus of song; the dew sparkles in a thousand diamonds on grass and flowers; the leaves on all the trees tremble in ecstacy; the mountains wear amethyst and ruby; the crystal waters brighten, and the golden rim of the bright sun shoots upward above the mountain crests, the shadows disappear and a new day is born. Then the atmosphere is like wine and you drink it with a sense of new life, and the whole being is renewed and made ready for the day's toil. Oh, the beauty of the morning! Earth without it would lose half its charms, and the long day indeed be crownless.

THE SAUNTERER.

Police Court Notes.

Justice Morrison's courtroom was crowded to suffocation yesterday afternoon in anticipation that the case of ex-Policeman Kinney would come to trial. The entire afternoon was consumed in securing a jury, which was finally completed, and the trial adjourned to 2 p.m. Tuesday.

James Evans and J. H. Logan were yesterday given a sentence of $10 or ten days by Justice Owens for disturbing the peace.

Edward Smith and William Barker, arraigned for petty larceny on the charge of stealing a pair of pants from a Main street clothing store, pleaded not guilty and had their trial set for April 8.

C. McDermott, who came into unlawful possession of a hat, pleaded guilty to the charge of petty larceny, and was ordered to appear April 8 for sentence.

Ah Jim was fined $60 for selling opium without a license.

Officer Matuszkiewiz at an early hour Friday morning arrested W. E. Christie, a hack driver, and J. C. Grattan, who were engaged in a wordy altercation on Spring street. One was booked for distrubing the peace and the other for resisting an officer. Both pleaded not guilty in the Police Court, and had their trial set for April 9.

Petty Thievery.

Constable Harry Johnston yesterday arrested Ventura Roma on a warrant charging him with petty larceny. Roma is accused of entering the store of the Misses Santa Cruz on Upper Main street and stealing a lot of jewelry and a roll of blankets. The value of the property stolen is almost enough to make it grand larceny.

Detectives Hawley and Auble yesterday arrested Jacob Hickson on the charge of stealing a garden hose. Hickson was tried and acquitted last week on the charge of having committed a similar offense. The detectives say they have enough evidence this time to place Hickson where he will steal no more hose.

POPE LEO'S DAILY LIFE.

RISING AT HALF-PAST SIX, HE FOLLOWS A SCRUPULOUSLY ORDERED ROUTINE.

A Man of Most Attractive Manners and Presence—The Pope's Desire to Fly from the Vatican—A Sort of Prisoner. Observations of Maud Howe Elliott, Who is His Next-door Neighbor.

(From a Special Contributor.)

ROME, March 12, 1895.—I live next door to Pope Leo XIII, in the quaint old Palazzo Rusticucci, built by Sixtus the Fifth, who, whatever his short-comings may have been, knew how to build a house, which, now that it is three hundred years old, and more, is still one of the most comfortable in Rome. My windows look out upon the great piazzas of St. Peter's and from my terrace I often gaze wonderingly at the vast palace of the Vatican, with its eleven thousand rooms. I have friends at court and sometimes get a glimpse of certain apartments which are not open to the public.

THE POPE AN EARLY RISER.

My neighbor sets me an excellent example as an early riser. He is always up by 6 or half-past at the latest. At 7 he celebrates mass in his private chapel. A few members of the household only are allowed the privilege of taking part in this ceremony. At about 8 o'clock he has breakfast, which, like the other meals, is eaten in lonely state, every article being tasted by his confidential valet, Pio Centra, before it is offered to him. Breakfast (a roll and a cup of coffee or chocolate) is soon dispatched, and the business of the day begins with a visit from the Pope's Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla. The more important correspondence is read and discussed, the session sometimes lasting several hours. After this, the private secretary is admitted, and the letters which require the more personal supervision of the Pope are written.

In all the affairs of this vast establishment, where are many households within one immense one, the greatest exactness prevails. All those who are brought into relation with Leo XIII are kept very actively busy. All his affairs, whether of a private or a public nature, are carried on in the most methodical manner. It is interesting to know that he keeps his private account with the Bank of England, and all his checks are drawn in his own exquisitely fine hand-writing.

Centra, the valet, has been mentioned. He is a personage much considered at the Vatican, where he has his own private suite of rooms, and is treated with the highest consideration. Centra has been in his master's service since the days when that master was known as Cardinal Pecci. He is a fine-looking man, about 50 years old and is the son of a respectable Roman hatter.

A SIMPLE DINNER AT 2.

At 2 o'clock the Pope dines, very frugally, usually taking a little soup, a very small cutlet and some fruit. In the summer Italians eat little meat, as it is dear and inferior, but the fruit and vegetables of the Roman market are so fine that I have heard them made an excuse by a certain indolent epicure for spending the summer in Rome, instead of going to the mountains or the seaside.

After dinner the Pope converses with the prelates of his household before taking his siesta, which is necessary, especially during the hot months, for most people who live in the beautiful, but relaxing climate of Central and Southern Italy. Then follow some hours passed in his library with his friends, the books, perhaps the pleasantest time of the day, for here he is safe from interruption. Even if he wishes a volume from one of the upper shelves, he prefers to mount on a chair and get it himself, rather than call an attendant. He has always been a scholarly man, a close reader of Dante and an enthusiastic follower of Thomas Aquinas, the greatest philosopher, in his opinion, that the church has produced.

It is in this library that the Pope's encyclicals have been written, documents, which, whatever their intrinsic worth may be, are, as pure examples of style, beyond criticism. He is said to write Latin more perfectly than any other living writer within the pale of the Roman church.

THE POPE'S AFTERNOON DRIVE.

In the cool of the afternoon this lonely man takes a drive of an hour or more through the grounds of the Vatican. His favorite carriage is one that Pius the IX used to drive in during his vacation at Castel Gondolfo. I have seen this stately old-fashioned vehicle with its two handsome black horses, whose long, sweeping tails put to shame the poor mutilated bobtails of the steeds of the fashionable Romans. The carriage is often stopped, while the Pope gets out and walks among his flowers and trees, of which he is extravagantly fond. The gardener often is in attendance on these excursions, and recent improvements and chages are discussed by these two lovers of flowers. Every great man has a favorite tree, it seems. Tasso's oak still lives and Washington's cherry tree exists, if by tradition only. There is a certain chestnut at Carpineto in whose shade, three score years ago, little Vincente Pecci, as he was then called, used to study his lessons. Whenever visitors come from his old home, they are sure to be questioned as to the condition of this tree. His devotion to Carpineto is one of the traits which interest me, in the "Grand Ciociaro," as he is sometimes called by his country people. The people of this district are called Ciociari, from the curious leather shoes the peasants wear, made from a simple piec of heavy cowhide, bent to fit the foot, and bound about the ankles with thongs.

THE POPE A SORT OF PRISONER.

During the summer months the Pope makes frequent visits to the Casino, a small villa within the large grounds of the Vatican, which was built by the Medicis Pope Paul IV, and, having fallen into a sad state of decay, was restored a few years ago by Leo XIII. Here, once a week or so, he repairs and remains for one or two days, finding a great pleasure in the change of habitation. Even so magnificent a palace as the Vatican must become hateful, indeed, to be a prisoner, though the imprisonment be, as in this case, a voluntary one. There is a power, even behind the papal trone, the power of the Jesuits, and there seems to be little doubt that if Leo XIII were in reality what his title "Pontifex Maximus" would imply, he would have long ago left Rome. But this would not suit the policy of the Vatican, and if it be a fiction that he is a prisoner through any intimidation from the Italian government, it is a fact that he is so through the policy of the Clerical party. In 1889, at the time when a statue was erected to Giordano Bruno, Leo XIII threatened to leave Rome, feeling it an indignity which the head of the church could not brook, that a monument should be erected in the Eeternal City to one of the greatest enemies of the church. The statue in question is by Ferrari, one of the leading Italian sculptors, and represents Bruno standing in an attitude of deep thought clad in his monk's habit. It stands in the Piazza Campo di Fiori, where tradition has it that Bruno was burnt alive. From an inmate of the Vatican I heard the following story, which I give in the words of my informant, an English gentleman of high standing:

THE POPE'S DESIRE TO FLY FROM THE VATICAN.

"His Holiness was so much grieved at the insult directed against the church that he summoned a meeting of the cardinals, and announced his intention of leaving Rome for Civita Vecchia, forthwith. From this place, the ancient papal seaport, he proposed sailing for Malta. It was only with the greatest difficulty and after a stormy session of two hours, that His Holiness was persuaded to relinquish the idea."

In the view of those Italians who have taken for their religion patriotism, rather than Catholicism, it is a thousand pities that Leo XIII was not allowed to have his own way. They speak of him as "the enemy within the gates, and traitor at the fireside." "If there is a sore place in the side of Italy," they hold, "even if the wound was not dealt by the Blacks, it is irritated by them by a thousand different devices. The politics of the Vatican are at the bottom of half Italy's troubles."

As an illustration of this, an officer who



LEO XIII. AT THE AGE OF 22.

had been in Sicily through all the stormy days of rebellion last winter, said to me, "If the priests had used the slightest influence to prevent the rebellion, not a drop of blood need have been shed. The people are extremely devout, and the clergy (who are mostly in the Bourbon interest) have great influence among them. If this influence has been used in the interests of peace, scores of lives would have been saved. But not one word of reproof was uttered in a single church, not an admonition came from the clergy. The whole uprising was completely ignored by the priesthood, who, by withholding their remonstrance, tacitly countenanced the cause of the rebels. Whoever is against the government, whether he be the ex-King of Naples, a Radical or a Socialist, finds a complacent ally in the church."

Italian politics are a tangled skein; the more I work at trying to unravel it, the more knots I find. But through it all run the Black and the White threads. The Whites are not so white as I could wish, but on the whole, the party is well named, for it stands for progress, education, liberty, while the Vatican, in spite of all its indubitable dignity, prestige and charm, stands for a despotism which Italy, if not the whole of Europe, has outgrown.

A PERSONAL AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE.

I first saw Leo XIII some ten years ago, when, with two other friends, I was presented at one of the smaller audiences. We represented three faiths, one friend the Roman Catholic, the other the Jewish, myself the Protestant. I remember that the Pope (to whom our names, nationality and religion were announced by a monsignor in attendance) just recognized the Roman Catholic, a devout convert, spoke for some minutes with myself, and conversed with the little Hebrew lady longer than any other person presented that day. It is an old estblished role in diplomacy, that possible friends should be treated with even more consideration than actual allies.

That which impressed me most in the man's personality was a certain keenness of outlook, combined with a great refinement. He is not a handsome man like Pius the IX, nor has he that generous largeness of nature which made Pius loved, even by many who opposed him. His virtues are said to be more those of the bourgeois than of the noble. He is thrifty and prudent, two qualities which, however admirable they may be in themselves, are not calculated to make a man, especially a ruler, popular with the masses.

A NOTABLE CHANGE IN THE POPE'S APPEARANCE RECENTLY.

I next saw Leo XIII at the closing of his episcopal jubilee, on tht 19th of February, 1894. He was much changed since I had seen him last. The refinement which I had been struck with before was a thousand-fold increase.

His face was infinitely softened, his hands, which had been thin before, were almost shadowy. Old age, like youth and love, is a great beautifier, if it closes a life whose pleasures have been worthily enjoyed, whose gifts have been steadfastly borne. I was infinitely touched by his appearance, but the sympathy I felt for him had no touch of the supernatural. I felt the natural tenderness of one who is in the full strength of life for one whose strength is well nigh wasted. A sense of the great loneliness he must know oppressed me, almost painfully. For the first time, I recognized the claim for sympathy which the self-incarcerated prisoner of the Vatican makes on all the world. How lonely his existence of a lorn state must be! How narrow the walls of his vast palace, the compass of his stately gardens! Would he not gladly give it all up, to pass the last days of his life in his lovely Carpineto, leading the simple, natural life among his kindred and townsfolk?

The best description I can give of the gorgeous ceremony, where I saw, possibly for the last time, the face of Leo XIII is contained in the following extract from my diary, made on the following day:

THE EPISCOPAL JUBILEE.

"The statue of St. Peter, (an ancient statue of Jupiter,) dressed in a crimson and gold robe, a superb tiara, and the handsomest sapphire and diamond ring I ever saw, was the hero of the occasion until the moment when the silver trumpets sounded forth, soul-stirring and aspiring, and the mighty audience swayed this way and that, every one trying to see over his neighbor's head, as Leo XIII entered St. Peter's. The procession moved slowly down the aisle headed by the Guardia Nobile; after these walked the cardinals, their long scarlet trains carried by their train-bearers. The tr pia crown was carried b f re the P p , who was seated in his sedia gestatoria, a high red and gold throne, borne by eight stout lackeys in beautiful crimson and gold costumes. On either side the famous ostrich feather fans were carried. They are mounted in red and gold to match the chair, and the dress of the servants, and have the papal coat-of-arms embroidered in gold. The Pope wore a white robe heavily embroidered with gold, a long satin train hanging from the shoulders, a mitre of cloth-of-gold (given by the Emperor William,) white hair gloves, the pontifical ring and a cross of superb diamonds on his breast. As the Pope entered everyone rose. The people began to cheer and clap as the chair neared the altar of confession.

"When the Pope reached the center of the church, so that he was visible from every part of it, the noise became almost deafening. The echoes rolling through the mighty aisles sounded more like the surf dashing upon the rocks at Newport after a storm than anything else I have ever heard.

"'Viva il Papa, viva Leone!' Then came from a few over-zealous partisans shouts of 'Viva il Papa re! Viva il re di Roma!' 'Long live the Pope king, long live the king of Rome!' There was an angry murmur at these words, and I saw that even in that stronghold of the church the Blacks could not hope to have it all their own way.

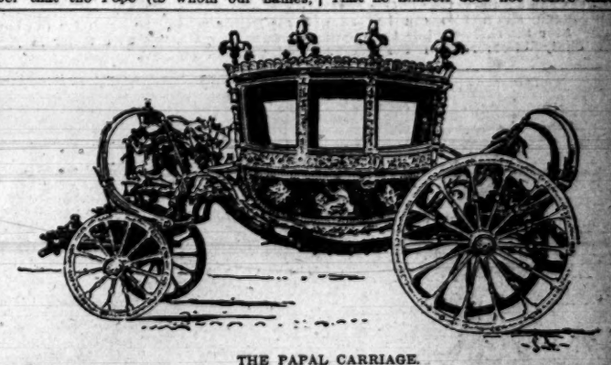
"As the procession moved through the church the Pope turned first to one side, then to the other, blessing the people with his transparent hands, looking more like a shadow than a man. His face was like parchment, his eyes clear, dark and very bright. As he reached the altar the silver trumpets sounded from the cupola above, and the mass began. The twenty-five cardinals took their places in the front row, each assisted by his train-bearer, who sat at his feet holding the scarlet hat. I was surprised to see how easily and gracefully the Pope made the four genuflections before elevating the host to the sound of those never-to-be-forgotten trumpets.

"At the close of the mass, Leo XIII walked unaided down the steps to the altar, and, kneeling on a golden cushion, read aloud the thanksgiving. After this he disappeared for a few minutes to partook of hot coffee. It was past 8 o'clock; for a man past 84 to fast so long is dangerous; of course, he had eaten nothing since the night before. The mitre crown now changed for the triple crown, with its blazing cross of diamonds and emeralds, and the Te Deum was recited. Then the Pope took his seat on his throne, and the procession passed out, as it came in, with the added splendors of gold and silver baldacchino or canopy over the Pope's head, which was carried by sixteen canons of the church. Again the vivza began, and the procession disappeared behind the bronze gates to a side chapel leading into the Vatican, amid a babel of applause."

At the first of the jubilee fetes, when the Pope, against the advice of the Jesuits, entered St. Peter's for the first time since his coronation in 1878, the custom of cheering in the sanctuary was inaugurated. It is tolerated, because, as the Pope never appears in public elsewhere, his party have no other opportunity of expressing their enthusiasm for him and his cause.

IN FAIR HEALTH FOR A MAN OF HIS YEARS.

In spite of the frequent rumors of his ill health it seems, if what is given out may be believed, that the Pope is perfectly well, and as, for a man of his age, in a vigorous state of health. His doctor frequently says that unless some now unforseen disease appears, Leo XIII will very likely live to be over 90 years old. That he himself does not desire that his



THE PAPAL CARRIAGE.

life should be greatly prolonged, seems evident from the following lines written during the past winter, which I have translated roughly for the benefit of those readers who may not understand the original:

DEATH.

The last rays of a setting sun that shall not rise
Fall upon thee, O Leo!
Slowly, slowly, in thine aged veins
The life-blood ebbs!
Already the cold folds of thy funeral pall
Close about thee;
The tomb yawns for thee:
In its prison chafes thy spirit,
Longing to be free and soaring heavenward.
Of the long, bitter journey, this is the goal.
O Lord, if it be Thy will, grant me this grace:
And, though unworthy of such mercy,
Into thy holy keeping receive my spirit.

MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT.

(Copyright, 1895.)

Disposition of Stolen Goods.

Joe Chambers, Esq., has not yet recovered the money and property stolen from his house last Tuesday. Mr. Chambers is out about $350 by the theft. Incidentally it may be stated that the officers of late have been able to locate much little stolen property in the city. There is a well-grounded belief that an organized gang of burglars is operating in the city and that their booty is consigned to confederates in other cities.

A Runaway Boy.

Claude Gibbs, a runaway boy from San Francisco, was arrested on Spring street yesterday morning, on a description in the hands of the police, and sent back to his yearning parents, who will no doubt curb his wild desire for adventure, when they once more lay hands upon him.

Parnell Fisher of Bridgeport, Del., is 8 feet 7½ inches tall and can carry two barrels of flour at once and walk easily with 400 pounds on his shoulders.

SCALING A SKY-SCRAPER.

AMONG THE LABORERS ON A TWENTY-TWO STORY ARCHITECTURAL COLOSSUS.

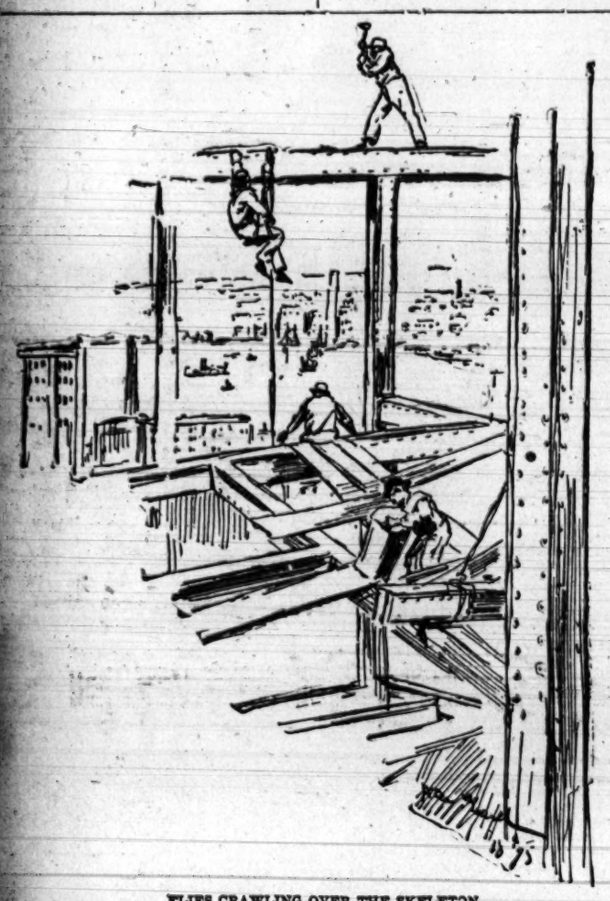
Dan Beard Climbs High—The Noted Artist Spends an Afternoon on the Framework of New York's Highest Building—Like Flies Crawling Over the Skeleton—Gyrating at Dizzy Distances.

(From a Special Contributor.)

"All day thy wings have fanned
At that far height the cold, thin atmosphere,
Yet sink not, weary, to the welcome land,
Though the dark night be near."

George du Maurier is never weary of quoting these lines; lines which, in the de Musset French he loves to write, he asserts to have a strange, uncanny fascination for him when he looks about him from some immense height. Du Maurier says that Goethe conquered vertigo by ascending to the roofs of towering structures and looking about him, but he wonders how the author of "Faust" resisted the impulse to leap out into space. The author of "Trilby" has quite an essay on the subject in the pretty collection of literary bric-a-brac written in French years ago. For Du Maurier wrote for his bread and butter long before he took permanently to the pencil, but only the French public knew him. It surprises the Gallic readers to find their Du Maurier now hailed as an author turned artist.

But that, as Thackeray would say, is a digression. Du Maurier can only be brought into court on the plea of his connection with the theme of bird's-eye views from the loftiest structures with which man has yet wounded the amour propre of the hills. Some opponents of the extreme would prohibit the sky scrapers. What would they say of that towering structure, the highest yet erected in New York, the new building of the American Tract Society now rising like Gulliver to its full twenty-two stories among the ten-story Lilliputs that now cluster about New York's City Hall? It is a skeleton in armor now, all iron, bolts, beams and windlasses, pushing the birds nearer and nearer the constellations as each setting of the sun ages this year of Our Lord. From Nassau street flies can be seen crawling over the skeleton, like the wasps Dante dimly discovered on the giant's head in hell. Only the privileged pilgrim who is favored with a permit has a chance to satisfy himself from personal observation that these flies are men, and instead of feasting off the giant they are putting flesh and blood upon him.



FLIES CRAWLING OVER THE SKELETON.
(Sketched by Dan Beard.)

It is very strange, the psychological as well as the physical effect of a vast height upon a human being. One of the greatest experts in mental healing in this land, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, has given his attention to the mental influences upon men and women of constant sojourn in the human hives that tower in every city nowadays. It is a fact that to look out of a window, day after day, that affords a view, unimpeded, of miles and miles of streets, will in time seriously affect the brain. That is because the psychological effect is very direct. The mind is deluged with new impressions. It is almost like the crisis of a man born blind and restored to sight in a flash.

What must be the effect upon the men whose livelihood is gained by toiling upon the Pelions of architecture? They gain courage, for one thing. On the Tract Society building these men are now gyrating here and there on dizzy distances, splicing, hailing, running, shouting, as if a psychosis, if one may coin the term, of so many people will be gradually but surely changed. It may seem incredible to many to assert that only to spend four hours a day in such a building for a year would modify the theological opinions of any man. But, if the new theories of mental reaction be soundly based, it would do more. There is a more intimate connection than is usually suspected between one's physical outlook and the impressions which, reflected by what psychologists call apperception, are synthesised into generalized thought. Any class looking out upon the world from eighteen-story windows every day communes with nature in other fashions than do shepherds. And precisely as the Egyptian rulers became astronomers from having once been shepherds, must the office class, if the term be applicable, become something or other as a result of their lofty perches. So much for the new Tract Society building as a factor in psychological development.



LOOKING DOWN ON "LIBERTY."
(Sketched by Dan Beard.)

Meanwhile, the men who build these monsters go bravely about their work, little recking of the importance that attaches to their labors from a subjective point of view. They are surprisingly surefooted. They step from beam to beam with the temerity of mountain goats or Alpine guides. They are always carefully selected by the contractors. Occasionally it is asserted that these brave fellows are poorly paid for such risky toil. The reverse is the case. It is a rule in the building trade to fight shy of a contractor who loses a man in the course of construction of an architectural monster. It is, in the superstition of the trade, a sign of bad luck for the building. Its offices will not rent well, or the ghost of the dead toiler will always haunt it. Be this as it may, the odium attaching to contractor and building after a fatal accident, has prompted extreme caution in the selection of the men who go up to these far heights. Such a laborer must be known to be a careful, expert in his trade, slow to take a risk, quick of eye and not easily "phased" in an emergency. For sudden and extreme are the emergencies arising every day on these mountain heights. A beam falls out of place, a rope slacks suddenly or an order is misunderstood. Again, some monster beam must be put in position, and the patient care of many men is essential. They must co-operate and be well known to each other. A single false move on the part of one would most likely mean the destruction of all.



"GYRATING AT DIZZY DISTANCES."
(Sketched by Dan Beard.)

Yet in spite of the attendant risk the serious accidents are very few. This is at least a tribute to the men who follow so lofty a pursuit, in a very literal sense.

It is rather strange that so few poets ever get to the summit of these metal skeletons. The foreman of the gang now toiling on the Tract Society building, and he has been in the business eighteen years, does not remember having in all his experience seen one poet "up top," as he puts it. He attributes the fact to the timidity of bards. Certainly no poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling could sweep a more effective vista than such a one as this.

Whether this structure marks the apex of accomplishment in that line, or whether we shall ascend architecturally to height on height of deed and thought, like the knight in "Waverly," is a matter upon which every man employed on the building had but one opinion. The foreman said that every building he had worked on was higher than the last, and he felt sure that the progression would be maintained. He expects, as he says himself, to tackle a thirty-eight story job in 1900.

The men themselves think their work very healthy. It seems to toughen them amazingly, and longevity, apart from accident, is the rule of the trade. But it is the reformer who now seeks to bring down the pride of the office buildings architect, who must feel most concerned in this aspect of the matter. There is a strong agitation in New York, Chicago and other big cities to make such leviathans illegal, but to all appearances they seem destined to swell gradually from the vale as usual, if it be pardonable to put it as some of the poets who never soar to these summits, might put it if they ever happen to be around.

(Copyright, 1895.)



"THE WORLD IS MINE!"
(Sketched by Dan Beard.)

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday as follows:

William St. Clair Creighton, a native of Ohio, 42 years of age, to Laura A. Le Boutillor, a native of Canada, 29 years of age; both of this city.

Ernest E. Angse, a native of Switzerland, 35 years of age, to Avis Annie Ritchie, a native of England, 39 years of age; both of Santa Monica.

John H. Wentworth, a native of Indiana, 22 years of age, to Laura M. Atkinson, a native of California, 20 years of age; both of this city.

R. G. Dudley Smith, a native of Minnesota, 23 years of age, to Luiu Belle James, a native of Indiana, 21 years of age; both of this city.

Manuel A. Silva, a native of Portugal, 26 years of age, to Leonie Achenbach, a native of Iowa, 25 years of age; both of this city.

William R. Williams, a native of Nevada, 24 years of age, of Fresno, to Lilian Schlam, a native of California, 23 years of age, of this city.

Edmund L. Rhoades, a native of Iowa, 29 years of age, to Kittie States, a native of Missouri, 25 years of age; both of Ventura.

ALASKA DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS.
Best as well as handsomest. Cost no more than inferior ones. Both grocers' and family sizes. Cass & Smurr Stove Co., Nos. 222-224 South Spring street.

Here! Are You Needing Any?
Of water-pipe and fittings, every kind under the sun that is any account, we carry an assortment. We also keep rubber hose of every description—hose that will last—and in quantities equal to any demand. In lawn sprinklers, no house can touch us. We are sole agents for the Wilgus sprinkler, acknowledged to be the best of all. Whatever we sell and recommend is good and will give satisfaction. We pride ourselves on that, and no house in California makes lower prices. W. C. Furrey Stove Co., Nos. 159 to 165 North Spring street.

AMERICAN MINISTERS ABROAD.

MEN WHO WERE NOT OVERAWED BY THE CEREMONY OF FOREIGN COURTS.

Some of the Original Ways in Which American Independence Has Manifested Itself in Our Foreign Representatives—Insisting on the Pump-handle Act with a King and Queen.

By an Old Diplomatist.

It has been my experience during a public career of many years to be attached to, or in some way associated with, many of the principal consulates and legations of the United States all over the world, and now, when age has incapacitated me for further usefulness, it is my greatest enjoyment to recall the strong character and vigorous patriotism of many men with whom I have served, and to reflect with amusement upon the odd antics of some of our envoys. I yield to a request for some "Anecdotes of the American Minister Abroad," without malice or intent to offend. Some of the gentlemen and some of the incidents to which I refer may be recognised, and, if so, I hope they will do me the justice of accepting the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

A MINISTER WHO WOULD SHAKE HANDS WITH KING AND QUEEN.

During the first Cleveland administration a naturalized citizen of the United States was sent as Minister to the court of the country in which he was born, and spent his boyhood as a peasant. He was a man of eminent respectability and learning, but had more brains than manners and cultivated a contempt for refinement and the custom of polite society. When he was presenting his letter of credence to the King of the nation to which he was accredited, he boldly stepped up to His Majesty and offered to shake hands in the American fashion. The King, who is as gentle and good a sovereign as ever sat upon a throne, and is famous for his democratic manners and broad views, was taken completely aback by this assurance, but not wishing to offend the American Minister, good-naturedly responded to the advance. Then the court was overcome with astonishment when the Minister offered his hand to the Queen, but she followed the example of her husband and graciously extended her royal hand. But the end was not yet. The Minister, instead of making his bow and passing along as he was expected to do, and in accordance with the etiquette governing such occasions, insisted upon stopping for a little conversation with the royal family, and this is about what he said—at least this is what he says that he said—for he tells the story with great gusto to his democratic and socialistic friends at home:

"Your Majesties," said he, "I was born in this country as a peasant almost within sight of this palace, and Your Majesties were even then on the throne. I went to America an emigrant lad, and when I was still very young made a vow that I would some time shake hands with a King. I have more than carried out my vow. I have shaken hands with the Queen also. That will be good news to tell my peasant mother. But Your Majesties have not suffered any disgrace. I also am a king in my own country," and with that the United States Minister passed on.

There was a great sensation at court, and the Prime Minister was inclined to ask for the recall of the offender, as he believed he had intended to insult the King and Queen; but the latter were not of that opinion. They argued that no insult was intended, but simply a little display of braggadocio, and self-gratification from a man who had no sense of propriety and no knowledge of the etiquette of a court. And it turned out to be so. The Minister was devoted to the interests of his native country, and several times afterward had the opportunity to show how much he respected its venerable sovereigns. He is the author of one of the most appropriate and eloquent tributes that was ever paid to their character.

A MINISTER WHO IN ROME DECLINED TO DO AS ROME DOES.

During the first administration of President Cleveland our Minister to Italy was a gentleman from Ohio, who was very learned and very eccentric. He showed his contempt for appearances by renting apartments over a dairy stable for his residence, and by wearing his old clothes seven days in the week. One of his most striking characteristics was a violent prejudice against the Catholic church. A venerable American baker in Rome, who had been in the habit of giving dinners on Thanksgiving day, once invited, among other guests, a cardinal who was famous for his interest in and affection for the American residents of Rome. He had lived in the United States long enough to become thoroughly Americanized, and there was no man more popular or more beloved in the American colony than he. It so happened, however, that he was detained that evening, and did not arrive until the dinner was half over. When he entered the room every one, as usual, arose to give him a cordial greeting, and all the Catholics present knelt to kiss his ring. The American Minister, who sat at the right of the host, arose from his chair with great dignity, and looked upon the demonstrations with manifest contempt. Then, as his host returned to his seat at the table the Minister made a dignified bow, and remarked:

"You must excuse me, sir; I cannot permit myself to sit at a table with a Papish priest. Good night."

Then, to the astonishment of everyone present, he offered his arm to his wife and left the room.

When this gentleman arrived in Rome he wore a most shocking hat, a well-worn and discolored felt affair with several holes in the crown, where the folds came. On the day appointed for him to present his credentials to King Humbert at the Quirinal, the clerks at the legation were very much agitated over his appearance. He had put on the regulation evening dress, but his shirt front was much soiled, his collar was badly wilted by the heat, and the plain black ribbon which he used for a necktie, was frayed around the edges. But none of these defects was so apparent as the condition of his hat. Yet the secretary of legation, who was a true diplomatist, succeeded in correcting that defect without giving any offense, although it cost him a few dollars. While they were on their way to the palace he told the coachman to stop at a hat store on one of the principal streets. As they pulled up there the Minister asked:

"What are you stopping here for?"

"To get a new hat," returned the secretary. "My old one is looking very badly."

"I don't know but I ought to get a new hat too, remarked the Minister.

"I think you better," replied the secretary. "We will go in and get a pair of them."

Together they alighted from the carriage and when they returned from the shop both wore perfectly polished silk tiles, which created astonishment when they returned to the legation.

A MINISTER WHO SHOCKED THE NATIVE PROPRIETIES BY ALLOWING HIS SON AND DAUGHTER TO WORK.

A former Minister to one of the South American republics horrified the entire population by finding his son employment in a machine shop connected with the government railroad. The young man was a mechanic by trade, had worked in the repair shops of a railroad where he came from, and neither he nor his father recognized any good reason why he should not pursue an honest occupation in his new home. If he had duly given it out that it was a fad he was following for amusement and not for pay there would have been no disgarce attached to his industry, but the people had their ideas of what a gentleman should not do and could not reconcile them with the overalls, the grim hands and the dinner pail of the young American. This little incident caused a great sensation at the capital where the gentleman lived, and ladies and gentlemen, old and young, used to go to the railway shops to see the son of the American Minister at work with other ordinary mechanics.

This same Minister had a daughter who had been highly educated and was a graduate of a school for the training of teachers in one of the Northwestern States. After she had been in the new country for four or five months, and had mastered the language, her father applied to the Minister of Public Instruction, who was a member of the Cabinet, to give her a position as teacher in one of the public schools. The latter suggested, as politely as he could, that it was not the custom in that country for young ladies in official society to work for wages, that most of the teachers were nuns or young women without social position, and that His Excellency's daughter might not like the company nor the notoriety that such an occupation would give her. The father replied that his daughter had been educated with the expectation and for the purpose of earning her own living, that she did not court social honors, and that she believed young women who were honorably employed were a great deal more entitled to the respect of their friends and the public than those who spent their time in indolence or in the enjoyment of the frivolities of life.

The Minister of Public Instruction was not prepared to meet that sort of argument, and escaped further discussion by promising to see what could be done. But the father was not to be put off in that way. He soon addressed a formal application to the Minister for a position for his daughter, inclosing a testimonial from her instructor in Spanish, certifying to her competency, and copies of her diploma of graduation from the normal school, and her teacher's certificate brought from the United States.

The Minister of Education brought the matter to the attention of the Cabinet, and, after consultation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was instructed to advise the American envoy that it was not deemed expedient to grant the request. He thereupon entered into a somewhat lengthy correspondence with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which, by the way, is all spread upon the records of the legation, with the evident purpose of convincing him of the dignity of labor and the right of every man and woman to earn their own bread without forfeiting the respect and esteem of their friends and neighbors.

I believe, although I am not certain, that the young lady afterward obtained a position in the schools of the adjoining republic, and proved to be a successful and popular teacher.

A MINISTER WHO UPHELD THE CONSTITUTION AT ALL HOURS.

Another man who once held an honorable position in our diplomatic service was a very eccentric character from a Western State, who had the greatest admiration for the Constitution of the United States, and could repeat almost the whole of it from memory. He once hired a hall at the capital, where he was living, and invited the prominent officials and leading statesmen of the country to listen to an address upon the merits of that venerated instrument. Whenever he met a man of any importance on the street, in the shops, on a railway train or a tramway, at dinner parties or other social gatherings, or anywhere else, he selected the Constitution as a topic of conversation, and endeavored to convince every one who would listen to him of the superiority of our form of government over that of any other nation. He was a man of fluent speech and prodigious memory, as well as patriotism, but of no pride in his personal appearance. His garments were usually of the ready-made variety and selected without regard to a fit. His trousers were generally too short, and his sleeves were usually too long. That he wore white stockings and low shoes was only too apparent, but his habitual lack of a shirt collar was concealed by his long beard. He generally carried a "pot-bellied" umbrella, which he never opened, but grasped firmly in his hand whenever he discussed the Constitution, and with it made the most violent gestures.

A young man from the United States who brought letters of introduction to him, and made the legation his headquarters, took the liberty to send home a very graphic description of the old gentleman's peculiarities, which he illustrated with sketches that those who knew him recognized as true to life. The parents of this youth thought the communication so bright and interesting that they gave it to the editor of a newspaper, and it appeared in print, illustrations and all. Of course some one sent a copy to the Minister. In fact he received several, and, recognizing the authorship, immediately issued a bull of excommunication against the offending youth. He also went so far as to have a circular printed which was mailed to all of the Americans in town, advising them of the assault that had been committed upon the dignity of the representative of their government, and forbidding them to harbor or associate with such an impertinent rascal.

But most of the American colony did not look upon the publication as seriously as he did, and instead of suffering ostracism the author found himself quite a lion. The newspapers were passed around from house to house with great amusement, and the article was copied into two or three of the local papers, much to the dismay of the American Minister. A few days after the publication of the circular of ostracism a beautiful woman from New Jersey, who was the recognized leader of the American colony, and whose husband was a wealthy merchant at the capital, invited the impertinent young American to a dinner party given in honor of an English lord then visiting the country. Hearing of this fact the Minister called at her house the next morning to enter his protest and remonstrances which were so severe that when the husband came home for his luncheon he found his wife in tears. Learning the cause of her distress he seized a revolver and started for the United States Legation. While on the way he met an influential American gentleman whom he asked to accompany him as a witness of what might occur, for he announced his determination to compel the Minister to apologize on his knees or to shoot him through the heart. The friend, apprehending a tragedy, accompanied the indignant husband on his way, but succeeded in persuading him not to demand the apology in person, but in writing, so that a record might be made.

Accepting this suggestion the two gentlemen went to the club instead, where a proper demand was written and the friend started with it to the legation. He described to the Minister the furious indignation of the husband, and advised him that, if he did not make a prompt apology, it would probably cost him his life. The Minister asked a little time to think the matter over, and, discretion being the better part of valor, took the first train for a neighboring seaside resort to conceal himself in a hoel until he could decide what to do. After a few days reflection he telegraphed for the nearest United States consul, and sent him to the capital with a careful'y framed apology, which the infuriated husband accepted and published, not only in the newspapers, but on large illumined sheets, which were posted on all the dead walls and fences of the capital.

A MINISTER WHO ENTERTAINED ON A GENEROUS SCALE.

Some years ago a gentleman who had represented the United States in one of the southern republics for many years, was recalled, and as he had accepted a great deal of private and official hospitality during his term of office, the American residents advised him to make some return therefor before his departure. He promptly acknowledged his obligations, selected the Fourth of July as the date, and rented a skating rink that would accommodate several thousand people. He went to the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine and borrowed a lot of flags for decorations and a lot of sailors to put them up. He hired the best band in the country and endeavored to get forty-four American ladies to receive with him as representatives of the several States in this great Union. But there were not so many in the town. Therefore he decided to have only thirteen ladies to assist him, and asked them to dress in costumes symbolical of the original colonies. Invitations were sent out by the thousands. Everybody throughout the entire republic was invited and the newspapers every day contained columns descriptive of the plans and preparations for this great fiesta.

When the evening came the population of the city all turned their steps toward the skating rink, and those who did not have invitation cards to present at the door stood outside in the surrounding streets, cheering the great men as they drove up in their carriages, and scoffing at the unpopular politicians. The crush finally became so great that the man in charge of the door had to send to police headquarters for a platoon to drive the crowd away. There was a charge and a rush and a crush in the mob; women and children were trampled upon; heads were battered by the official batons, and there was a narrow escape from a serious riot.

Inside the rink several thousand ladies and gentlemen promenaded the concrete floor to the music of the military band in honor of the man and the day and the American eagle. There was no one at the door to receive them, except the usual ticket-taker of the rink, who insisted upon ordinary folks showing their cards of invitation, although officials of the government and other equally well-known people were admitted without hesitation. Under the far end of the great roof, upon a platform five or six feet high, sat His Excellency, the American Minister. He wore his uniform as a brigadier-general of volunteers. He sat upon a throne-like chair, covered with red plush. His feet rested upon an enormous tiger skin, and above his head was draped, in graceful festoons, the thirty-two foot flag of the legation. Around him, standing, while he occupied his chair, were thirteen ladies dressed in costumes as above suggested, who looked very much embarrassed, as if they regretted having agreed to participate in the performance. As the people passed by this platform in procession the American Minister nodded graciously, in response to the salutes of his guests, and when the crowd had chinned out sufficiently the rest of the night was spent in dancing. The ladies who represented the thirteen colonies went home as early as possible, but the Minister remained until sunrise, and said he never had such a good time in his life.

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He might have added a cheap lawyer makes a poor judge, and a cheap doctor poor treatment. The medical skill of this Institute is of the very highest order. In the private diseases of both men and women we offer you the best treatment that human help can give—and at prices most moderate. Be on the safe side and get safe treatment. Our treatment is SAFE.

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Miss Myrtle Lee Soule, the bright, brainy and active advocate of universal language of all nations, organizer of ladies' clubs for improvement in conversation, recently wrote a letter of praise concerning Dr. Edison's treatment for obesity, as follows:

Gentlemen: It is now six months since I used your wonderful Obesity Pills and Obesity Band for the reduction of obesity. The pills reduced my weight about thirty pounds in seven weeks and brought a perfect cure from chronic dyspepsia and stomach troubles. Then I wore Dr. Edison's Improved Obesity Band, which further reduced my weight twenty-three pounds and my abdominal measurement nine inches. It is a splendid support and absolutely indispensable to a fleshy woman.



DR. EDISON'S IMPROVED OBESITY AND SUPPORTING BAND.

No spring medicines required when Obesity Pills and Salt are used.

Miss Susan Morey Johnson, one of the most prominent club women of Los Angeles, president of the California Daughters Club, which organization is composed of representative Los Angeles women, in society and in the circles of art, literature, music and the sciences is not afraid to write a few words of testimony in favor of Dr. Edison's Obesity remedies. She says:

"I have a good report to make on Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Fruit Salt. Before taking them I was regarded as an invalid. I had to remain indoors, could not walk a block away from my home—internal fat oppressed me terribly—I had been told of so many wonderful cures by your Obesity Pills that I concluded to try them. The first bottle relieved my heavy breathing, made walking or any exertion less painful. I suffered much less from dyspepsia and stomach trouble, but my weight was not reduced more than five pounds.

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State of Illinois, Soldiers and Orphans' Home, 514 East Capitol avenue, H. R. Mitchell, clerk.—Springfield, Ill., January 16, 1894: A year ago I bought one of your Obesity Bands and wore it with good effect and a great deal of comfort, reducing my abdominal circumference seven inches. Now I want another band made as per dimensions inclosed. I am willing you should publish my opinion of your Band.

The Obesity Fruit Salt is used in connection with the Pills and Bands or both. One teaspoonful in a tumbler of water makes a delicious soda.

THE PRICE IS $1 PER BOTTLE.

Measurement for Band is the largest part of the abdomen. Measure snug at figures 1, 2, 3. The Bands cost $2.50 each for any length up to 36 inches, but for one larger than 36 inches add 10 cents for each additional inch.

Pills $1.50 a bottle, or three bottles for $4, enough for one treatment.

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PEGGY'S HUSBAND.

Bab Sees Him Borne Away in Handcuffs.

On the Train Bound for Sing Sing, with not Even a Goob-by Wave for Wife and Baby.

The Sad Life Story of a Comely Nineteen-year-old Wife — How She Came to Meet Her Worthless Husband.

The Irish Home Song That Touched the Heart—Peggy's Blossoming Baby and Her Miserable Surroundings—Love Puts in an Appearance at the "Sneakers' Club"—Bab Confronts Tommy Calligan, the Tough, with His Offspring—The Junior "Sneaker" who Wanted Bab to Start in the Bull Pup Breeding Business—Clubs and Picnics That Tend to Make Men Vicious—A Little Story of Real Life Graphically Told by Bab.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1895.—(From Our Regular Correspondent.) It's pretty hard when you are only 19 years of age to stand on the platform of a great station and see the train going out carrying on it a man whose name you bear, whom you love dearly, but who can't wave "good-by" to you because his hands are held together by strong iron cuffs. I stood beside a woman like that the other day. Pretty, young and knowing more of crime and wickedness than your girl of 19 could even imagine. But this was Peggy's story. I met her first when they were having an entertainment on the other side, with coffee, cakes and sandwiches for refreshments. I was helping deal out the coffee, and the demands for it were quick and short. Suddenly I saw Charley waving his crutch at me, and so, leaving the coffee service in the charge of a young man who very hospitably threatened to knock "smithereens out o' anny boy what gits out o' line," I went to see why I was wanted.

Charley whispered that, way in the back of the hall, there was a girl who was crying, and who didn't come up to get anything to eat. This is always a surprise on the other side, for the

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Seems to need constant attention in the way of filling. I was soon beside the girl, and found that she was pretty, with that strangely refined beauty that one sees often in an Irish girl. Her clothes were poor, but she was clean. Her black hair was smooth as possible, but out of the big, blue eyes cames the great tear drops in quick succession. After a little questioning I found out that she was crying because somebody had sung an Irish song that reminded her of home and not only of home, but of the people over there who loved her, and believed she was as sweet and good as when she left them. The next day I went to see her. Her home here was represented by a small room in a tenement house, but it was home, for on the bed lay the most beautiful blue-eyed baby that ever cooed and laughed as if the world was going to be good to it and all was sunshine for it. I looked at Peggy's hand—there was no wedding ring on it. But I waited, for I had no more right to speak to her than I should have to upbraid a woman who lives in a palace, and who is just as human as poor Peggy.

As the days went by, I got her some sewing and gradually the story of Peggy and the baby was told to me. She had met "her man" at a dance given by the club to which he belonged—"The Sneakers," whose motto was, properly enough, "No matter what happens, sneak a good time." Their idea of a good time wouldn't be yours and mine. That night it consisted of fierce dancing, much drinking and a general scrimmage for a wind-up. Tommy Calligan was the president, and from the minute he saw Peggy he began to make love to her. She don't know how it all happened.

SHE KNEW SHE LOVED HIM VERY MUCH.

And she knew that one night, when the "Sneakers" gave another dance she took her first drink of whisky, and then she couldn't remember, until the woman with whom she boarded said something about knock-out drops. For a little while she kept her situation, and then the day came when she was discharged and called all sorts of dreadful names. Tommy kept promising to make her an honest woman. The day was set again and again, but every time he spoke about it, if there happened to be one of the "Sneakers" around, he would be told he was a fool, and he was weak enough and vain enough to want to have a reputation in his club for toughness, and for being "a all-around man, see?"

Fortunately for poor Peggy, she heard of the loving kindness of the best woman in the world—Sister Irene. She went to her, told her trouble, was taken in and cared for, for Sister Irene is the living embodiment of the good Samaritan. The little baby was born there, and, after two months, Peggy came down town again, bringing with her, God bless it! that blossom of a baby. And because of it, and because of all that Sister Irene had told her, she meant to try and live an honest life. After a good bit of trouble, I found out Tommy's address. I wrote a note and asked him to come and see me, and for that afternoon only, I borrowed the baby. Tommy Calligan is 22 years old, is strong and healthy, knows his trade, that of a plumber, and can always make a good living if he will work. He was a steady, well-behaved boy, living with his mother and helping to support her, until he became acquainted with one of the "Sneakers," and was asked to join the club. He thought this was a great thing; that it made a man of him, and when he was elected president, he got drunk for the first time in his life, and was taken to the police station for fighting. He drifted away from his mother, and the next bad thing on his life-book was his treatment of Peggy. Yet he wasn't bad all through. He was only vain and foolish, and thought that to be a man it was necessary to curse and to get drunk and to have a poor opinion of women.

I took him in to look at our pipes. As far as I knew, they were in good order, but being a plumber who understood his business, he quickly discovered a leak. While he was busy fixing it, I came out

WITH THE BABY IN MY ARMS.

and, as will all babies do when they see a man, its stretched out its tiny arms and cooed its desire to be taken by him. I handed it over, and, while he was a bit awkward, still an honest smile came over his face, and he asked its name.

"Tommy," said I.

Again he smiled, squeezed it a bit tighter and said, in a half-shamed, half-proud way: "That's my name, too, Miss."

Then I asked: "What do you think it looks like?"

And he answered: "I don't know, ma'am."

I said: "Oh, it is like its father."

And he said: "Who is he, ma'am?"

Very quietly, but very decidedly, I answered: "You are, Mr. Calligan."

And then I told him the story. I told him of Peggy's months of sorrow, of her hours of pain, of her determination to make her boy a good man, and of her hard, hard work to earn the bread and butter. Then I asked him if he wouldn't put a ring on her finger and make her proud of her child and his. Tommy Calligan cried, just as men of his stamp always do, but he promised, as far as he could to right poor Peggy. And so, a few days after, in the beautiful chapel of Sister Irene's he made her his wife. And they both knelt before that lovely altar, given by a loving mother and draped with the bridal veil of a happy wife. Well, they took two rooms, and for a while Tommy worked at his trade. Peggy made a comfortable home for him, and they were happy together. But soon his old, wicked companions hunted him up, and, instead of staying at home in the evening and reading a newspaper to Peggy, he started in to go to the "Sneakers' Club," where he gambled and drank. One night Peggy went after him. He had been drinking hard, and when she begged him to come home with her, he struck her. Poor Peggy crept back to her baby as best she could, and found that the pain was not quite so bad when she had it in her arms, and that its smile excused Tommy's brutality.

Things went from bad to worse.

PEGGY ALONE WAS THE BREAD-WINNER.

Sometimes she didn't see Tommy for a week, and then, one day, when he was home he took a bundle of sewing that belonged to her employer, and pawned it, which means, in plain English, that he stole it, and stole it, not to help his wife, not to help his child, but that he might have a dollar to go to the "Sneaker's" picnic. After this Peggy came to me. What do you think she had done? She had pawned her wedding ring to get that bundle of clothing, that her child's father mightn't be branded as a thief. After much thought, we moved Peggy uptown, and for the space of one week Tommy behaved himself. Then he disappeared, and for three weeks nothing was heard of him. One day a dirty, bad-looking boy came to see me. This was his story, which he prefaced by a bob of his head, without removing his hat:

"You'se is a fren' o' Tommy Calligan, ain't yoo? Well, I'm a Junior Sneaker, and he asked me to git this yere note to you, and to tell how he was a-waitin' fur a answer. Tell wid wimmin', says me frens and me, but jess de same I ain't de sort wot kicks a feller when he's in trouble. Yere's yere letter, see?" When he finished, the fox terrier was making friends with him, and I took the note and began to read it.

It was on a piece of dirty brown paper, written with a blue pencil, and these were its contents:

"Dere Miss, I'm in trubble, the Sneakers was took up fur stealin'. Fore Gawd I never took nuthin, but I were drunk to deadness an' so de cops hauled me in an' I am goin' to be sent up to Sing Sing. Pleas Miss, see Peggy an' tel her and bring her to see me. Hoping this finds you well, I am you're fren till death,

"TOMMY CALLIGAN."

The bearer of this remarkable epistle surprised my dog by pulling its tail, and then, growing conversational, he said to me, "Do you'se like purps?" I said I did.

With a scornful curl of his lip he remarked, "Den why don't youse have a real purp, 'stid of dis fyste?

"GIT A BULL PURP,

"He can keep your best fren's away from you." I remarked incidentally that I liked to have my best friends near me, and he said, "Oh, youse tink dat's funny, see? But youse get a bull purp and ye can make money a-breedin'. If ye will give me tree plunks—wot's plunks? Well, tree dollars if yer can't speak English. I'll buy you a bull purp wot's got a lower lip that yer can hang yer jewelry on, see?" Although he gobbled up a piece of cake, and made a loud noise swallowing a cup of chocolate, the Junior Sneaker had a very low opinion of me, and departed on a sideways trot, after he had given the dog a kick when he thought I wasn't looking.

Naturally Peggy and I went down to see Tommy. There he was, in a dirty, filthy place, where the yells of drunkards and the curses of the wicked made one shudder. Of course, nothing could be done. He was found with the thieves, he was known to be

A PROMINENT SNEAKER,

And his fellow sneakers thought it was a great joke when they swore to a lie, and said that he helped them in their theft.

Now you know who it was that went on the train to Sing Sing. And what will six months of prison life do for him? Will he come out a better man? Who can say? At the worst he has only been a weak one, influenced by bad men, whose one idea is that man is a fool who permits himself to be gentle, or loving, or even polite. We are going to give Tommy a chance. When he comes out he will never get back to New York. Peggy and the baby and this prodigal will start for the far West, and he will have an opportunity. An opportunity to be an honest man, a steady man, and, as his record isn't known, he will not be handicapped by it. But oh, the moral of his story! Don't you know what it is? As the train went out, there seemed to be blazoned on it in great big fiery letters—"Evil communications corrupt good manners."

CLUBS THAT DEMORALIZE MEN.

It is these miserable clubs, gotten up in the beginning for social purposes, that make thieves and murderers, and until they have been cleared off the face of the earth, until the police of New York amount to something more than mere idlers and money-makers, they will remain training-schools for vice. They teach a man, first of all, to be tough, and he is half way down the ladder of vice when he is that. They teach him that it is manly to treat a woman, not after the fashion of brutes, for they are considerate of their females, but after the fashion of wicked men. They teach them that all the virtues are silly and childish, and that it is only brave to drink, and to curse and to fight. That is what these clubs, with their picnics and their dances and their meetings, are to the young workingman.

Put them down so they cannot rise again, and then there will be hope for the women and the children on the other side, and a future worth thinking about for the men. "True? Every word of it. So true that again and again I see a picture of the "Sneakers'" clubroom, and then of Tommy on his way to Sing Sing. The end is certain. Who of you is going to put out his hand an help his younger and more ignorant brother to do that which is right? Help him for your own sake, because, but for the grace of God, that might be you; help him for his sake, because the happiness of women and children depend upon him. Help him for God's sake, as you hope to have mercy shown to you. And then, because I like to think that you and I are friends, help him for the sake of her who signs her name to this little story of real life as BAB.

MINUET.

B. V. GIANNINI.





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Minuet—2.

TOPOLOBAMPO.

A Further History of the Luckless Colony.

[By One of the Colonists.]

In going to Mexico to help build up a model co-operative colony, I went with a very high estimation of the character of the people who were going to lay the foundation and establish a standard of morality and industrial equity, and while there were a great many intelligent and upright people, I was sorry to discover that there were also a great amount of ignorance, selfishness, dishonesty, falsehood, slang and profanity.

The digging of the irrigating canal was a work of considerable magnitude. We had to cut a swath through a forest seven miles, three miles of it dense forest. At the river the canal was twenty-two feet deep, sixty feet wide at the top, eight feet at the bottom, and gradually diminishing in depth to four feet, at the end of seven miles. To which must be added ten miles of lateral ditches, three bridges built, twenty-six miles of barbed-wire fence, including both sides of the canal, and inclosing 8000 acres of land, to keep out Mexican cattle. There was employed in its construction 120 horses, sixteen yoke of oxen, 150 colonists and about fifty Mexicans and Indians. Colonists were paid $3 a day in improvement-fund scrip; Mexicans were paid 37½ cents cash (Mexican.) The work was begun January 1, 1891, and took a year and a half to complete and cost $200,000. Colonists drew a certain amount of rations weekly. This, together with laundry, water service, etc., was deducted from their earnings, and the balance paid in improvement-fund scrip, at the end of each month. With the exception of a certain number of hangers-on and camp-followers, who had no very definite idea of what they came to the colony for. The people worked industriously every day, but when night came on, and most of the men gathered together around several big campfires, then pandemonium seemed to reign until away after midnight. The arguments and discuesions that were carried on at these nocturnal gatherings were so ridiculous, so idiotic and so bitter as to cause many good people to become discouraged and disgusted with the whole movement and caused them to leave and return to the States, until the departures were more than equal to the arrivals.

Mr. Owen had promised, and been expected for some time, to come to the colony for the purpose of holding a general meeting and effecting a permanent organization and the views and ideas of the different factions as to what the constitution and by-laws ought to be. The condition on which production, distribution, etc., ought to be carried on under a co-operative system, were as different and as far apart as the antipodes, and was the cause of much bad feeling, and even hatred among the people. Another source of contention between the old colonists who had been "putting in time" at La Logia, and the new colonists who had come to dig the ditch, was, how were all the credits that had accumulated on the books at La Logia to be redeemed? The new ones said the old ones had a right to all the time they had made up to the time they left La Logia. But the old ones claimed that the colony, when it should be regenerated, ought to pay them for the time they had put in.

This state of affairs kept gradually getting worse, until there was likely to be a disruption, and a suspension of operations. When Owen was prevailed upon to go to Mexico and counsel with those who were opposed to many of the features in the system of co-operation which he advocated, and endeavor to effect a reconciliation and establish harmony. And after several meetings, and a great deal of wrangling, a committee of those opposed to his system was selected to deliberate with him, and draw up a declaration of principles. This was done to the satisfaction of his opponents and signed by him and the committee. He to return in six months to have the colony permanently organized. But his future actions clearly showed that he never intended to abide by the conditions of the agreement between himself and the committee.

On this same visit he agreed with several parties that if they would advance sufficient money to hire Indian labor to clear 300 acres of land, he would refund it in six months. This they did, one old man putting up $400 of it. Not one cent of it has he refunded up to this date. When the work for which the improvement fund was created had been finished, it was determined by the trustee of the fund to dispose of all the chattels that had been used in the work, and thereby redeem so much of the outstanding scrip. Quite a number of the men were allowed to buy back the horses, wagons, etc., that they had sold to the fund for scrip at the beginning. The chattels were valued by a board of appraisers at $30,000. Then the scrip-holders contributed so much of their scrip as each might see fit, to make up enough to buy all the rest of the chattels and turn them over to the Creit Foncier Company; and the directors of the Credit Foncier Company pledged themselves to issue "home scrip" to each person in amounts to correspond with that so contributed. this home scrip to be receivable for land, water uses, labor, food or clothing, but the great Owen went back on the actions of his directors and the scrip was never issued, but they held on to the chattels all the same and thus stole at least $20,000 of the people's earnings.

For convenience I will now call the two opposite factions by their pet names which they give each other: The worshippers of Owen were called the "saints;" they wanted to work on a public farm and feed at the public crib. Those who wanted to have individual holdings, to produce what they pleased, and to conduct their own affairs, were called "kickers." Now, the ditch being finished we are ready to move onto the land and go to work. Owens, directors and all the "saints" take possession of the 300 acres cleared at the end of the ditch, to convert it into a public farm. The "kickers," consisting of the most energetic and self-reliant portion of the colonists, surveyed and plated a tract of land three miles square further along, and divided it into suitable subdivisions up to forty acres, and every one was alloted a portion to suit their fancy. They went to work and put up temporary houses, a store, a schoolhouse, also blacksmith, carpenter and shoemaker shops, hired Indian labor to help clear land, and soon had a good deal of planting done. The land was covered with a very thick growth of brush, endless varieties of cactus, and numerous varieties of small trees. The Indians generally did the work of clearing by contract, so much per acre, and with no other clothing than a sombrero, a pair of white, cotton pants rolled up to the hips, and veratches (sandles) on their feet, with the indispensible "machete" they could accomplish a wonderful amount of work in a day, and not suffer any inconvenience from the thorny vegetation, while a colonist, at the same work, with his clothes on, would be stuck full of thorns from head to foot, that stayed there until they festered out of their own accord. But the "kickers too, could kick out in front as well as behind, and with axes, mattocks, billhooks, shovels and their hides full of cactus spines they chopped, slashed, grubbed and burned brush in the hot sun with admirable energy and determination. When the land was cleared it was clean and very loose, fully equal to the proverbial "ash-heap," and very productive. It was only necessary to run furrows to conduct the water, and was then ready to plant. When left uncultivated it produced an abundance of grama grass that made good hay and pasture.

These "kickers" soon had some 500 acres cleared and their places began to take on a homelike appearance.

The "saints," seeing that the "kickers" were likely to prosper, began to obstruct them in every conceivable manner. They confiscated one consignment of groceries and provisions that had been shipped from Kansas, and locked up another shipment in their warehouse at the bay until we had to appeal to the courts to have them released.

TRYING TO STARVE THE KICKERS OUT.

When the river got low they put in a check-gate in the main lateral to prevent any water from reaching the "kickers'" lands, and compelled them to haul water in barrels to supply their stock and households. When the river got higher and the water began to run over their "checks," they destroyed an expensive gate at the end of the big ditch and let the water run off in a "wasteway" into the woods till it flooded the country for miles, rather than let it run past to the "kickers." Finally the court appointed an administrator to make an equal distribution of water. There were some 150, big and little, of the "saints" on the public farm. They made mighty poor progress. Their horses got poor and diseased and many of them died. While every one of the "kickers'" horses were fat and sleek. They were getting in debt and every once in a while a Mexican merchant would come and levy on some of their chattels and take them away, and after all their meanness, they had to come to the "kickers" to buy hay and fodder to keep their stock alive.

About this time a Mr. Flurcheim was interested in colonizing a number of people from Germany. He came to New York, and had a consultation with Owen and John W. Lovell with a view to having certain changes made in Owen's system and bringing his people to the Topolobampo colony. They came to an understanding, and he and Owen proceeded to Enterprise, Kan., to consult with Mr. Hoffman. The result was a compromise, and all proceeded to Mexico to organize the colony, on a new basis. Arriving at Nogales, Owen got a telegram from Lovell, not to organize upon the basis agreed upon. Owen seemed to be hard up, and tried to borrow money from Flurcheim and Hoffman, but didn't. He met a colonist, on his way to the colony, named Douglas, from whom he got $300, to be paid back when they reached the colony. It has not been paid yet. Then Owen sold five tons of potatoes to a merchant at Guaymas, and when he got to the public farm he ordered them dug and shipped, and they went to work and did so, although they needed them themselves. He now acted more like a madman than anything else. He applied to the Governor of Sinaloa for troops to drive the "kickers" out of Mexico. A judge of the First District and the Prefect of the district came down from Fuerte to see what was the matter. But they just laughed at him. The Prefect charged him $500 for his expenses in coming there. Owen had no $500, but he let him have a trotting stallion that belonged to the colony, worth $1000 in place of the money.

While the Judge and Prefect were there they held a court of inquiry at the "kickers'" schoolhouse, Owen representing his side, Hoffman the other, both sides having interpreters. And Owen was shown up to the Mexican officials as a lying schemer and a scoundrel, and all further efforts to organize with him were abandoned. And the "kickers," with the assistance of Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Flurchiem, set about to form a new organization to be known as the Libertad Co-operative Association, after which Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Flurchiem returned to their homes to devote themselves to making this new organization a success. But during all the trouble between the two parties the ditch was much neglected. A dam had been built across the river to raise the water several feet in the ditch. But when the rainy season came and the river rose high the water cut a new channel through the sandbars at the further side of the river and deposited a very large bar across the mouth of the ditch, leaving only a small passage for any water to reach it. So, thus seeing themselves deprived of water for irrigation for some time to come, both "saints" and "kickers" became pretty badly disheartened. Some sixty of the "kickers" and a number of the "saints" pulled out and moved to the Yaqui River, to begin a new settlement. This was nearly two years ago. They have kept dropping off from both places ever since. I don't know how many there are left, but I had a letter from there this week, stating that the "saints" that are still there are in pretty bad shape. Their vegetables, strawberries, etc., have dried up, for want of water, and the trustees' suit for possession of the ditch, is still in the courts. Owen's people have no land of their own. They are squatted on the K.S.I. Co.'s land. They have never bought or paid for an acre of the land they contracted for. The term of the contract expires July 1, 1895, when the land will be divided into small tracts and deeded in fee simple to the stockholders. I have only been able to chronicle as briefly as possible the most important events of the movement. The details would fill a volume, but the lesson to be learned is that the industrial masses, as a whole, will have to improve very much before they will be capable of successful co-operation. These people were well equipped. They had ample assistance behind them, if they had only proved themselves worthy. They could, and would, have pushed on their enterprise, regardless of Owen, or any other, if they had been possessed of wisdom and honor. Out of the reach of any monopoly, combination or corporation, but their own, they had plenty of room and opportunity to extend their institutions and govern themselves. They had the best opportunity to own their own lands, water uses, electric powers, lights and railways, and all other public utilities, to establish a better system of affairs, and to live a higher life than they ever had before, or ever will again; but they were untrue to each other, and where are they?

Some day the fertile plains of Sinaloa will be wrested from the wilderness, a city will be built at the Bay of Topolobampo, and the Valley of Rio del Fuerte will resound with the hum of industry, but Owen will not be in it.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Los Angeles, March, 1895.

The Tariff on Coal.

(San Francisco Chronicle:) That the tariff is a tax, levied on imports and payable by the consumer, is a cardinal doctrine of the free-traders, from Grover Cleveland down to the humbliest office-holder under the present administration. Such being the case, as we may assume it to be for the sake of argument, it must necessarily follow that a reduction in the import duty on bituminous coal from 75 cents a ton to 40 cents must reduce the price of coal to the consumer 35 cents a ton. If he had been paying, say, $8 a ton for his coal, under the Wilson bill he must get it for $7.65, for figures cannot lie.

Unfortunately for the coal consumer, facts are more potent than figures, and in spite of the reduction of 35 cents a ton in the import duty, the householder has been informed recently that he will have to pay $10 per ton for Wellington coal, and $9.50 for Southfield, the ton consisting of only 2000 pounds instead of 2240.

For this increase in price the retailers are not responsible, since they can get coal from the combine only on condition that they will retail it at not less than the prices named. The job has been arranged by R. Dunsmuir & Sons and John Rosenfeld's Sons, who control the supply of British Columbia coal, and who have adjusted some ancient differences in order to make more money for joint account out of the California public.

The consumer is remediless. If he wants coal he must pay what the combine asks for it, but in view of the recent advance in price, it is hardly worth while for the Democratic press to pretend that the import duty on coal is a tax which must be paid by the consumer. The duty has come down, but the price has gone up, which is a complete and impregnable answer to the free-trade proposition that the tariff is a tax. It is the cunning and shrewdness of aggregated and combined dealers in staple products which create the tax on the consumer, rather than the import duty.

Oscar Hammerstein has engaged the French singer, Yvette Guilbert, for the Olympia at the extraordinary salary of $3000 a week. She will make her first appearance at the opening of that house. Nearly every music hall in the country has made overtures to Mlle. Guilbert during the last two years, but the singer has always declined, being dissatisfied with the amount offered.

DAWN.

Low, sobbing waves upon a shadowed shore,
Within the mead a scent of sleeping flowers,
A waning moon behind the hilltop towers,
And darkness darker than it was before.

Gray stretch of ocean 'neath a sky of gray,
Within the pearled east a far, faint light,
A wind among the grasses on the height;
Below, the distant murmur of the bay.

Dim light that trembles o'er the somber sea,
Pale sky that flushes suddenly to rose,
Then golden bright the sun his glory shows—
And lo! a bird is singing from the lea.
—(Lydia M. Wood, in Chambers' Journal.

AN EXPLANATION.

One day Dan Cupid found his way
To a region near Salt River,
And, full of spite, the trickey sprite,
Drew an arrow from his quiver,
And chuckled low, as he strung his bow,
"I'll play the mischief with her."

As gay he laughed, sped the random shaft,
"Dan Cupid's on a bender;"
'Twas aimed so true, what could she do,
For one so kind and tender,
But freely yield the kiss that sealed
An "unconditional surrender?"

MARGARET DALE.



Comic opera, which had so fine a vogue erstwhile, is evidently tottering to its fall.

Time was when a piece like "The Fencing Master," as presented by the Whitney Opera Company last week, would have packed the house to the doors, but now it scarce stirs a ripple on the surface of the dramatic sea. The long lines of ticket buyers at the box office are no longer in evidence, and even as talented an artist as Dorothy Morton, who is really a star of unusual magnitude, fails to draw the old-time audiences.

It is barely possible that in some measure this may be attributed to the deterioration of the light opera itself, along with the other demoralization that is going on with the stage in other lines.

Once comic opera was dependent upon the quality of its music for success, but of late stress has been laid more upon the buffoonery of alleged comedians and the inane burlesqueries of that ilk than on the harmonies of the score. Interpolated gags, songs composed by other writers than the composer of the opera, and up-to-date topical oddities that are either broad or silly, have taken the place of the romantic color that properly attaches to operatic creations, with a resultant disintegration, cheapening, and, as might be expected, popular dissatisfaction, that results in half-filled theaters.

There is no more lively and engaging form of entertainment than comic opera, when properly presented, but that means comic opera, not low comedy, horse-play, vapid witticisms and interpolated numbers that have about as much to do with the action of the piece as they have with an occultation among the planets.

These observations are not aimed at "The Fencing Master" in particular, as that opera is no more vulnerable in this respect than the others that have ruled the boards of late, but it has enough of these objectionable features to point a moral. When composer and librettist collaborate to give an operatic production that moves with dramatic unity and harmonic coherence, then will the light opera regain its place as a drawing form of entertainment and achieve the distinction that so pleasing a dramatic and musical fashioning deserves.

* * *

The Chicago Tribune, through its dramatic department, thus pays its respects to the forms of "art" that are outraging the stage in the country's metropolis:

"Wanted—A Jeremy Collier for the American drama. He is wanted not so much in Chicago as he is in New York, but if he is not shortly forthcoming in the seaboard city he will have a herculean task before him throughout the country.

"Jeremy Collier was the Dr. Parkhurst of the drama during the Restoration in England, and his glory is that he deserted and demoralized the literary Tammany of his era. What comedy was under the Stuarts Macaulay has told in his "Comic Dramatists of the Restoration;" and it is not the purpose here to retail ancient history; but to point out a parallel in American theatricals, and the crying need that exists for a reformer as bold and uncompromising as Jeremy Collier. The dissenting minister of England fought writers like Congreve and old John Dryden (who, by the way, had the grace to be ashamed of himself for catering in his plays to the depraved public taste;) but the champion of dramatic decency who arises in New York at the present time will have to fight not men of business and brilliancy, but a parcel of speculative managers who are as ignorant of the art in which they traffic as they are indifferent to the public to which they pander.

"He has been a poor observer who has not noticed that the moral tone of the while theatrical world has been debased woefully in the last decade. Vaudeville (to give a euphemistic name to a combination of vulgarity and salaciousness commonly called 'variety') has pushed the respectable drama to the wall and usurped the boards formerly sacred to actors and acting. This is true throughout the country, but it is particularly so in New York, which as been shameless in making a drinking place—a notorious music hall—its temple of the drama. There are dens of every degree of lowness in every great city, but it has remained for New York to give the sanction of fashion to low resorts which would hardly have been tolerated a few years ago even in the slums. That stock companies are being disbanded in the East, while vaudeville enterprises are flourishing is apparent even to the reader of newspapers who does not give especial attention to theatricals; but it is not known what forms of vice are there publicly practiced under the guise of amusements. The 'living picture' craze in all its enormity has not yet reached Chicago, and it is hoped that the vice will be stamped out before it passes the Alleghenies. It would seem an exaggeration to inform Western readers that nude humans, pretending to represent classical figures, had been exhibited on the stage of a central playhouse in New York. Yet this is true, if one may believe the accounts of newspapers which calmly reported the facts without a semblance of either disgust or indignation. The 'bronze living pictures' recently advertised in New York papers are, if the news columns of the same papers are to be believed, humans in puris naturabilis except for the application of brown paint! Think of it, shades of the Dutch burghers and the Pilgrim fathers!

"The worst of the situation is that the living pictures (bronzed or gauzed) are threatening an invasion of the interior cities of the country, and will undoubtedly enter upon it unless some protest (which no one is willing to raise in the East) is started in the more self-respecting communities of the West. In the meantime any citizen of Chicago whose eyes are open may see in the windows of our printshops the flaring pictorial journals (published in New York,) the sole object of which is to advertise the art, the trade and the glories of the living-picture business. Do these papers (heaven save the mark!) receive the recognition of the United States authorities, and are their contents noted by the presumably respectable merchants who vend them? What has become of Anthony Comstock, who is supposed to be living in the center which floods the country with this mass of pictorial foulness? He is probably busy in prosecuting some obscure publisher for printing the works of Giovanni Boccaccio.

"To trace the vicious movement in amusements in New York, which has had its culmination in the living-picture craze, would require more space than can be given to the subject, and to do so would serve no purpose, though the data for such an expose are in the memory of every theatrical observer. It is not here pretended that other cities have escaped the contagion; the laxity of high standards is easily perceptible on the part of Chicago managers, whose excuse is that their consciences must stoop to popular taste, but the contention is here made that New York is the fountain-head of the theatrical currents now diseasing the whole country, and that the evil could not have swollen as it has but for the indifference—yes, the encouragement—of New York respectability and fashion.

"Therefore it is, this advertisement is re-inserted: 'Wanted—and wanted quickly in New York—another Jeremy Collier.'"

* * *

The Orpheum promises a big bill tomorrow night, including King Kalkas, the sensational equilibrist and juggler, who comes direct from a six months' engagement at the Wintergarten, Berlin, and John A. Coleman, who does a great singing and dancing specialty. Mr. Coleman is said to be a finished character comedian, who was for several seasons one of the stars of "Tuxedo" and "Africa." Others of the newcomers are the three Brothers Forrest, European musical eccentric artists, who are to present an act at once novel and entertaining. In addition to their ability as musicians, they appear as acrobatic clowns, with great success. Francesca Redding and Hugh Stanton, who made a hit last week in their brighty comedietta, will put on a new one-act piece, entitled, "A Pair of Lunatics," that is pronounced even better than "A Happy Pair," in which they were so successful. Ford and Lewis, the jolly team of knock-about burlesque comedians, will be seen in new and lively specialties, and the eccentric entertainers, Brown and Harrison, are to appear in a new sketch.

Another change worth noting is to be made in the orchestra, not by any means the least important feature in a vaudeville performance. A new leader has been received in Conrad Meich, who comes direct from New York to take the conductor's chair. Mr. Meich is a fine violinist, and has had long experience as a leader in vaudeville theaters. It is the intention of the management to make the orchestra numbers during intermissions a more prominent feature of the bills hereafter.

The regular Sunday matinee will be given today, and the usual performance tonight, when Magee and Crimmins, Giovanni's cockatoos, and the four Diezs make their final appearance.

During fiesta week matinees will be given every afternoon in addition to the usual evening performances. Manager Petrich states that the fiesta company will be made up of the greatest vaudeville artists ever seen on this coast.

* * *

Noise seems to be one of the chief ingredients in sensational dramatic work. In Massenet's new one-act opera "Navarraise," there is so much artillery firing that the windows of the London Opera-house were frequently broken. When the opera was given recently at Windsor Castle, the Queen stipulated that drums should be used instead of cannon. She did not want her windows broken, and she did not want her heart destroyed. In "The Girl I Left Behind Me," which comes to the Los Angeles Theater during fiesta week, there is no offensive noise, although it is a war drama. The authors take other and more effective means of impressing the audience. If one wishes to hear how music can be made more terrifying than noise, the great third act of this fine play will furnish abundant evidence. There is lots of intense excitement, but little noise. The war chants of the Indians, heard in the distance, are really terrifying and more awful than any amount of ear-splitting noise. When actual firing is heard it is all in the distance, and never becomes offensive.

* * *

Following La Fiesta Emily Bancker comes to the Los Angeles for a week in the new musical comedy, "Our Flat," and this is what the man in advance wishes The Times to say about it: "The comedy is by Musgrave, and has enjoyed much favor in London, where it has a record of 780 continous performances. It made an instantaneous hit in New York at the Lyceum Theater, where it ran 100 consecutive nights. There is not a dull moment in the play. The characters are natural, the situations are ludicrous, and the dialogue sparkling. The performance is a dazzling, fizzing triumph of laughter."

* * *

The Burbank puts on the boards tonight "Humbug," a comedy by Fred Marsden, that was foisted into notoriety by the eccentric comedian, Roland Reed. The play, while farcical in style, has a vein of humor that arises through natural complications in which the participants are thrown into a vortex of highly amusing situations, and the many ruses, together with a concisely worded dialogue, tend to make it side-splitting. It is a comedy of complexities and cross purposes that will be quite sure to have a brilliant run. Mr. Eldridge, the comedian of Dailey's company, starred in the part of Jack Luster for two seasons, and has been highly praised for his appearance in the character. May Nannary has an excellent opportunity for some artistic light comedy work as the gushing and pretentious widow, and will display a number of beautiful robes, which will be a pattern formerly owned by the Hawaiian royal family, and purchased by Miss Nannary during her last engagement in Honolulu. The various characters of the play are particularly fitted for Daily's players, and a bright and entertaining performance may be anticipated.

GOSSIP IN THE WINGS.

Carl Millocker, the composer of "The Beggar Student," is accredited with a success in his latest opera, "The Trial Kiss."

Edward E. Rice has purchased the American rights to R. A. Barnet's latest burlesque, "Excelsior, Jr.," which was recently produced by the Boston cadets. It was from this same source that Mr. Rice secured "1492."

John Drew has begun rehearsals of a new comedy which has just been written for him by Henry Guy Carleton, author of "The Butterflies." Mr. Drew's greatest success since he became a star. The new play has not yet been named.

The calculation has been made that the fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel," will net the composer, Engelbert Humperdrick, something like $50,000 by the close of the current year. It has appeared on seventy stages in Germany and Austria alone.

Mme. Nordica and Edouard de Reszke have discovered a bass singer in Chicago. His name is Von Reinolts. He is a native of Sweden and has resided in that city for seven years, but has never sung in public. Mr. von Reinolts will study in Paris.

Edwin Milton Royle, the clever author of "Friends," is to produce a new piece next season called "Mexico." It is his second effort as a playwright, and he has been at work upon it for the past two years. It has for its background the Mexican war.

Robert Hilliard, who is now playing the hero role of Philip Norton in "The War of Wealth," at the Columbia, Chicago, will leave for New York immediately after the close of the engagement, to begin rehearsals for the production of "Capt. Paul," the initial production of which will be made in New York April 22. An Eastern playwright is also at work expanding "Her First Appearance," Mr. Hilliard's one-act dramatization of Richard Harding Davis's story, "The Littlest Girl," into a three-act play. He will probably make use of it next season.

As to the apostle of the esthetic is now prominently before the public, it may be interesting to observe what is said by an Eastern newspaper about one of his latest plays:

"Oscar Wilde's 'An Ideal Husband' has been produced in New York by the Daniel Frohman Company, and the verdict of the public has been a favorable one. 'An Ideal Husband' marks an advance upon his previous dramatic work. It has elements of strength which are not hinted at in 'A Woman of No Importance' and 'Lady Windermere's Fan.' There are, too, unsuspected elements of weakness. He has taken love seriously, and in this lies his weakness, and as well his strength. "The bitter-sad spirit of irony—how darkly it runs under the shine and gayety, the flippant, witty unconcern of this little play! The characters meet and kiss; a wife, whose love survives the shattering of her ideal, throws herself into her stained husband's arms—and over her shoulder one sees Oscar's fat, gross face, malicious in its apathy and contempt. Hope is dead and purity is a lie and there is only irony. All idols are clay-footed. The pure woman who seeks the ideal in man is looking for figs from thistles. Her chief duty is to pardon. Her chief end is to retain her husband's love; if she succeeds in doing this her life is accomplished. Woman's life moves on curves of emotion; man's life moves on planes of intellect. Their only common meeting ground is love. Therefore is it woman's duty to keep the gate for love; to tempt man down to meet her at this common rendezvous; it is all she can do. And so, you see, there is only irony and love—love which must accept smirched and dirty ideals—and the comedy, which is like all comedies which are worth discussing, is bitter-sad at bottom."

TWO GOWNS AND A TRICK TO SAVE THEM WEAR.

(From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.)

Of the two very dressy costumes portrayed in the picture below, the left hand one, is from white velveteen combined with white satin and garnished with swansdown. Its wide skirt has white satin lining and is laid in organ pipe folds in back. Besides the band of swansdown around the hem, six rosettes trim it at the top. The bodice, fastening on the side, has a pleated white satin yoke and a deep velvet corselet, banded twice with the



swansdown. Rosettes and draped epaulettes faced with white satin constitute the remaining ornamentation.

The other dress is in pearl gray bengaline, the skirt arranged in godets and trimmed around the hem with a band of velvet. The side is ornamented with a large, flaring velvet bow. For the bodice the silk is draped over a fitted lining and is trimmed with a bertha of pleated chiffon headed by a gathered ruching of the same. Bows of velvet are placed in the corners and a velvet belt comes around the waist. Lace may be employed for the bertha instead of chiffon.

Whenever it is possible a band of dark velvet should form the finish at the foot of a delicate gown. This obviates the necessity of wearing light slippers, and also makes a finish to the skirt that does not soil quickly. A touch of the same velvet is set at the top of the collar, when there is one, and there, too, the dark finish adds to the lasting qualities of the dress, for a very light high collar will hardly wear more than once without serious loss to its freshness.

A pretty notion is just now in vogue whereby the folded collar is attached by ribbons to the folded belt. Sometimes as many as five strands of ribbon hang loosely from the collar around to the belt, a handsome rosette and ends being set for finish at the right of the collar and at the left of the belt. Such an accessory makes a simple silk bodice or one of loose chiffon seem quite elaborate.

FLORETTE.

ASSAULTED A CONTRACTOR..

THE WAY A BLACKSMITH TRIED TO COLLECT A BILL.

Tom Bryant Struck W. J. Hollingsworth and Promises to Make a Mortar-bed of His Face Some Time.

Tom Bryant, a burly horseshoer, yesterday afternoon went to the office of W. I. Hollingsworth, the street-sweeping contractor, in the basement of the Stimson Block, to collect $10.50 alleged to be due him for work performed. Mr. Hollingsworth was seated in his chair when the blacksmith rushed up to him and asked excitedly whether he was going to pay that bill. Before Hollingsworth could reply, Bryant had him by the throat and struck him four vicious blows in the face, drawing blood at every stroke.

Some by-standers interfered and Bryant aimed a powerful blow at one of them. He then ran out of the building and up Mott alley as fast as he could go. At Second street he met a policeman to whom he surrendered himself and was taken to the police station. He was almost out of breath when he got there. As soon as he had cooled off enough to talk, he stated that he had smashed a man's face, and wanted to pay his fine. He was referred to the police court, but as no complaint had yet been made, he was released on his own recognizance.

Hollingsworth went to a drug store and had his injuries dressed. He bled freely and his face was badly battered and bruised. Later in the afternoon he went before Justice Morrison and swore to a complaint charging Bryant with battery. A warrant for the latter's arrest was granted and placed in the hands of a constable to serve.

Bryant, during the course of the afternoon, returned to Hollingsworth's office and told the people there he had not yet got full satisfaction out of Hollingsworth, and the next time they met he would make a mortar-bed of his face.

Hollingsworth says he does not owe Bryant anything, there being a disagreement in their accounts.

MISS WHITLOCK, the special excursion agent and chaperon for the Southern California Railroad, visited the New Lake View at the Elsinore Hot Springs resort on Saturday, with a number of excursionists, who were exceedingly delighted. They all express great surprise in finding such a charming place, and said that Elsinore was certainly the finest scenic and health resort they had visited anywhere. We have always claimed that Elsinore had everything to make it the very best resort in California.

SPECIAL bargains in chenille table-covers at the "City of London," No. 211 South Broadway. One hundred at 50c each, seventy-five at 60c each, 150 at $1 each. Come before the assortment is broken and get the pick. This house is beyond a doubt the best place in the State to buy lace curtains. From 3000 to 4000 pairs always in stock to select from.

Supply Houses Can Obtain

Addresses of probable customers from the Press Clipping Bureau, No. 110 West Second street, Los Angeles.

FIESTA MASKS at the Imperial Hair Bazaar, Nos. 224-226 West Second street, under Hollenbeck Hotel.



Cupid has had a deadly aim of late and the number of fair maidens who have in the past week succumbed to his arrows, would bring tears, bitter tears, to the eyes of the "new woman," who believes unlucky man a wholly unnecessary incumbrance on this fair globe, not to speak of his disadvantages matrimonially considered. Even the solemn season, not yet over, but fast drawing to a close, has not interfered, apparently, with the god's activity, though he has surely not received much encouragement from at least one clergyman of high degree, who declined to unite two happy souls, because of Lent, forcing them to tie themselves to another and less conscientious priest. An unearthly quiet will hang like a pall over society this week, but after Easter day there are promises of feasting and dancing and wedding galore.

MRS. JOY ENTERTAINS.

Mrs. R. A. Joy recently entertained for several days, at her residence, on West Seventeenth street, Anson Burlingame, nephew and namesake of the late eminent diplomat of the same name. Mr. Burlingame was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. A. S. Prince, of Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Prince returned home early in the week. Mr. Burlingame expects to remain in the vicinity of Los Angeles and San Diego several months.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Master Edward Taylor of No. 2110 Grand avenue gave a party to about twenty of his young friends last Friday night, in honor of his ninth birthday. Games were played, and a tailless-donkey game delighted the little ones until 10 o'clock, when refreshments were served and each little guest received an Easter souvenir. Among those present were: Misses Margaret Arnold, Mary Lindley, Marian Bovard, Lucy Tebbetts, Fanny Tebbetts, Agnes Whitaker, Ethel Walsh, Pearl Freeman; Masters Roy Swaine, Lewis White, Al Glass, Portie Bovard.

DANCING PARTY.

A pleasant affair was the dancing party given at the Hotel Rosemore to the guests and their friends, Friday evening. The parlors were beautifully decorated with roses, carnations and smilax, and at 9 o'clock the dining-room was cleared for dancing. Refreshments were served during the evening. Among those present were: Misses Warde, Ora Bailey, M. Russell, Pritchard, Hall, Pearl Ludlow, Peters, E. Russell, Spears, Dreyfus, Larimore, Ludlow, Tyler, Messerly, Gerry and Evans; Messrs. Breen, Porter, Mason, Holman, Stewart, McCutchen, Benbrook, Dr. Spinks, Dr. Holman, Vance, G. Robinson, Moore, Valiket, Rundell, McKinney, Ed Robinson, Robins and Braid.

A most delightful gathering of the N.N.S. Whist Club took place at the home of Mrs. Washington Berry, on Twelfth street, last Thursday evening.

N.N.S. WHIST CLUB.

The ladies' first prize, a dainty pillow, was won by Miss Mabel Skofstadt, M. N. Newmark winning the gentlemen's first prize, a filigree pin. The consolations were given Miss Chase and Mr. Morgan.

After serving delicious salad, rolls and chocolate, Mrs. Berry and Miss Orilla Donnell delighted the club with songs.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Newmark, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dorn, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Whelpley; Misses Orilla Donnell, Mabel Skofstadt, Fannie Benjamin, Bessie Berry, Bell Robson, Bertha Chase, Emma Sutter and Todd; Messrs. Whelpley, Griffith, Weller, Smith, B. Smith, Charles Cowan, Fisher, Ed Sutter, Fuller and Grosser.

RECEPTION TO NEW MEMBERS.

On Friday night in Simpson Tabernacle the official board of the church gave a reception in the lecture room to the 272 new members received. The refreshment table was exceptionally unique—arranged as a lunch counter—the gentlemen doing the honors exclusively with satisfaction that fairly beamed from their countenances, and an independence of the "fair sex" that created much merriment. The official board constituted the Reception Committee.

THIMBLE CLUB.

The ladies of the West End Thimble Club were entertained last Monday afternoon by Mrs. Tedford, at her lovely home on the corner of Hoover and Twenty-third streets. The members present were: Mmes. Putnam, Payne, Day, Lester, Strasburg, Peck, Wright, Brown, Noble, Watson and Burns. Dainty refreshments were served at 4 o'clock. The decorations were all in pink and green. Each lady received an exquisite basket of pink tissue paper, appropriately marked and filled with choice confections.

AN EVENING PARTY.

A pleasant social evening was enjoyed at the residence of Mr. Stead, No. 375 North Truman street, East Los Angeles, on Friday. The evening was spent in games and music. The guests were: Misses Eula Winkfield, Mary Holmes, Clara Stead, Sadie Franklin, Mattie Lyons, Ethel Elsworth, Jennie Bigelow, Bertha Fallen, Annie Stead, Nellie Hardisty, Mary Stead; Messrs. Ed Stokely, F. Coddington, Frod Coddington, Fred Rohr, Ed Finney, Harry Stead, Williams, Will Crawford, Benson Stead, Sidney Kemp, John Ironside, James Perry, Frank Stewart, Elgir Strater, James Stead.

CREIGHTON-LE BOUTILLIER.

The marriage of William St. Clair Creighton to Miss Laura Adele Le Boutillier, only child of the late Alfred Payne Le Boutillier, Esq., of Bagot Manor House, Jersey, Eng., occurred yesterday at high noon, at the Episcopal Church at San Gabriel. The Rev. Mr. Hartley performed the ceremony. It was an ideal wedding at the quiet little church, almost hidden among the trees, in that lovely valley, and a charming lack of conventionality made the whole affair delightful. The bride, who is a lovely brunette, wore an extremely stylish gray traveling gown, and a pretty straw hat, trimmed with forget-me-nots and knots of ribbon. She carried a loose bunch of bride roses. A party accompanied the groom on a drag, from Los Angeles, consisting of Mrs. W. H. Creighton, Miss Betty Meade Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. Telfair Creighton and daughter, Juana, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, Dr. Elizabeth Follansbee, Miss Soule, John A. Neal and Clarence A. Miller. The bride came from Pasadena with her mother, Mrs. Le Boutillier, Capt. Adolphus Sutton, R.N., who gave her away; Mrs. Sutton, Miss Adele Sutton, Charles Sutton and little Miss May. The bridesmaids were Miss Sutton and the two little maidens, May Sutton and Juana Creighton.

After the ceremony, the party was driven to the East San Gabriel Hotel, where a wedding breakfast was served. The dining-room was prettily decorated, and upon the table, La Marque roses and orange blossoms ran riot. Mr. and Mrs. Creighton drove off amid a shower of rice to take the train for San Diego. The 1st of May they will go abroad for a few months, visiting the Channel Islands and the continent.

EL CLUB ESPANOL.

Last Friday night was the first quarterly meeting of this young and thriving club. That interest in it does not flag was shown by the election of eight new members, which raises the total membership to more than sixty.

Mrs. Phipps gave a brief review of what had already been accomplished, and, believing that the club is destined to fill a broader field than that of merely affording an opportunity for social intercourse and the practice of the Spanish language, she outlined the possibilities, and suggested that permanent headquarters be established where the members might have access to Spanish periodicals from Spain, Mexico and the South American countries, and form in time the nucleus of a library, as a means of fostering an interest in the history and literature, as well as in the language of Spanish countries.

Approval of Mrs. Phipps's suggestions was shown in the appointment of a committee to report on the securing and furnishing of clubrooms. After some very amusing anecdotes were related in Spanish by Prof. Cuyas, the club adjourned to meet April 26, when the entertainment will consist of an amusing Spanish play.

THE KNICKERBOCKER WHIST CLUB.

The Knickerbocker Whist Club was most delightfully entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Laws, assisted by Miss Annie Schulte, at their home, No. 132 West Sixteenth street, last Thursday evening. Light refreshments were served, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. F. Fellner, Mr. and Mrs. M. House, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hart, Mrs. Hasson, Mrs. Caldwell, Misses Jeanette and Katherine Plambeck, Miss Schulte, Miss Fellner, Messrs. Hasson, Davidson and Seth Hart. This popular club was organized about two months ago, and consists of sixteen members, meetings being held every alternate Thursday. Prizes are awarded every month, the fortunate ones last meeting being Mrs. H. Hart, who carried off the ladies' first prize, a handsome hat pin. Mr. Fellner, who captured the gentlemen's first prize, was awarded a china cup and saucer. Mrs. Fellner and Mr. House won the consolation prizes. The next reception will be given by Mrs. Fellner, at Sixteenth and Hill streets, Thursday, April 24.

WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB.

The regular business meeting of the Woman's Press Club was held at the Nadeau, Mrs. M. Burton Williamson presiding. Twelve members were present. Mrs. Williamson, in an excellent address, formally accepted the office of president for the coming year. Her paper was replete with practical suggestions for the best interests of the organization. Mrs. Smith extended an invitation to the club to hold its next social meeting at her home, No. 321 North Union avenue, which was accepted. The next meeting will be held the first Monday in May, at the same time and place.

The regular meeting of the Logans was held last Wednesday evening. The members of the J. A. Logan W.R.C. were welcomed, after the business meeting, and a pleasant programme was rendered, followed by refreshments.

THE ART ASSOCIATION.

The jury has concluded the examination of about one hundred pictures, most of which were approved and will be hung. The collection is about evenly divided between the working artist members and loaned pictures. Each class will occupy a separate room and the progress made so far in hanging promises a very good exhibition. The loan collection is made possible through the kindness of Col. Eastman, Dr. Haynes, Dr. Babcock, Dr. Smaly, Messrs. Lankershim, Blinn, De Groof, Rabbi Blum, Garden, Macleod, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. J. J. Schallert.

The local exhibitors whose work has been accepted, are Messrs. Judson, Ludovici, Koch, Cambeusy, Schiri, Elliott, Tieze, Mmes. Macleod and Skinner, Misses King, Dane and Casey.

Many strangers and residents who are interested in art have applied for invitations to the private exhibition and it is understood that these will be issued to all who make application by letter or in person. The reception and private view will take place on Tuesday afternoon and evening, April 9, the council of the association acting as Reception Committee.

VANCUREN-CORBETT.

The wedding of Andrew A. Vancuren of Nordhoff, Ventura county, and Miss Gussie Waite Corbett, took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, in Vernon, Friday evening. The rooms were beautifully decorated with roses, carnations and trailing vines. The bridal party stood beneath a large wedding bell of orange blossoms, supported by wreaths of smilax. The bridesmaid was Miss Cheeseman, and Mr. Washburn was the best man. Rev. S. K. Giken performed the ceremony, after which refreshments were served. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. I. V Draper, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. D. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. F. Conger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; Mmes. M. Thompson, Pembroke, Lewis, D. Milsap, Reichard, W. Porteous, Squires, Garland, J. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Soule; Rev. G. A. Rawson, L. H. Washburn; Misses Moore, Cheeseman, Stone, Thomson, Maggie Thomson, Reichard, Danake, Montgomery, Townsend, Reta Conger, Hamilton, Bessie Hamilton; Messrs. Draper, Squires, Thomson Conger and Washburn.

HIGH FIVE.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Crandall of West Thirtieth street, entertained at high five on Thursday evening, in honor of Mr. Crandall's nephew, Edward McCarthy of Nashville, Tenn. The prizes were very handsome, and delicate refreshments were served.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. Dr. Kleruiff entertained a few friends at luncheon yesterday, at her residence, No. 132 East Twenty-third street, in honor of her niece, Miss Florence A. Kleruiff.

Mrs. E. H. Littlejohn and daughter of Oakland, Cal., are visiting Mrs. Littlejohn's sister, Mrs. W. L. Wolfe, of No. 621 Bellevue avenue. They expect to remain until after La Fiesta.

Mrs. William Sibley of Redondo is recovering from a severe illness.

An adjourned meeting of the Los Angeles Federation of Societies will be held in the First Congregational Church, corner Sixth and Hill streets, at 8 p.m. next Thursday, at which time papers will be read by William Pridham, Mrs. J. M. Johnston and Miss Morse, defining the aims and methods of the Associated Charities, Woman's Relief Corps and Young Women's Christian Association. After the reading of each paper opportunity will be given for a discussion of the same. The meeting will be open to the public.

Mrs. Everl Van Ness Smith left Wednesday for a short visit to her former home, Duluth, Minn., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Lewis Weber.

Mrs. W. Lamble of Pasadena avenue gave a charming lunch last Friday. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers. Those present were: Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Samuel Barrow, Mrs. Lemer, Miss Lamble and Mrs. Allison Barlow. After lunch the ladies were entertained with music by Miss Grace Lamble.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barlow of Hogansburgh, N. Y., who have been spending the winter with their son, Allison Barlow, of this city, leave for the East this coming Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fitzgerald have moved into their new home at No. 1134 West Twenty-ninth street.

Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr., will entertain a few gentlemen at dinner on Wednesday evening.

Jack Austin and Charles J. Barclay leave for Prescott, Ariz., on Tuesday, for a short visit.

Mrs. R. A. Wells of Chicago, who has been spending a fortnight in the city, left last Thursday for a visit in San Francisco.

Telfair Creighton will leave for a short visit to Yuma on Tuesday.

Mrs. William Creighton and daughter, Miss Betty, of Wilmington, O., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Telfair Creighton, of No. 834 West Washington street.

J. E. Hunter leaves for San Francisco tomorrow.

TURKEY dinner, 15c, at the Popular Dime Restaurant, No. 210 East Second street.

Kimball Pianos Triumphant.

Unequivocal Indorsement by the Great Artists of the

METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.,

Who have just completed successful engagements in New York, Boston and Chicago, under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.

The following are extracts from autograph letters received by the manufacturers, W. W. Kimball Co., Chicago:

Lillian Nordica—
"The more I use the Kimball the better I like it."

Jean de Reszke
Edouard de Reszke
"We are so pleased with the Kimball Pianos that we have concluded to purchase them for our personal use."

Emma Eames—
"I am charmed with their beautiful tone and great brilliancy."

Francisco Tamagno—
"I have never used a piano that has given me more satisfaction."

Eugenia Mantelli—
"I admire their singing tone and prefer them to any other make of piano."

Victor Maurel—
"I feel inspired by the delicate vibration and beautiful tone of the Kimball Piano."

Sophia Salchi—
"Kimball Pianos are ideal in tone and perfect in action."

Mario Ancona—
"The Kimball Pianos satisfy me in every particular."

Zelie de Lussan—
"They are perfect instruments."

Joseph Russitano—
"I greatly admire the Kimball Piano. The tone is superb and the action faultless."

Mira Heller—
"They are in every respect superior instruments."

Pol Plancon—
"The Kimball Piano deserves to rank with the very best instruments now manufactured."

Lucille Hill—
"They are magnificent."

N. Castlemary—
"The Kimball Piano is beautiful in tone and the action is perfect."

G. Campanari—
"The New Scale Kimball Piano used in my daily practice meets every possible requirement."

Libia Drog—
"The Kimball is a beautiful piano—perfect in every respect."

Luigi Mancinelli—
"The Kimball Pianos will compare favorably with those of the most celebrated makers."

E. Bevignani—
"The Kimball is certainly the singer's ideal piano."

Kimball Pianos

Have been used and indorsed by the leading members of every grand opera company which has appeared in America since the first introduction of these instruments. Among the artists (not previously mentioned) are the following, together with other well-known musicians, who also use and recommend the Kimball Piano:

ADELINA PATTI,
EMMA CALVE,
LILLI LEHMANN,
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IRENE PEVNY,
OLGA PEVNY,
SOPHIE TRAUBMAN,
PAULINE L'ALLEMAND,
LILLIAN RUSSELL,
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE,
MARGUERITE SAMUEL,
OLIMPIA GUERCIA,
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FRANCO NOVARA,
PABLO DE SARASATE,
OVIDE MUSIN,
A. DE NOVELLIS,
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA,
HANS BALATKA,
CHRISTIAN BALATKA,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,
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And many other prominent musicians of Europe and America.

The Pianos thus indorsed by the collective genius and authorities of the world may be found in large variety at

BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE,

103 N. Spring St.

REASONABLE PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS.

POT-AU-FEU.

A THREE DAYS' SOUP FOR A POOR MAN'S FAMILY.

Let Pots and Pans Shine on Kitchen Shelves and Thereby Avoid the Dark and Musty Closet.

(Specially contributed by Mrs. Will H. Low, a French woman and an artist in the fine art of practical French cooking. Copyright, 1895, by Mrs. Will H. Low.)

My object in writing these recipes is to give an idea of cooking as it is done in a well-to-do French family, which, however, has no chef, but a good woman cook or only a maid-of-all-work.

The difference between the table of a workingman and that of a famille bourgeoise does not exist so much in the quality of the food, or the way it is cooked, as in the different cuts of meat which they respectively use. Let us say, for instance, that the family of means will have a tenderloin steak for breakfast, bought at a good butcher's shop, where the quality or the meat is not to be questioned. The family of the workingman will be served from the same animal, but from a less choice portion. Nevertheless, the preparation of the steak will be the same, and the wife of the workingman will cook her piece of round as carefully as the cook of the bourgeois. What is true of beef applies to all the table provisions. French people can much better do without chicken than have it of inferior quality. In this they show good sense.

A CHEERY KITCHEN.

About the kitchen there is little to say, except that it must contain the necessary articles, without which success in cooking becomes doubtful. It is needless to remark that, above all, cleanliness should reign there. French people believe in fresh air for their pots and pans, instead of shutting them up in closets as is done here; they are either hung on the walls or kept on shelves, partly uncovered. They are the natural ornaments of a kitchen, and when kept scrupulously bright and clean, as they should, anyway, they give a pretty, cheerful, comfortable look to the room.

A THREE DAYS' SOUP.

My first recipe will be for that national French dish, pot-au-feu, called also bouillon or consomme. It is good, nourishing and economical. For a family of three persons the following proportions will give soup for three days. It is important to have a thick iron pot, tinned inside, with a tight-fitting cover; this pot should not be used for anything else. Select a piece of meat which will not cook dry. Lean plate is very good, the meat is tender and juicy, and makes good bouillon, especially if you add to it a piece of the lower round and juicy bone (not a marrow bone,) which gives only fat and no flavor. For soup the meat used should always be freshly killed, as the question of tenderness has nothing to do with boiled beef, which becomes tender anyway when cooked long enough, and which, when fresh, has much more flavor and juice.

RECIPE FOR POT-AU-FEU.

Two pounds of beef, plate.
One pound beef, lower round.
One juicy, beef bone.
Four leeks, good size.
Two carrots, medium size.
Two turnips, medium size.
A little celery and parsley.
One onion.
Five cloves.
A small teaspoon Parisian essence.
A small handful of salt.

The carrots should be scraped and cut in two or four pieces according to their size; the same with the turnips. The leeks are cut in two, and a small bundle is made of the white part, the green is tied with the parsley and celery. All the vegetables should be carefully washed, especially leeks which always have sand inside the leaves. The cloves are set in the onion. The pot should be large enough to contain besides the meat, the water, the vegetables and have room left for it to boil without bubbling over.

BOILING AND SKIMMING.

Put the meat in the pot with one quart of cold water to each pound of meat. The first should not be too hot as the soup must simmer slowly, not boil away in steam. The skimming is very important; if neglected, the skim sinks to the bottom. It should be carefully removed as it rises to the surface before the boiling begins. In that manner only will the bouillon be clear and bright instead of thick and muddy. When boiling begins add salt (no pepper) and all the vegetables. Let the soup resume its boiling; set on the back of the stove well covered, and allow it to simmer for six hours at least. Five minutes before serving put in the essence (this essence colors the bouillon,) cover the bottom of the tureen with well-browned bread cut as big as dice; three or four pieces for each person. Strain one-third of the boiling bouillon over the bread, and serve with the carrots, turnips and the white part of the leeks (untied) on a separate dish. The meat is served hot from the pot after the soup and can be eaten with mustard, pickles, etc.

The rest of the bouillon should be strained in a china or earthen dish, and when cold put in a cool place to keep for future use. It can be served clear the next day, cold or warm, in cups or vermicelli. Italian paste, rice, macaroni, etc., can be cooked in it.

A hash can be made of the meat left over. It can also be warmed in a tomato sauce, or served in different ways for which I will give the recipes at another time.

EASTER ISLAND.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Far away in the Pacific Ocean lies a lonely volcanic island, which is called Easter Island from the fact that it was discovered on Easter day, 1722, by a navigator named Roggereen, a Dutch admiral. Its real name is Rapa-Nui, and its Polynesian inhabitants are fast dying out. Comparatively few explorers have visited it, and, contrary to the joyous spring name it has, it is a deserted place.

What makes Easter Island of interest are the numbers of curious colossal stone heads and busts, called Moai, which abound there, evidently the work of the natives hundreds of years ago. A few of these are erect, but many have fallen.

The legend says that King Tukuihu settled in Rapa-Nui and retired into a cave where he carved and cut all the gigantic heads, which removed themselves to their present position on the island.

When he became old, he did not die but was turned into a butterfly, which is called in that country by his name.

Tukuihu used to search for eggs in the nests of the sea birds, and when he lost his human form the chief, who wished to succeed him, agreed to search for a certain number of eggs, and the first to collect them was appointed king. It seems singular that eggs without any especial significance should have been so important on Easter Island.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
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The finest dressing for the hair. Produces vigorous growth, cleanses the scalp and cures dandruff, and gives that appearance of softness, abundance and beauty so much desired. Your druggist keeps it. Sale & Son, No. 220 South Spring street.

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Merchant Tailoring Dept.
SECOND FLOOR.

JACOBY BRO'S


Long Roll Sack (not to button.)


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Some of the Leading Spring Styles for 1895. Jacoby Bros. Merchant Tailoring Dept.

Los Angeles, Sunday, April 7, 1895.

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Merchant Tailoring Dept.
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Suits made to Measure.


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Long Roll Overcoat (not to button.)
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ALBERT McFARLAND.....Treasurer.

Office: Times Building,
N. E. corner of First and Broadway. Telephone numbers: Editorial 674; Business Office 29.
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: E. KATZ, 187 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Los Angeles Times

Founded December 4, 1881.

Volume XXVIII. FOURTEENTH YEAR.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES.

BY MAIL, $9 a year; by carrier, 85c a month, SUNDAY T MES, $2 a year. WEEKLY, $1.50.

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Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Do not depend upon the return of rejected manuscripts, but retain copies if you wish to preserve your contributions. Articles should be type-written and MSS. sent flat.

LABOR IS HONORABLE.

Every few days the papers contain the story of some young man who has gone wrong, astonishing his friends and causing a temporary sensation by proving recreant to his trust and disappearing with funds which have been intrusted to his care. In many cases these young men have been prominent in society, well thought of, and everybody is astonished to think that such a thing can be possible. The affair, however, is only a nine-day wonder, the sensation of which lasts until some other similar event transpires.

In the great majority of such cases the young men who go wrong have been sons of over-indulgent parents, who have been allowed to live in idleness, to form dangerous associations and to cultivate habits of extravagance. It is a common thing to find a father who has accumulated a competence or a fortune by hard work and careful economy, who is so proud of his gentlemanly son that he cheerfully supports him and supplies him with pocket money, hoping that the young man will some day develop stronger qualities and take a more serious view of life. This hope is generally disappointed. The mistaken father forgets that an idle brain is the devil's workshop. When a lad leads an utterly idle life for years, and sometimes only for a few months, the chances are that he will form bad habits and bad associations. His expenditures will rapidly increase and he will soon find it difficult to supply his wants.

Commenting upon this unwelcome feature of modern civilization the Minneapolis Times has the following to say:

"When an idle young man reaches this point he grows discontented and reckless. He belongs to a fast set, or he has formed an 'entangling alliance,' which demands more money than he can obtain through honest channels. How can he get a large sum of money without working for it? This is the problem which he is trying to solve. He complains of his bad luck and envies his more prosperous acquaintances. He starts on the downward road, gets in debt, gambles and drinks, or if he escapes these vices, his brain is disordered by his feverish greed.

"To such a man temptation is bound to come sooner or later. Perhaps he misappropriates the funds of others or commits a forgery. Possibly the sight of money in the possession of an unsuspecting companion in a lonely place leads to murder. In these days when the love for money is universal there are many such murders committed by men who are trying to live without work.

"The father who supports an idle boy and encourages him in the idea that in some way he will be able to get through life well-fed and well-dressed is training his son for the penitentiary or the gallows. Even if the boy is too timid or too clever to plunge into crime, he is looked upon by the majority of people as a drone who is of no use to the community. Industrious men are reluctant to permit these follows to associate with their daughters, and their old playmates who are making their way in the world by honest industry shun their companionship.

"In this country the pariahs of society are the men who are determined to live in idleness and make somebody foot the bill. If among the readers of the Times this morning there is a father with such a son, let him lose no time in forcing him to go to work. Any reasonable stretch of authority is justifiable in such a case."

These remarks are altogether pertinent and appropriate. It is about time to establish the fact in this country that it is no disgrace for a man to work for his living—that it is a disgrace to live on the money which others have earned, without endeavoring to do anything for one's self or the community in which one lives. Certainly it must appear remarkable that within less than twenty years after the celebration of the first centennial of this republic it should be found necessary to state such a platitude. That it is necessary any one who is in the habit of reading the daily papers must admit.

We are approaching the end of a century. There is a sort of superstition among those who have studied history, or at least the history of the past thousand years, that the end of each century is accompanied by turmoil, revolution and internecine strife. It is true that the records of the past three or four centuries confirm these ideas. Let us, however, hope that the close of the present century may prove an exception to the rule. One of the surest means to prevent the occurrence of such a calamity in this country is to thoroughly establish the fact in the public mind that labor is honest and honorable—that a man is to be valued in accordance with what he makes himself, not according to the amount of wealth which his father has left him.

A SILVER SYMPOSIUM.

In other columns of The Times this morning are presented the views of several prominent men on the silver question. The views presented are from differing standpoints, and are of especial interest at this time when the question as to the status of silver as a money metal is assuming world-wide importance.

While the contributors to the "symposium" express widely divergent views, they are evidently unanimous in conceding the great importance of the silver question, and the pressing necessity for its solution as soon as possible. Bimetallism in some form is recognized by all as desirable, and even essential. The paramount question is as to how the desired conditions can be brought about.

The Times is of opinion that the full and proper recognition of silver can be accomplished only through international agreement. Such agreement need not necessarily include all the great commercial nations, but must include nearly all. As Senator Jones points out, when England abandoned silver, in 1816, her action did not affect silver disastrously. On the contrary, its position relative to gold was maintained until, in 1873, Germany demonetized silver. This action, which was followed by similar action in other European countries, virtually forced a change on the part of the United States in its attitude toward the white metal. This nation could no more maintain the status of silver in the face of the adverse action of Germany and the so-called Latin Union, than it can now restore silver to its old-time position without the co-operation of other great nations. It is idle to assume that we can perform a financial miracle of this kind.

Bimetallism—the free use of both gold and silver as money—is necessary to the highest prosperity of this country. International agreement is the key to the situation. Fortunately there is a fair prospect that the coming bimetallic conference will result in some practical understanding by which silver may be restored to its proper place in the financial and commercial world. A sound currency is essential to sound commercial methods and substantial prosperity. But there is an irreconcilable difference between sound financial methods and wildcat banks, wildcat systems and wildcat statesmen. The latter must be relegated to the rear before any substantial progress can be made toward the establishment of our currency upon a stable and sound basis.

AMERICAN TINPLATE.

The Welsh tinplate manufacturers are greatly exercised at the falling off in their business, due to the decrease of imports caused by the building up of American tinplate mills. It will be distinctly remembered that free-trade theorists and Democratic politicians in this country declared unanimously, upon the passage of the McKinley act, that tinplate could not be manufactured in this country, and that the McKinley act would have no other effect than to increase the price of tinplate. The McKinley act created the industry in this country which now bids fair to drive out foreign tinplate altogether. It created the industry without raising prices, in the face of violent opposition and continued jeers from Demo-free-trade sources. The Welshmen take a very serious view of the matter, as is evidenced by the following extract from the Iron Trade Circular, a British publication:

"There is no improvement in the tinplate trade and great distress exists throughout South Wales. A correspondent, writing to one of the Welsh daily papers, says: 'Factory after factory is closed, and the reasons are not far to seek. American consumption has fallen off by about one-third of its normal quantity, and not only this, it threatens ultimately to do without the famous Welsh product. It is no good looking to the States for all our support; we must have more strings to the bow. The United States now have laid the foundations for a tinplate industry of their own. It is true that it is only yet in its infancy, but there is little doubt that it will grow, until ultimately they will be able to supply their own demands, if not be able to go into open market.'"

"Dorian Gray" has entered the literary lists and "Trilby" runs a good chance of being "distanced," to use a sporting phrase. And perhaps not only "distanced," but so badly beaten as to be no longer "placed." In fact it looks as though Du Maurier's heroine will be toppled from the high pedestal she has occupied for so long a time, and that "Dorian Gray" will take the position. It is one of the penalties of notoriety that the public has to submit to, for it is safe to say that until the case of Oscar Wilde against the Marquis of Queensbury was reported in the dispatches from London there was not one person in a million who had ever heard of "Dorian Gray," still less had ever read the book.

PUBLIC MORALITY.

England has passed through another siege of moral nastiness in the Queensbury-Wilde trial, which, apparently, has shown conclusively that Oscar Wilde, the dude who has so long posed before the fashionable world as the apostle of esthetic excellence, is a creature with animal instincts more degraded than the brutes, and upon whom society should bestow nothing but social ostracism and contempt.

When we read of cases like this, who can doubt the natural depravity of man, when, after centuries of civilization, such worse than beastly instincts will occasionally manifest themselves, and run rampant until checked by the power of the law? By nature man is depraved, and he needs for his regeneration the help of the strongest moral and physical forces to lift him up and to eliminate the evil within him. Society in any stage of its progress cannot afford to wink at immorality. The public conscience should be educated so that it will not accept two codes of morality, one for man and another for woman. Social ostracism should be dealt out to both alike, until the sin of immorality is made abhorrent in the public eye.

But we have reason to thank God that mankind shows comparatively few creatures of the Oscar Wilde type, and that there is manhood enough among even his most intimate friends to lead them to regard his infamy in the light it deserves, and to advise him to take himself, not only out of society, but out of the world which he has disgraced.

THE DUTY ON ORANGES.

A correspondent desires to be informed as to the difference in the duty on oranges under the McKinley act and under the present tariff. The clauses of the two acts relative to oranges, lemons and limes are so different in wording that the best way to answer the question is to quote them both. Clause 301 of the McKinley law reads as follows:

"301. Oranges, lemons and limes, in packages of capacity of 1¼ cubic feet or less, (1) 13 cents per package; in packages of capacity exceeding 1¼ cubic feet, and not exceeding 2½ cubic feet, (2) 25 cents per package; in packages of capacity exceeding 2½ cubic feet and not exceeding 5 cubic feet, 50 cents per package; in packages of capacity exceeding 5 cubic feet, for every additional cubic foot or fractional part thereof, (3) 10 cents; in bulk, (4) $1.50 per 1000; and, in addition thereto, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem upon the boxes or barrels containing such oranges, lemons, or limes."

The corresponding clause of the present tariff reads as follows:

"216. Oranges, lemons and limes, in packages, at the rate of 8 cents per cubic foot of capacity; in bulk $1.50 per 1000; and, in addition thereto, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem upon the boxes or barrels containing such oranges, lemons, or limes: Provided, that the thin-wood, so-called, comprising the sides, tops and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box shooks, may be reimported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one-half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture."

The correspondent can figure out for himself (if he is a good arithmetician) the difference, which is considerable, between the two rates of duty.

Our Democratic friends told us, when the election of 1892 was pending, that if they were placed in power the great trusts and combines would be wiped out. The Democracy has been in absolute control of all branches of the government for more than two years; yet the trusts continue to multiply in spite of the profuse ante-election promises of the Democracy. There's a wide gulf between Democratic promises and their fulfillment.

That Supreme Court decision shot the income-tax law so full of holes that it is scarcely recognizable. It is noticeable, too, that a great many of the holes are very close to the bulls-eye. The portions of the law held to be valid throw the chief burdens of the tax upon the producing classes. There is good reason to believe that further cases will be brought, raising other points against this vicious piece of class legislation, which will result in its entire overthrow.

A substitute for gold has been discovered, which can be produced for 24 cents per pound. When the treasury's gold reserve again gets down to the danger mark, as it is pretty sure to do within a few months at the farthest, how would it do for Carlisle to skirmish around and see if he cannot lay in a stock of the substitute.

What will the administration do without the $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 which it has been depending upon to help out the deficit? The Supreme Court decision will cut off a considerable part of the anticipated revenue from this source, even if it does not eventually cut it all off.

The evidence against Oscar Wilde appears to be overwhelming and conclusive. But inasmuch as the man has as yet had no trial in court, it is no more than right that judgment should be suspended until he has been convicted.

Los Angeles has had some cases of the grippe within the past few weeks, but they were all of a mild form. Pleasant days with delightful sunshine have the strongest grip of anything we know of upon our climate.

The secret of Miss Phoebe Couzins's confession that she was the affianced of the late James G. Fair is out. The manager of her lecture tour is using the episode for advertising purposes.

FRESCO ART WORK.

Which is the More Important, Color or Design?

There has been a great deal of discussion in regard to color and design. Some very bright men have taken the ground that color could be taught the same as designing, alleging that it was really only a mathematical problem, quoting rules for coloring laid down in almost any standard work you will find written on the subject; but my experience does not bear it out, says Anton Stoetzer, the fresco artist, who has embellished most of the finest residences in Los Angeles and is at present engaged in frescoing the elegant residence of M. H. Newmark, corner of Grand avenue and Eleventh street. To illustrate, can you describe color?



DESIGN FOR CEILING FOR J. T. SHEWARD.
(Drawn by Chapin, from a sketch by Anton Stoetzer.)

Take a decorator working in a house where the people who were having the work done undertook to tell him what they would like to have in the way of color. Under these circumstances, have they ever been able to understand each other without first producing the color and placing it where it was to go, and after doing all this, found it did not have the effect desired?

Again, I would ask this question: If it were a question of design, could I not, without difficulty, produce a sketch that my client could at once see and understand?

Design is a matter of fixed rule. Color is a matter of taste and fancy. Taking one design, I can ring one hundred changes in the color scheme, and of what effect would the design be after it was applied to the room unless it was well and tastefully colored?

Color is better understood than design, by the great mass of humanity, because it is, as it were, a sense natural to the human race, much more so than form or proportion.

Can the instructor teach his pupil color in the same degree that he can teach him design? I think not; and it is not because he has less knowledge of color than he has of design, but it is because, if he were to undertake to lay down fixed rules for coloring, his work would be of a very stereotyped kind, and the subject is too vast a one as compared with design.

You must train yourself in the great field of color by practice, observation, and in the education of the color sense, if you possess it. You must take into consideration all your surroundings when building up your color scheme for a room. The carpet is the foundation to work up from, the decorator must then also observe the colorings in the drapery, note whether the room will permit of warm or cool coloring, after which he can readily see what is wanting to produce harmony and effect which makes a room cheerful and inviting. Your color scheme is the picture, the surroundings the frame. Too many people have their rooms decorated in style and color to suit their fancy, and then attempt in vain to find carpets to match.

I have commented on the similarity of color and music; although it has been taken exception to by some, yet, if you consider the matter, you will find that in their effect on mankind there is much in common. Go where you will, among civilized or savage people, you will find the two senses, the ear for the music and the eye for color developed. Among savage and uncivilized people you will find their music jars on the nerves, and their coloring offends the eye; among civilized people their music enlivens, brightens, and their colorings impress us in the same way.

Do some people possess the color sense to a greater degree than others? Most assuredly. A colorist is born; so is a musician. Neither can produce good results unless he is trained in the channels that his gifts call for. You can train people in music up to a certain point. In fact, I believe to a greater extent than you can in color, because color is less generally understood. You can learn the rudiments of color in the same way, but the rules are much simpler and the application opens up a broader scope even than music, because with music in most cases you have some other person's score to operate on, while in coloring you have in all cases to create your own score. You may have discords in color as well as in music. You have color harmonies and you have musical harmonies. A musical discord is very fleeting and ceases to affect you after the sound waves have died away, but a discordant color scheme is with you always or until it is painted out.

The man who is born with the color sense well developed will rise and excel in schemes of house-decoration if brought up to the profession in the same manner that the great musicians and composers of music have excelled in theirs. These are not theories, but facts, developed after long study and observation. Too little attention has been paid to coloring as it really exists among mankind. It has been treated as a sort of side issue in connection with the arts. It ought to take a more prominent place. It has been too little understood.

The great idea in all schemes of decoration is general effect, and no matter how well studied your design may be, nor how well its details may be brought out, unless it is well colored the general effect will be bad and your work will be condemned. Take, on the other hand, an ordinary design with not much attention paid to details, but a studied, tasteful color scheme to embellish it, and you will find it much more admired, much more satisfactory to the eye of the observer than the elaborate design poorly colored. The aim of the decorator is to make the surroundings of mankind pleasant and attractive. To do this he must observe how various colors affect different people who are brought in contact with them. Color, you will find, is largely a matter of temperament; different people are affected to a greater or less degree by some particular tone of color. This fact cannot be taught, it must be acquired by observation. It is a study worth taking up, and by perfecting your powers of observation in this matter you will be surprised how successful you will become and how acceptable your work will be to your patrons. You will obtain a double advantage; you will be able not only to make a diagnosis of the case you are called in to treat, but you will be able to give results that will be very satisfactory to your clients. Coloring for humanity is very much like prescribing medicine. The doctor who does not understand the nature and temperament of his patient cannot diagnose his complaint, and naturally is unable to effect a cure. He may understand all the remedies, but if he cannot diagnose the case his knowledge of the remedies will count for nothing. A decorator may be called into a house to make the surroundings pleasant and beautiful in the eyes of the inmates, but unless he studies their temperament and character, although he may have all the color schemes at his fingers' end (like the remedies of the doctor) yet if he does not understand which one to apply, his labors will be almost in vain as far as giving really satisfactory results, and he will be inclined to think that the people who have engaged his services are a lot of cranks.

If you will study the history of art, if you read the doings of great painters, you will find that their great achievements have really been on the color line. Good drawing is the first requisite, but coloring is the grand essential, either in the art of house-decoration or in the studio of the picture artist.

California's Great Grievance.

(Harper's Weekly:) The shibboleth that acts as a watchword in bringing all the people together is the phrase, "Charge all that the traffic will bear." It is an expression that is variously credited to Mr. Huntington, the original Mr. Crooker, and to various subordinate officials of the company. It is taken to indicate the consistent unvarying policy of the Southern Pacific corporation in respect to its charges for transportation. But the air is full of stories illustrative of this same policy. It does not matter whether they are all true; they are believed to be true. Of those that can be proved two or three may be told here.

On one of the days when the sand-lots movement was strong the late Charles Crocker met a wealthy merchant down town and said to him that he hoped the people of San Francisco would allow him to live among them, but the talk of the sand-lotters suggested that they would not.

The merchant replied that if Mr. Crocker would do as he would advise he, Mr. Crocker, would be the most popular man in town. His advice was that Crocker should write to the Chamber of Commerce, asking that a committee be appointed to meet him and confer upon the question what the Southern Pacific Company could do to meet the approval of the community. Mr. Crocker listened for an hour, and then said: "I will do nothing of the sort. I will get all I can out of the road, and when railroading plays out I will be such a rich man that I won't care."

The same merchant who reports this once had an enormous shipment to make to the East. He was informed by an officer of the Southern Pacific that it had "got him in the door and was going to squeeze him." It proposed that he pay such a rate as it pleased, a higher one than he had ever paid before. He hired a steamship and sent his goods around the Horn sooner than pay it, and the next year the company made a rate of slightly more than half what it had asked him during the previous year.

A hop-raiser who shipped his harvest each year called for empty cars on one occasion, and the local freight agent asked him if he knew what rate he was going to pay. "The same as before, I suppose," said the rancher. "Oh no," said the agent. "Hops have gone up, have they not?" The crop had failed in Germany and was a poor one in New York, so that the commodity had risen in value from 15 or 20 cents to nearly a dollar a pound. In the previous year the hop-man had lost heavily. Therefore the rancher asked, "What has the price got to do with you?" "It has this to do with us," said the agent, "I will have to raise your rate from 2 cents to 4 cents a pound. Those are my orders, and I think you are getting off very easily."

The shipper sent his hops by wagon teams to the nearest waterway and by boat to San Francisco, and paid only about 2 cents a pound for that mode of transporting them. Then the railway agent came again to him and said: "Why did you not tell me what you were going to do? I would have got a rate of a cent a pound for you."

It is because of such relations between the people and the railroad that the public believes the story that one great ranch-owner has sworn that, until another railroad is built, he will not raise upon his land a single pound of anything for market except what can walk to the place of sale upon its own legs. So he raises mules, horses, hogs, and sheep, and drives them to the coast or the nearest station of the Santa Fe route.

"The transcontinental business of the Southern Pacific Company does not pay at the rates the company has been forced to make," said still another merchant. "They have been forced to make up for their transcontinental losses by excessively heavy local rates in California. That is why we see that, as in the case of wheat, they cannot carry it at all on the transcontinental route, yet they charge a rate of $4 a ton for a 200-mile haul to the seaboard, though the same commodity has been hauled at a profit for $2 a ton over twelve hundred miles between St. Louis and the Atlantic."

GIANT AMONG ORANGES.

The Pumelo, Alias the Shaddock, Alias the Grape-fruit.

(Harper's Bazar:) Capt. Shaddock of the East India trade, who first brought the Chinese pumelo (Citrus decumana) to Europe, imposed, or had imposed, his name upon this curious importation. This giant orange was the wonder of botanical gardens and conservatories, and taken to the West Indies, flourished as if in its native Cochin China. The tree was a valued ornament, but its fruit so coarse and tasteless that it was only a curiosity, a showy trophy for fairs and exhibitions.

After its introduction to Florida, citrus-growers experimented with it, and by careful growing and cultivation secured for the transplanted pumelo qualities that render it in some ways almost superior to its Asiatic archetype. The once dry and despised curio is now a delicious and valuable table fruit and it is esteemed also for tonic and alternative qualities that make it almost a necessity at this time of the year. It came slowly into market and into favor, but had great vogue and a sudden bound to popularity at the time of the first epidemic of the grippe, when fruit venders labelled it and physicians commended it as an excellent fruit for grippe convalescents. Many other notions ran wild for a brief while, but the pumelo has remained fast fixed in the routine of luxurious living. Whether its particular kind of citric acid is deadly to the bacilli of the grippe or not, the pumelo is seriously extolled as a beneficient spring tonic, the regular use of it claimed to be as sovereign as a course of mineral waters, or with druggists' bottles and medicine spoones, bracing the system as much as quinine, and conteracting bilious and malarial tendencies.

The Florida pumelo-growers seem not to have attempted to increase the size of the fruit, but to improve its flavor and get a finer texture, a more compact and juicy pulp. The thinner rind and inner membrane make it almost a different fruit, and necessitates it being differently prepared for and served at the table in this country. It is a most refreshing breakfast fruit, and, taken for its best effects, should be eaten without sugar the first thing at that meal. Fashion orders it as the seasonable relish before the soup at either luncheon or dinner, and it may be served as a sorbet, a salad, or as a dessert as well.

The more manageable size of the Florida pumelo allows half a fruit as a sufficient portion for each guest. The smooth, yellow globe should be cut across at its equator-line, the seeds removed, and a space an inch in diameter cut away with scissors in the heart of the juicy hemisphere. If sugar be sprinkled on the halves and let stand a half-hour this central reservoir will be filled with clear amber juice. As the juice so often precedes the spoon like dashing spray, some housekeepers have all the pulp removed with a sharp knife, the partitions cut away, and the pulp put back in the cup of rind. A teaspoonful of rum or sherry is often added when the pumelos are served at dinner or luncheon, but for a before-breakfast tonic only the least sugar should be allowed. For pumelo salad the pulp is cut out in as large bits as possible and tossed with a plain, French dressing of oil, vinegar and salt. Real lovers of the fruit will admit that the pumelo is all right after one has swallowed the condiments and come to the pulp itself.

Well-iced pumelo dressed, with sugar and rum passes as a sorbet between the roast and game of a dinner; or pumelo pulp and Malaga grapes broken and seeded are dressed with sugar and rum, half frozen, and served in regular punch glasses.

But, however we serve the delicious fruit, let it at least be dignified by either one of its rightful names—let the pumelo be the pumelo, or at the utmost the decumana, and let Capts. Brown, Smith and Shaddock and the Florida planters remember "what's in a name."

The Talking Dog.

(Harper's Young People:) There was once a ventriloquist so poor that he was obliged to travel on foot from town to town to save expense, much after the manner of the gentleman of adventure in Grimm's tales. One day he was joined on the road by a dog as forsaken as himself, but who seemed desirous of becoming his companion.

They journeyed together to the next town, and entered the tavern tired, hungry, and penniless. Not being troubled with the inconvenient refinement which comes from a long line of gentle ancestors, the man had developed the quality known as cheek, so he and the dog sat down to eat a supper for which they could not pay.

The room was full of loungers, and the stranger took a conspicuous seat. "What will you have?" asked the only waiter the place employed, and the order embraced nearly everything on the bill of fare.

"But I want something for my dog, too," he added. "Ask him what he will have." The waiter muttered something about "Watcher giving us?" so the stranger said: "What, don't you like to? Well, Bruno, will you have beef or fish?"

"Beef every time," said Bruno, looking with mild brown eyes at the waiter.

"And what to drink?"

"Water, thank you," said Bruno.

By this time the landlord and every one in the place were eager with suppressed wonder, and gathered about to hear a dog talk.

The ventriloquist feigned indifference by eating with avidity, while the landlord was evidently considering something. His cogitation resulted in his offering the stranger $300 for his wonderful talking dog.

The ventriloquist appeared to hesitate a moment, then said, abruptly, "Yes, you may have him for $300."

When the money was paid and the ventriloquist was about to leave, he turned to the dog, patted him affectionately, and said: "Good-by, old fellow, you've been a good friend to me."

"You are no friend of mine," returned the dog, "to sell me to another master. As you were mean enough to serve me such a trick, I'll have revenge. I'll never speak another word as long as I live."

The ventriloquist then made off with all possible haste.

Music in the Park.

The programme for the concert at Westlake Park this afternoon by the Los Angeles Military Band is:

March, "Directorate" (Sousa.)
Overture, "William Tell" (Rossini.)
Waltz, "La Barcarolle" (Waldteufel.)
Selection, "Tannhauser" (Wagner.)
Duet from "Semiramide" (Rossini.)
Brazilian Dance, "Ninetta" (Clauder.)
March, "To Arms" (Clauder.)
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai.)
Selection, "La Favorita" (Donizetti.)
Waltz, "La Goloendrina" (Calvin.)
Sextette from "Lucia" (Donizetti.)
Galop, "Tivoli" (Zikoff.)

Pacific Gospel Union.

The large audience of workingmen at the mission last evening had a rare treat. The wonderful boy, Ura Waldrop, 10 years old, played and sang, improvising, playing blindfolded, never having received any musical instruction. This lad has given his heart to, and is singing for, Jesus only, devoting himself to sacred music.

The Rev. Joe Waldrop gave a stirring address, touching the hearts of the men, showing how "lust bringeth forth sin, and sin bringeth forth death," but conversion brings forth righteousness, through faith in Jesus Christ.

Mystic Shriners.

A pleasant gathering was held Friday evening at Masonic Temple, the occasion being the holding of initiation ceremonies by Al Malaikah Temple of the order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Twenty candidates were initiated into the order, the ceremonies being conducted by Potentate Rader. This was followed by a banquet and speeches by a number of the members who were present. Members of the order were in attendance from nearly every State in the Union.

PITH OF THE PRESS.

(Pasadena News:) "Debs clubs" are being formed to make Debs President. Debs will get the clubs—"where the lady wore the beads."

(San Francisco Call:) If the report is true that Cleveland has objected to Gresham's single act of vigor in dealing with Spain, the people will be more convinced than ever that the President serves his country best when he is duck shooting.

(Philadephia Press, Rep.:) Our war vessels should be posted on the Cuban coast with public instructions, to quote the language of forty years ago, to "prevent the exercise of the assumed right of visitation and search and repel the intereference by force."

(Colfax Sentinel:) The industries of every country in the world spring from their natural resources. We cannot expect to dig coal where there is none, but we can attract health-seekers to a health climate, we can build up a fruit industry in a fruit section. It requires confidence and enterprise, however.

(New York Herald:) Passerby. Say, Johnny, why are you wasting your time here shooting craps? Messenger Boy. Wasting my time! What's de matter wid yer? I'm gettin' paid for every minute of it. Got a message in me pocket.

(London Punch:) Son of Toil. Ow, yus, me an' my missus gits on fust-clorss tergither, sir. Reg'lar chummy, we are. I tells her everythink! Philanthropist. Ever tell her a lie? Son of toil. Tells 'er everythink, I tell yer—!

OUR DAILY HINTS



FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, AND PRACTICAL HEALTH CALENDAR.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7

Temperature yesterday: Maximum, 75 deg.; minimum, 46 deg.; clear.

The material part of us ought to keep growing thinner to let the soul out when its time comes, and the soul to keep growing bigger and stronger every day, until it bursts the body at length, as a growing nut does its shell.—(George MacDonald.

BREAKFAST. Oatmeal. Beefsteak. Creamed Potatoes. Graham Bread. Sliced Oranges. Coffee Cake. Coffee.
DINNER. Baked Lamb Chops. Mashed Potatoes. Chicken Salad. Cheese. Tomatoes. Light Bread. Chocolate Cake.
LUNCH. Bread and Butter. Fruit. Honey. Milk. Tea.

Yea, that is life; make this forenoon sublime,
This afternoon a psalm, this night a prayer,
And time is conquered and thy crown is won.
—(Edward Rowland Sill.

Some things flower invisibly, and hide away their fruit under thick foliage. It is often only when the winds shake their leaves down and strip their branches bare, that we find the best that has been growing.—(A. D. T. Whitney.

(Copyright, 1895, by George A. Beale Company, Boston, Mass.)

Good Corn Bread * made with Cleveland's Baking Powder is appetizing and wholesome.

Cleveland's, the best that money can buy.

* Our cook book, page 49, tells you how to make it. A copy mailed free on receipt of stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 81 Fulton St., New York.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY BULLETINS.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 6.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.23; at 5 p.m., 30.17. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 52 deg. and 70 deg. Maximum temperature, 75 deg.; minimum temperature, 46 deg. Character of weather, clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WEATHER BUREAU. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on April 6, 1895. GEORGE E. FRANKLIN, Observer. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., 75th meridian time.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.
Los Angeles, clear	30.17	70
San Diego, clear	30.14	66
San Luis Obispo, clear	30.24	64
Fresno, clear	30.22	72
San Francisco, clear	30.26	62
Sacramento, clear	30.26	68
Red Bluff, clear	30.22	72
Eureka, clear	30.32	50
Roseburg, partly cloudy	30.22	68
Portland, partly cloudy	30.28	62

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Judging by the reports from San Diego the people of that city seem determined to have another railroad even if they have to give away ground for terminal facilities.

Riverside is well to the front in its shipments of oranges this season to the East. There were fifty-three loads sent East last week, bringing the total for the season up to date to 914 carloads.

Santa Barbara is coming into step with the general march of improvement in Southern California. The prospect now is that she will soon have an electric road, which will be a vast advance over the old mule line.

Santa Barbara people are to be accommodated with cheap rates to Los Angeles during our fiesta week. Four dollars and a half will then cover the cost of a round-trip ticket. Los Angeles will welcome every one who wishes to come and have a good time.

Anaheim proposes to make a public demonstration next week upon the advent of its electric lighting system. The residents of that substantial section of Orange county are placing themselves on the side of progress and public improvement. May the good work continue!

Santa Monicans do not think the railroad company is treating them very generously on the question of fiesta train rates. The round-trip fiesta rate has, it is stated, been fixed at 70 cents, while the everyday price is but 75 cents, and the Saturday and Sunday rates only 50 cents. This is something the Fiesta Committee should ask about.

The clergymen of Redlands have determined that the approaches to the churches shall be as pleasing to the eye as the interior is a source of comfort to the souls of their congregations. One minister, it is stated, has employed a surveyor to make a plan of the grounds surrounding his church, to be submitted to a landscape gardener, who will be instructed to lay them out to the prettiest advantage.

A report comes from Santa Ana that if the present street railway company's franchise becomes invalid a new company will immediately be formed and a franchise secured for an electric or motor line. Santa Ana wants electric street cars, and she wants 'em bad. If that city keeps up its present rate of improvement the electric cars will have to come very soon, in any event.

We are glad in the hope that the fiesta has come to stay with us for a time annually. The American people live too fast and under too high a pressure. It is well for us to have an occasional hold-up in business matters, and to devote ourselves for a time to innocent pleasure with a spice of jollity. We shall live longer and enjoy better mental and physical health, if we follow the example set by Grover and go fishing, or engage in something else which will afford us equal relaxation and a thorough release from our daily cares.

It seems that a Northern journal has suggested that the excursion of the "Half-million Club" of San Francisco to Los Angeles during the fiesta is to be something of a missionary expedition for the purpose of attracting immigration to that section. There is certainly no foundation for this idea, and, so far as is known, no Los Angeles people entertain such an impression. The object of the Half-million Club is stated to be "to promote unity and harmony throughout the State." In this spirit they will be heartily welcomed by the people of Los Angeles and of Southern California.

Pasadena seems to be always rejoicing in something unusual. At the present moment the unusual is in the form of a case in court where a man had his wife arrested on a charge of assault. The rash man undertook to buy her an Easter bonnet, but it did not please her, and she proceeded to manifest her displeasure by planting her "bunch of fives" in her husband's face. But the funny part of the story remains to be told: If he gets a verdict against his wife he—not she—will have to pay the fine. If that is not adding injury to insult, what is it?

BROKEN BONES.

A Bicyclist's Mishap—A Carpenter's Tumble—Wanted a Hack.

Roy Park, a bright Monrovia lad, rode into the city yesterday on his bicycle. While trying to turn out of the way of a team at Spring and Sixth streets, he was crowded against the curb and was thrown violently on the pavement, the fall breaking his left arm. The boy came to the Receiving Hospital, where the broken limb was set. Although suffering great pain, he viewed the matter philosophically, saying no one was to blame. His only concern seemed to be the shock his parents would feel when they learned of the accident.

G. B. Copelin, a carpenter, fell down a stairway in a new brick block on Third street, between Hill and Broadway, Saturday morning, sustaining severe bruises about the head and body. His injuries were attended to at the Receiving Hospital, after which he was sent to his home on Maple avenue.

An unknown man had a leg broken on Alameda street yesterday morning. The patrol wagon was sent for to take him to the Receiving Hospital, but he refused to ride in it, saying he would go in a hack, or not at all. Finally, he was loaded in a hack, but the police did not learn who he was or where he was taken.

THIS IS IT.

Every one should see the Calkins oil burner in operation. You can put it on your stove in five minutes. Oil delivered at 7 cents.

A. D. IRVING & CO., General agents, No. 328 South Broadway.



The rottenness of London has been stirred until the stench of it makes the wide world hold its nose. The hypercritical Englishmen who have been sitting in judgment upon the people of other lands now find that they have a case on hand too damnably vile to be disposed of by any sort of moral disinfectant. A tidal wave, should it roll over London town and its miscreants of evil, would probably do the business effectually, as did the visitation upon Sodom of old, but certainly no less a turning on of the hose would.

It was high time for an expose such as has just been made in the court-room of Old Bailey, for triumphant fin-de-siecleism has been running rampant all too long. These modern examples of old Roman civilization, if civilization is a proper name for it, although beastialization would seem a more fitting term, have been debasing and demoralizing the world long enough, and it is a rejoiceful thing to know that the fat, greasy lout of the lily, the preposterous poseur, the festering fraud of estheticism, Oscar Wilde, whose rank and unholy pessimism has made the English-speaking race one of cynics, so far as his influence tended to that end, has been stripped of his velvet jacket of respectability and stands revealed as the hideous thing he really is.

The harm this disciple of dirt has done the world will never be known, for it is a thing that cannot be measured. Born with some ability as a writer, but with a far greater fund of impudent assurance, he has gone through the world of letters, both of the drama and of literature, scattering his epigrams of evil, preaching a gospel of discontent and indecency and besmirching the intellects of the youth of two nations with the filth of his own riotous and beastial imagination. There is not a line in his poems, his books or his so brilliant and fascinating plays, that has a tendency to elevate or ennoble his fellows. Instead, they reek with cynicism, they destroy faith in woman—without which the world is lost—they fester with the pustules of as foul and evil a soul as lives this side of the hell it would contaminate, if it went there as it deserves to. With these thoughts in mind it is given the people of the race he has disgraced to join in a paean of rejoicing over the downfall of the apostle of the sunflower, the foetid fraud who has reached the end of his tether.

May he rot in peace!

* * *

Let us get away from the stench of the undeodorized Wilde and go, in fancy, out to the foothills where the poppies are and look at the spreading fields as Walt Whitman might, were he here to write of them with his ungainly pen:

I note the poppies here growing in the sun,
Yellow and glorious are they, cups of gold brimming over with sunshine,
Yonder stretch the fields of them carpeting the slopes with gilt,
Nodding and bowing in the zephyrs, nodding and bowing to the sun.
Here in the yellow fields the soul expands with joy at living,
Such airs there are that blow across the fragrant meads!
Such splendid breadths of color are there here
Lying and loafing in the sun.
And yonder—yonder behind that hazy line that ghostlike floats
Above the purpling hills and poppied plains
Surges the great, the sad, the mighty sea;
Upon its bosom shift the shuttles of the drifting ships
And there where the horizon meets and blends 'till sea and sky are one,
Flutters a dusky pennant from a craft of steam.
Thus Commerce walks the waves going North to South
And South to North busily going and coming,
Fetching and carrying.
Below, here in the foreground, stretch the fruited fields,
The lemon groves deeply green and yellow as gold,
The orange orchards weighted with globes of gold
And deeply, darkly, beautifully green—and fragrant,
Fragrant with blossoms of the promised crop next year.
Ah! sweet and odorous it is here on the slopes,
Here where the meadow lark lilts on the mustard spray,
His open bill dripping with melodious notes—
Notes of liquid music that gushes from a happy heart—
Notes of gold—like the yellow poppy fields
And the orchards where the lemons ripen in the sun.

* * *

The women of Utah are hammering away on the suffrage proposition, the same as women were in California last winter, and they ought to quit it.

Why, it is only a little while ago that a Utah woman was in big luck if she had more than a piece of a husband—anywhere from one-tenth to one-fiftieth—and now she wants to vote. She thinks she does, but she really doesn't for there isn't a thing in it.

What this country really wants is not more people voting but a blamed sight less—instead of expanding and diluting the suffrage with about the only thing in the world that makes life worth living, somebody should find a way to reduce the business about one-half, for there are a lot of people lugging the elective franchise around in their pockets without half sense enough to use it.

The Eagle wants to tell you girls that there is a whole lot of delusion about this voting business, as you will find out for yourselves if you ever get the right—which, God forbid—not for the sake of the brutes who wear trousers and plug hats and numerous vices, but for the sake of your own sweet selves.

Of course the Eagle assumes by this that they are all sweet things, but he knows as well as anybody that some are sweeter than others, and that it is usually the others who want to vote so bad they can't sleep nights. But that is neither here nor there. What I am trying so hard to say is that if lovely woman knows when she is well off she will stay just where she is, being the dear, good mothers of men, the soothers of pain, the comforters of the afflicted, the patient, tender, gracious, beautiful beings that men have worshiped, fought for, and died for for ages and ages.

When she begins to toy with the ballot and poke around the polls it will be all day with her, so far as loveliness and sentiment goes, and when you banish loveliness and sentiment from this toilsome, work-a-day world, it won't be fit to live in forty minutes.

Once more, oh girls, the Eagle beseeches you to drop the ballot, not in the box, but the subject.

* * *

The Eagle takes pride in having expressed the sentiments of so many people on the subject of the evil that is as old as man. Wherever there is a scarlet woman there lurks in the shadow of her bedraggled skirts more than one scarlet man. He is the party to get after with the sharp stick and the whip of scorpions. Reform that fellow and you have reformed the world. Let him be raided, exposed and pilloried in the public prints, and the purlieus of the towns will become purified as by fire. Take from the unfortunate creatures of the town their earnings by locking up the male miscreants and the evil will be cured so far as it is possible to cure a human frailty.

Such a thing as making human beings wholly pure and upright and without sin is, of course, as impossible as it is to make them all Apollos or Venuses, but they can be mended in their ways to a great extent, and if the authorities are in earnest let them go about it sensibly and humanely.

The scarlet woman is by no means the worst sinner on earth; she is not half so vile as is the fellow who made her one; and, as has been said again and again, the way to reach her and reform her is over the broad shoulders of the man.

* * *

The town is burgeoning with the raucous colors of La Fiesta. On every thoroughfare the small boy peddles the wildly ornate badge of the carnival and facades and porticos are rapidly becoming as pretty as a who'e train of red wagons. Now if the hoodlum, the loafer and the lout can only be made to behave himself for a week there will be a good time all along the line. Let us see, Mr. Policeman, if you can keep the mang'ot from breaking the peace of the populace and making a holy show of himself. If you can, you will be "a dandy copper of the Broadway squad," and will earn the everlasting plaudits of your friend and fellow sufferer,

THE EAGLE.

A DAY NURSERY.

USEFUL INSTITUTION OPENED BY THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Where Working Women Can Leave Their Babies in Good Hands—It Will not be Run as a Charity.

The Day Nursery Circle of King's Daughters has succeeded in establishing a day nursery at the corner of Vignes and Lazard streets, which will be opened on the 8th. This excellent plan opens a place where hard-working mothers can leave their children in charge of a well qualified matron, who will see that they are judiciously and tenderly cared for while the mothers are at work. This plan, although experimental in Los Angeles, has been highly successful in many cities, and is entered upon with the object of helping women to help themselves.

It is hoped by the good people who have established this much-needed charity that mothers who have been prevented by the care of little ones from earning a living for themselves and their children, will freely avail themselves of the benefits of this "infant shelter."

As it is not the intention of the society to pauperize the people it is trying to help, the nominal sum of 10 cents a day will be asked of mothers who are able to pay for the care of their babies, to cover the expense of bread and milk.

Of course, only the women who go out to work will ordinarily avail themselves of the day nursery, but in cases of sickness an unfortunate mother will never look in vain to the Daughters of the King for a reflection of that divine love which said: "Suffer little ones to come unto me."

The kindly wearers of the silver cross have a knowedge of the great need of this charity which they have undertaken through their own acquaintance with the hard and sorrowful side of this rich and beautiful city of ours. The little silver badge is often the "open sesame" into homes where misfortune and death have brought the darkest poverty, and where heart-broken mothers have cried out for aid to help themselves and their little children, and this appeal has resulted in the establishment of a home where women may safely trust their babies while they go out to work for them.

There are still some articles needed for the nursery—a table, chest of drawers, a cupboard and some dishes.

The secretary of the day nursery, 1210 Georgia Bell street, will gratefully receive any donations that kind-hearted people may feel able to give to the charity.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

The Old Man Who Tired of Waiting for Money.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of the old man who died at the Receiving Hospital Friday evening, discloses the facts that his name was Thomas Abrahams, that he hailed from Boston and that he died from the effects of an overdose of morphine taken with suicidal intent. The circumstances surrounding his death are substantially as reported by The Times yesterday morning. He was about 60 years old, had been in the city about six weeks, ran out of money and grew despondent. The only clew to his identity was the name he gave to a pawnbroker when he pledged his watch a few days ago.

Coroner Campbell yesterday received a telegram from R. H. Zimmerman of Aspen Junction, Colo., stating that W. J. Noble, who died suddenly in the Receiving Hospital the other day, had relatives at Aspen Junction, who requested that the body be buried here. The Coroner will ask Noble's relatives to pay the funeral expenses.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Anita Ramsey, who died a few days ago of morphine poisoning, is not acceptable to the husband of the victim. Mr. Ramsey is positive that his wife took the poison to assuage her pain, and not with suicidal intent.

G. Willikens.

It does beat thunder how people who are supposed to know beans, can go on year after year paying rent, when they can buy a good home with a little more than their monthly rent. We have sold some three hundred places on this installment plan in the past five years, and most of the buyers now own their places and have no more rent to pay. And that home is like so much money in bank; $700 to $2200; $15 to $25 per month. Langworthy Co., No. 236 South Spring.

AT THE HOTELS.

IN THE CITY.

Mrs. Gunlock, national president of the Ladies' of the G.A.R., is now staying at the Westminster. Mrs. Gunlock is here officially in the interests of the organization, and during her stay in California will visit the different posts of the G.A.R. The object of the president's visit is to direct the work of the different departments in giving relief to the needy, and in other branches of their work, and to increase the membership of the organization. The Ladies of the G.A.R. is a distinctly different society from the Woman's Relief Corps, being composed only of the daughters, wives and mothers of soldiers. Mrs. Gunlock has been a member of the order ever since its organization, and has worked with and for the soldiers from the beginning of the civil war. She comes of a race of warriors and counts among her ancestors brave soldiers who fought in the wars of the Revolution and 1812. She has attained the summit of her order, and expresses an earnest wish that she may so discharge the duties of her responsible position that she may leave it with the memory of an honorable and successful career as president.

Her recent official tour in the East has been most successful, resulting in a revival of interest in the work, and an increase of 745 in membership. Mrs. Gunlock is accompanier by her daughter, and both express the greatest delight with the land of sunshine. The cheery cordiality of the people, who, as Mrs. Gunlock puts it, "hold out both hands in welcome" to them, is very pleasant to these Eastern visitors, and both have a great desire to make their future home in Los Angeles. Mrs. and Miss Gunlock leave in a day or two for Santa Barbara, to visit an old friend, Dr. Bell Reynolds. Dr. Reynolds has rather a remarkable record, having been given full rank of major in the late war; an honor gained by distinguished bravery upon the field of battle at Shiloh. Mrs. Gunlock then goes North to see the department president of the order, Mrs. Eleanor B. Andrews of San Jose; thence up to the northern part of the State, to visit the various posts up there. She leaves California for the East some time in the latter part of this month.

Guy D. Hufford and wife of San Francisco are among the guests at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cogan of Oakland are registered at the Nadeau.

Dwight Edwards of San Francisco is staying at the Nadeau.

O. Z. Hubbell of Elkhart, Ind., is a guest at the Nadeau.

Among the guests at the Nadeau are Don H. Porter, wife and daughter from Salt Lake. Mr. Porter is the proprietor of the Templeton, the great Mormon hotel at Salt Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Preisifer of Chicago and Miss Ella W. Sullivan of Cincinnati, O., were among the arrivals last evening by the Sunset Limited. They are registered at the Nadeau.

Mrs. C. B. Alderman of Goshen, Ind., is a guest at the Hotel Broadway.

T. H. Speday, a prominent business man of San Francisco, is stopping at the Nadeau.

Late arrivals at the Hotel Ramona include P. S. Logan, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Cornwall, New York; W. J. Goodwin, Somerset, Ky.

Late arrivals at the Bellevue Terrace include E. Griswold of Oakland, and Mrs. I. Cecil Andrews of Columbia, Tenn.

Mrs. J. A. Gowan and son have taken apartments at Hotel Worth.

AT ECHO MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Pomona telegraphed Manager Warner today that there were ninety people from there en route to Echo Mountain. They are from all points adjacent to the city of the goddess of fruits, and among them are a few Easterners, namely: R. T. Swigart of Toledo, Mary H. Sourwine of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. David Silverthorne, Mr. and Mrs. Martin G. Parks of Shamrock, R. I., and several other far-eastern residents.

Prof. Ferguson of Boston, whose inimitable mimicry of various things, animated and inanimated, has amused so many thousands, gave a very humorous entertainment in the social hall at the hotel Friday evening. His whistling a duet with himself was very good.

AT SAN DIEGO HOTELS.

Arrivals at Hotel del Coronado include Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Goodrich, New York; Mrs. E. R. Cox, R. A. Rainey, A. G. Hathaway, A. G. Cone, Mrs. E. P. Bond, Chicago; M. B. Delameter and family, Jackson, Mich.; G. N. Buck, Redwood City; J. Stewart, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sanders, H. J. Elliott, Pomona.

Mrs. Edwin Grebie of Pasadena was dined by Mr. and Mrs. Allen Dodworth at Hotel del Coronado on Friday.

There was a brilliant hop at the Hotel Florence on Friday evening.

Hotel Brewster arrivals: H. G. Hunter, Philadelphia; R. S. Day, A. Searl, Los Angeles, A. W. Ballard, F. C. Morgan, San Francisco; Parker Dear, Oceanside; C. D. Boyd, La Jolla, H. C. Parke, El Cajon; M. Cregan, San Francisco.

Horton House arrivals: E. B. Leonard, J. G. Davidson, Los Angeles; O. T. Barker, Pasadena; George L. Rice and family, Leonminster, Mass.; S. W. Wyckoff, San Francisco.

AT THE ARCADIA, SANTA MONICA.

Hotel Arcadia comes in for generous registry lists along with other fair-weather fortunes, and Saturday saw a page of arrivals. They include the railway officials who were here, W. R. Myers, Anita, Iowa; L. Rosenshine and wife, and Mrs. H. E. Moxon, San Francisco; W. E. Best and wife and Lillie Wood, Chicago.

AT SANTA BARBARA HOTELS.

Mrs. W. H. Morgan of Cincinnati; also William P. Evans and wife of Riverside, are registered at the Arlington.

Mrs. R. E. Weston of Lompoc, is stopping at the New Morris.

Mrs. Harry C. Lathrop has gone to San Francisco for a short trip.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RELAY RACE TODAY.

At No. 431 S. Spring a complete telegraphic bulletin will be furnished by the Fowler Cycle Company. Race starts at 9 a.m.

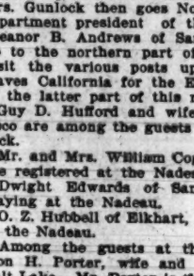
NEVER in the history of the music business has a piano been so unanimously indorsed by the musical people of the day as the Kimball. Many of the world's artists, both in this country and Europe have emphasized by purchasing an instrument of this make, and there are undoubtedly more Kimball pianos in the homes of the great music masters of the world than of most other makes together.

JUST received at the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, No. 211 South Broadway, 800 pairs of elegant Irish point curtains, which were bought at a tremendous discount for spot cash and will be sold accordingly. In this lot are some perfect beauties at $2.50, $2.65, $2.75, $2.95 and $3.25 a pair. Every pair worth almost double. Now is your chance to get real lace curtains for about the price of cheap Nottingham.

WALL-PAPER, cut rates. Chicago, No. 328 South Spring.

THE Board of Health says drink Jesse Moore Whisky.

Pearline



2 pkgs. for 25 cts.

Largest size—All Grocers.

Beware sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer 489 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Dr. Liebig & Co.'s World's Dispensary,

NO. 123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.



The Oldest Dispensary on the Coast. Established 25 years. In all DISEASES OF MEN.

Not a Dollar need be paid UNTIL CURED.

CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst case in two to three months.

Special Surgeon from San Francisco Dispensary in constant attendence. Examinations with microscope, including analysis.

FREE TO EVERYBODY. The poor treated free from 10 to 12 Fridays.

Our long experience enables us to treat the worst case of secret or private diseases with ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY OF SUCCESS.

No matter what your trouble is, come and talk with us, you will not regret it.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

BEST MADE IN THE WORLD.

1845 PRESTON & MERRILL'S 1895

FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY

FIRST INVENTED

BAKING POWDER

ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.

Do You Sleep?

IF NOT GET A BOTTLE OF DR HENLEY'S

... Celery, Beef And Iron ...

A Food Medicine and Blood Purifier, Cures La Grippe and Strengthens the System

NATURE'S BUILDER AND TONIC

J. T. Sheward,

113-115 N. Spring St.

WHAT makes the store grow? Everybody is talking about it. You can notice a different atmosphere as soon as you enter. The great Silhouette artist is still holding the crowds. In place of diminishing they are increasing. A fifty-cent purchase and one minute's time is all that is necessary. The store is gaily decorated with the Fiesta colors. Hundreds visit the store to see the most extensive decorations that have ever been put up in the city. During the Fiesta the store will be crowded from morning till night. New goods are now on display in every department for Fiesta week—New Millinery, New Capes, New Cloaks, New Separate Skirts, New All-wool Suits. In addition to this we are showing the most extensive line of Ladies' Muslin Underwear we have ever carried; and a full and complete line of Royal Worcester Corsets. All of the above you will find on the second floor, in connection with E. Butterick & Co.'s reliable patterns. On the first floor the big dress goods department is in the front, with the best line of Dress Goods we have ever carried. All-wool Serges, 44 inches wide, for 50c a yard; 50-inch all-wool Serge, in the finest grades, for $1 a yard. To see the goods improves the good opinion of the buyer. Nigger head weaves for separate skirts, a new cloth that will thoroughly resist the dust. Then there is the popular all-wool striped Black Crepons for a dollar a yard. Storm Serges for separate skirts and plenty of Fiber Chamois for lining. New Silk and Cotton for ladies' waists. Duck Suitings, in light and dark grounds, for 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c a yard. We are showing a nice line of extra fine imported Ducks in wide goods for 30c a yard. Here is where you get fast colors at a nominal price. Ladies' Silk Belts with fancy silver buckles; a new line this week. Monday on the bargain counter we will sell 200 dozen 100 yards Spool Silk, in black only, for 3c a spool; 100 dozen black Spool Twist 1c a spool. All through the bargain counter you will find the same low prices. The bargain counter is growing. Metal Top Side Combs 10c and 16c, real value 25c and 35c. Silk Elastic at about half price. Silk Dress Shields 25c, worth 50c.

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BUD.

HOW HE MADE UP THE FEUD IN THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Though Bud Prock had been in bed for several hours he had scarcely slept at all. Midnight having passed, he was roused by a heavy tread in the next room and the sound of his father's voice. He edged himself out from under the cover, and applied his ear to a chink between the logs that divided the main portion of the cabin from the shedroom he occupied.

"Tomorrow night is the time," he heard his father say. "We must do the job then. There'll be nobody there but Rabe and his mother, and mabbe that there parson. I tell ye, Burge Spillman, it was would hardly carry him to the point of a downright lie. "Besides, I ain't deaf."

"Well, then, you've heard, and I reckon you know. But you 'tend to what I say." John Prock struck the table until the glasses on it rattled. "If I hear of you cheepin' a word to any one—any one, I say!—I'll wear the very hide off'n ye. D'ye hear?"

The boy's silence—his evident fear of his father—seemed to exasperate Prock yet more.

"Hold up your head and look at me!" he roared. "Don't you be seen 'long with that Preacher Sneed no more. I'll baste you for that if it happens agin."

Still Bud did not reply. But as the father gazed the son's infirmity began to plead for paternal forbearance. Prock saw that the boy's large, sad eyes were filling with tears. Something akin to affection—perhaps it was pity—reminded him that this fragile little form before him was bone of his bone, after all.

"I only wanted to let you know what might happen if you were fool enough to be caught tattlin.' That's all, Bud. Better get back to bed. Here's a dram to settle your narves afore you go."

Bud, disregarding the offered glass, fixed his eyes on his father in an appealing manner.

"You know I wishee you well, father," he said. "I've nobody else to care for sence mother was put away. But I wish you would give up this thing, father. You and them Hawkins's have been a-jowering for months. What good do it do?"

"Go to bed, I tell you," reiterated Prock, again growing angry.

"Oh, father! Don't you go and do this thing."

"What thing? Is the boy crazy?" Prock gazed at Spillman in simulated surprise.

"You know what, father." Bud hesitated, for he had heard nothing explicit.

"Listen at the little fool! He'll be making out next that his pap wants to kill somebody. Look here, Bud, you get to bed and quit botherin' your head. I reckon I know what I'm about. I want to be good to you if you'll only let me—see? Now get away, and when you feel like listenin' at what don't consarn you, just wrop



WHEN A DOOR WAS VIOLENTLY BURST OPNE AND IN RUSHED JOHN BROUK, ACCOMPANIED BY THREE OTHER MEN.

Rabe Hawkins as had the reveno cut up my still three weeks ago. It was him and the rest as run your son off to the Nation last winter, on a charge of that shootin' scrape he got into down on Smoky Run. Now is a good time for us to get even."

Presently Bud heard a cork drawn and a gurgling sound that was succeeded by the clinking of glasses.

"That young preacher you speak of and the Hawkins's are some kin, I reckon," remarked Burge Spillman. "It reminds me, too, as he and your Bud seem to be master thick. I've seed them together more'n once. They was at the Borun Gap today."

Bud's father brought his fist down heavily on the table.

"Long with that Parson Sneed, was he! I'll wear him out, if I hear any more such tales. I believe I'll wear him out anyhow."

At this point Bud became so agitated he knocked over an ox yoke that was leaning against the wall. The noise caused instant silence. Then Bud heard



"WAKE UP, BUD. WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE KID, ANYHOW?"

his father rise, open the door, and approach the bed, into which the boy had scrambled as fast as his lame back and legs would allow. A heavy hand half carried and half dragged him into the next room.

Spillman, a huge-bearded, coarse mountaineer, regarded the boy with aversion. Bud, though 15 years old, was not only small for his age, but was further enfeebled by his deformity and a childhood of ill-health. Bud Brock, Sr., sat down and eyed the lad sternly.

"Was you a-listenin'?" he demanded.

"I couldn't hardly help it, when you talked so loud," returned Bud, whose fears up your head in the bed kiver. Hit's the safest plan in the long run."

Bud gave his father one haunting look and hobbled back to his bed. After that the men conversed in lower tones, until Spillman rose to depart.

"Don't forget. Tomorrow night will be the best time. We'll look for you to be on hand."

That was about all Bud could understand of the final conversation, but the words were the reverse of comforting to the lad.

Bud had neither brothers nor sisters. Since his mother's death, owing to his infirmity and sensitive temperament, he became a creature of retiring habits, having no intimates and but few associates. His father was much away. There was little in common between the two. Bud was pitied, and the parent was both loved and feared. Bud when alone spent much of his time hobbling about the mountains, assisted by a steel-pointed cane, and in looking after the few cattle owned by the Procks.

During his leisurely wanderings he had met and become acquainted with young Parson Sneed, who hunted squirrels a good deal, while spending his vacation with his relatives, the Hawkins family. The preacher, a divinity student from Lexington, Ky., was, like Bud, rather shy of the mountaineers and fond of nature. There was a gentle melancholy of manner about him that interested Bud. In his turn, Sneed was attracted by the cripple's shy habits and sensitive good nature. They had grown to be friends without seeing each other elsewhere than through casual meetings in the woods.

The morning following the events just related, John Prock shouldered his rifle and left his house with scarcely a word for Bud, who, growing lonely, wandered off into the woods later on. The fragments of talk heard the night before filled his mind with vague forbodings. He was tortured by a conflicting sense of desire and duty. Ought he warn some one against something? Or was he in honor bound to hold his tongue? He was still debating the question in his mind rather aimlessly, when the crack of a rifle was followed by the appearance of a rather gentle-faced, slender young man, carrying several dead squirrels and a gun on his shoulder.

"Why Bud," said Parson Sneed, "I hardly expected to find you so far from home today."

"Nuther did I you," responded Bud sententiously.

Sneed talked on in a rambling, discursive way, but all the time Bud kept repeating to himself:

"Had I better tell him what I heard? Had I better tell him what I heard?"

Yet the boy held his peace, and after a time the young man strolled off. Bud, still undecided and more vaguely distressed than ever, dreaded to go home. He wandered yet further away, until at sundown he was considerably nearer the Hawkins' cabin than his own home.

"How did I get way here?" he asked himself. "Looks like I must a felt I had to come this way. What shall I do? I feel master tired. Seems like I'll have to rest a bit."

Instead of turning homeward, he lay down at a point where, through the gathering darkness he could see the firelight within the open door of the Hawkins house. The road leading from his own home passed through the glen just below his position.

"If they do come," he thought, "they'll have to pass here, I feel sartin. And yet—just my seein' or hearin' alone won't help the Hawkinses much."

The stars came out and the night wind sighed gently. A new fear came over the lad. Perhaps his father might suspect, from Bud's prolonged absence, that the boy was up to "some mischief." Yet he waited on wearily. After a time the moon came up. Should he go home now that the woods were sufficiently lighted, or boldly do that which conscience was calling upon him strenuously to perform? As the moon rose higher, it whitened the trail for a long distance. Looking down this he noticed a cluster of dark objects moving round a shoulder of a ridge in the direction of his own home. Bud realized, without reasoning it out, that something terrible was probably already on foot.

The Hawkin's were his family enemies, yet Parson Sneed his friend was with them. The boy's sensitive heart revolted from the thought of violence and bloodshed. Bud's long hesitancy disappeared. He had nearly a mile the start of those crawling objects, and but half a mile to go in order to reach Hawkin's cabin. Excitement counter-balanced his infirmity of body and he scrambled down into the road and hastened onward with a vigor of which he would not have been capable in calmer moments.

Inside the Hawkin's house were Rabe Hawkins, his mother, the young divinity student and two half-grown girl's Rabe's sisters. They were seated by the fire just before going to bed, when there came a nervous rapping on the now closed door. But before anyone arose, it opened and Bud Prock entered, his thin face drawn and pale, and his unusually sad eyes filled with a strange, eager light. Fixing his gaze on Mr. Sneed, he exclaimed:

"They're comin' up the road, Parson. They've got their guns, too. I wanted to give you warnin' today, but, somehow, I couldn't get the words out."

Rabe seemed to understand at once. He took down his rifle and produced a couple of revolvers from a bureau drawer, one of which he offered to Sneed, who refused it with a shake of his head, as he led Bud toward the fire. Rabe thrust the weapon into his mother's hand, at the same time saying:

"You and the girls get up into the loft, mother. If they bother you shoot at 'em through the cracks atween the ceilin'."

A sound of rapidly approaching footsteps was now audible on both sides of the cabin. Then a door was violently burst open. In rushed John Prock, accompanied by three other men, one of whom was Burge Spillman. All were armed with rifles. The sight of Hawkins armed and apparently expecting an attack appeared to take them by surprise. Prock noticed Bud at the side of Mr. Sneed.

"I'll remember you for this, Bud, when we get back home," he said in a fierce, grating tone, that indicated volumes to the lad. "Well, Hawkins, I reckon you know what we are here for. If it so be as you don't."

He threw up his rifle suddenly, but the young parson placed himself boldly before Rabe, who had also cocked his own weapon.

"Stranger," said Prock, "it's a good plan not to meddle in other people's concarns. But if you're for Hawkins, say the word."

"Father!" exclaimed Bud, bobbling forward and grasping his parent's arm boldly. "Before you do harm to that man, take a good look at him. See if you hain't seen him somewhere else."

"Get out'n the way, boy!" exclaimed Prock, roughly pushing his son back, yet at the same time gazing intently on Sneed, as if impelled by a vague curiosity that deepened into a keener interest as his scrutiny seemed to revive his memory.

"Have you forgot the log camp down at Grip's Gorge, father?" urged Bud. "Father—you must not—I—I—you—"

"What!" at last Prock exclaimed, still staring at Sneed. "It can't be him. Yet—seems like you favor him powerful."

"Right you are, Mr. Prock. I am the man who nursed you when you had the smallpox that winter. I should have made myself known to you before, but for the unfortunate state of feeling between you and my cousin Rabe here. I told your son where I met you, but charged him to say nothing until I had had time to look around a little."

Prock, who had been gulping down his amazement, as if a lump were sticking in his throat, turned to his followers excitedly.

"The feller's right," said he. "I ought to knowd him before, but looking on him as bein' of kin to Rabe, I kept away from seein' him. I owe my life to him, I reckon. He stood by me in camp, when every one else as knowed me run. If he says quit, our job is over for tonight, boys. That's all I've got to say."

The men grumbled but assented. Hawkins stood silent, but watchful. Bud thought that now was a good time to make friends all round.

"Father," pleaded he, "shake hands with Mr. Sneed and Rabe."

"Here you are again!" shouted Prock, not sorry to find some object on which to vent his baffled wrath. "Always a puttin' in your oar!"

He shook his son roughly and pushed him away. Sneed whispered in the boy's ear.

"Remain here until your father's anger abates."

Prock and his men were leaving. Bud seized Mr. Sneed's hand.

"I can't. I must go. Father will be sorry for me when he gets over this. He's drinkin' now."

Out he pluckily went. The last Sneed saw of him he was hobbling down the road after the others.

Next morning Bud did not rise as usual to prepare the breakfast after the father had made the fire. Prock called him, but receiving no reply went into Bud's room and shook the boy, whose flesh felt cold. Prock bent down. Bud's eyes were half closed and the pupils set unnaturally. His thin face looked wan and death-like.

"Wake up, Bud. Wat's the matter with the kid, anyhow?"

All at once it dawned upon him that Bud might be dying. A crushing sense of his own unkindness to his son filled him with a sudden alarm. He rushed into the other room and roused Spillman, who had remained there that night.

"Run!" he exclaimed. "Fetch somebody. Tell the neighbors to run over. Hurry! Don't ye see Bud's dyin'?"

Spillman left the house at a run. John Prock gathered his son's light figure in his arms and rocked it to and fro. A vivid consciousness of his own brutal neglect and Bud's truthfulness and affection had come over his ill nature. Perhaps his boy was really dying. Minutes that seemed like hours passed before Spillman came back with Parson Sneed and Rabe Hawkins, whom he had met, and in his anxiety, had persuaded to accompany him back. Prock looked at them, all thought of feud and anger now merged in an overpowering sense of anxiety.

"Can't you do something, parson? You was a mighty good doctor to me down at the log camp."

Sneed examined Bud carefully and pronounced him to be seriously though not dangerously ill. Then he busied himself like one who knew what he was about, while Prock watched as if life or death depended on his every movement. Hawkins surveyed his old enemy with gradually softening features. At last Bud's respirations grew easy and regular. His lips lost their death-like hue, his skin grew warm, and finally his eyes opened. When he saw Hawkins and his father both bending over him anxiously, he made a feeble movement as if to join their hands. The two men divining Bud's meaning looked at each other, then Prock suddenly reached forth his hand.

"Let's shake, Rabe," said he. "I've just found out what a son is, by seein' Bud in this here fix. If Bud wants me to be friends with you I'm willin' now. And mor'n that, I'll get down on my knees to prove it, if necessary."

Rabe struck his large brown paw into that of Prock with a sound like that of a pistol shot.

"I'm with ye, old man," he returned. That boy of your'n is true grit, if he is a little weak o' body. Sneed here thinks we ought to be ashamed of ourselves, anyhow."

"Have you really made up with Rabe, father?" asked Bud when he grew strong enough to speak.

"Yes, honey, I has. And if there's anything else bearin' on your mind, your pap will bodaciously get down on all his fours, if required, just so as you are satisfied, Bud. I'd as soon fight a cirkiller saw now as to raise rukus with anybody. Therefore, I hopes everything will be friendly all round, and that Rabe and the parson will stay and help us eat our dinner, if we ever make out to get it cooked."

And thus peace was permanently made.

WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

CAUGHT BY A CLAM.

A STORY OF PEARLING NEAR QUEENSLAND.

The Exciting Adventure of a Pearl Diver Who Encountered a Giant Bivalve—A Perilous Descent.

[From a Special Contributor.]

"One does not usually regard the clam as a dangerous animal," remarked my friend Jack Ballantine, as he shook a silver pepper-box over a plate of the delectable little neck bivalves, "yet the narrowest escape of my life was from a clam."

We had just sat down to dinner at the Parker House, by a front window overlooking the statues of the knee-breeched Franklin and his compatriot, in front of the City Hall, across School street.

Jack Ballantine was an old schoolmate. I remembered him as the adventurous spirit among the boys, but had not seen him since we graduated from the Latin high school a dozen years before, till that



IN AN INSTANT I WAS PRYING AT THE JAWS OF A GREAT CLAM.

very day. Coming down town to business in the morning, I had met him face to face by the big frog pond on the Common, and we had engaged to dine together and bring our life-stories up to date.

"Not being a dyspeptic, or otherwise impaired in your body," said I, smiling across to his sturdy, bronzed face, "your terrible clam could hardly have been of the little neck sort."

"Hardly," replied Ballantine, with a laugh. "The clam that captured me would have made a meal for a regular fairy-tale giant. It weighed probably twenty pounds, and its tremendous shells four or five hundred pounds more."

"You must mean the giant clam of East Indian waters?" observed I, inquiringly. "I believe the single shells of that great bivalve are sometimes used for holy-water fonts in Catholic churches."

"Yes, and in the islands of Oceana for babies' bathtubs," said Ballantine. "The particular tridacna gigas in question, however, with which I had a brief but fearful acquaintance, was alive, and a dozen fathoms deep in tropic waters—in the Torres Strait, between Queensland and New Guinea."

"Your swimming and diving were great in the old Latin school days, I know," said I, "but seventy odd feet is rather a fishy dive."

Ballantine smiled. "It was anything but a fish story to me at the time," said he; "and for a few horrible minutes I expected never to get to the surface to tell it."

"But since you did, suppose you relate it to me now."

So, while the Little Neck clams were removed, and we waited the next course, Ballantine began the story of his extraordinary adventure.

"I believe you went to your uncle in London, after our Latin school acquaintance," remarked I. "You wrote me on arriving there, but not afterward."

"Yes. Uncle Ballantine had mining and pearling interests in Queensland, and I went out almost immediately after reaching London. I was located at Cooktown, on the northeast coast."

"Named after Capt. Cook, I suppose."

"Yes; and the river on which the town is located was named after his ship, the Endeavor, for it was into that very river-mouth that the old sea explorer put for repairs a century before the town was founded in 1770."

"So, on the newest of the continents you found historic ground."

PEARLING NEAR QUEENSLAND.

"I did. The region and the life were full of interest to me, and I soon became familiar with mining on land and pearling at sea. We had quite a fleet of luggers—vessels of five to twenty tons, two short masts, and manned with crews of half a dozen natives, Kanakas, Japs, Chinese or Malays maybe. One of our captains was an old Nantucket whaler, and I now and then went out to the fishing grounds with him.

"On one of these pearling trips we went up the coast, around Cape York, into Torres Strait. It was there I had my narrow escape from a clam.

"Almost at the start we struck rich bottom, and our diver was bringing up three or four hundred pairs of shells a day—worth about that number of dollars. By the end of the month we had a cargo of eight or ten tons. Of course the mother-of-pearl lining of the shells is the bread-and-butter of the business. The round pearls of the jeweler are the cake (or perhaps I should say the pie, being in New England,) and of these we had bottled up a thousand or so, mostly small "seed" pearls, though a few reached the size of peas and were of gem value.

"I always did have an irresistible desire to get at the inside of things, and 'see the wheels go round,' and I had long wanted, for once, at least, to touch deep-sea bottom, and behold the marvels of which I had heard. This seemed a favorable time, and so, one night shortly before our return to Cooktown, I announced to the captain that the next morning I was going to dive.

"The captain tried to dissuade me. He had been a diver himself, and knew from personal encounter the dangers of the descent. But, as usual, I had my own way, though it was nigh to being for the last time.

DRESSED FOR DIVING.

"After a light breakfast of toast and coffee—a full meal interferes with a diver's respiration—I oiled my hands and wrists, and got into the larger section of the rubber cloth diving dress. This, like the combination underwear now in vogue, is two garments in one, trousers and jacket altogether, if you like; and loose everywhere except at the wrists, where the elastic band hugs tight enough to prevent any inflow of water. It was to ease this tight wristband over the hands that I oiled them.

"Next, over the stocking-bottomed trousers, I pulled on leather boots—canvas boots are a common substitute—with six or eight pounds of lead on the bottom of each.

"The neck of the combination-suit is large, of course, as the body has to follow the feet and legs through it. The neck is next fastened into a brass corselet, and then the big copper helmet is set over the head and screwed to the corselet.

"I was now encased from head to foot, with the exception of the hands, and an opening in the front of the helmet into which the face glass was shortly to be fitted. The helmet has three windows, one each side, and this face glass in front, which is the most important, and is kept for clearness in a pail of water till the diver goes over the side.

"Before taking this step, and while the captain was giving me some final directions, two large breast-shaped plates of lead, weighing, perhaps, sixteen pounds apiece, were suspended over back and chest, after the fashion of the patent lung protectors, or the advertising placards of the 'sandwich men' down here on Washington street.

"Then the air-pipe and life-line were adjusted. The air-pipe enters the back of the helmet, and fresh air is supplied by a pump worked by a couple of men in the boat. There is a valve at the side of the helmet, operated by the diver, for the escape of vitiated air. The life-line, an inch rope, was fastened to my right foot and again by a slip noose about my waist. The upper end is held taut by the tender, whose business it is to answer signals, one jerk meaning 'pull up;' two, 'more air;' three, 'lower bag.'

At last the face-glass was set in place, and I stepped over the side of the lugger. Once on the short ladder that led down to the water, I felt a sudden impulse to lift my arms over my head, finger tips to a point, and dive as we used to from the South Boston wharves in the old Latin school days; but, instead, of a sudden I slipped off the wet lower round and sank, sank down, down, down into the depths of waters.

A PERILOUS DESCENT.

"That sudden delirious descent was measured by seconds, yet I lived an age of vision and sensation, as a drowning man does—all the nightmare imaginings, the captain's black tales and warnings had projected into my dreams of the night before seemed about to be realized in double terror—then, in a flash, all mental distress was blotted out by overpowering physical sensations, suffocating pressure, to which Poe's inquisition chamber were paradise. Hot irons pierced each ear as if to clash in my brain. I struggled spasmodically. I believe I shrieked. Then, with a clash (which I vaguely knew was the usual sending of a way through from ear to nasal passage,) the agony ceased, and my lead-weighted feet touched the sea bottom!

"I was probably a dozen fathoms or more below the tossing blue waves of the surface, but there about me all was motionless, all was noiseless.

For a brief space I leaned against a mass of coral and looked about. The harrowing apprehension had departed, and I rejoiced in the novelty of the scene.

"White coral growths loomed beside me, branching, tree-like'a reefy forest; and again in rounded shapes like huge toad-stools topsy-turvy. There were sea-fans, and swaying palm-like seaweeds twenty feet in height.

"Then this under-world was vivid in brilliant colorings. I felt as if the kaleidoscope of my boyhood had 'suffered a sea change' into something vast and strange, and I was set at its center.

"Curious fish, fantastic in form and gorgeous in hue, gathered about in a staring inquisitive circle, like the crowd around some zoological wonder at a circus.

"Everything was magnified to twice its real size. I did not realize this familiar fact at first, and gave the life-line three hurried jerks for the shell-bag, because I believed I had discovered oysters of enormous and unprecedented size, but they went into the bag's mouth without difficulty.

"Presently the drawing of the life-line told me that the boat was drifting faster than the rope was being paid out, and that I must move in the same direction. Pearl oysters are not found in beds, but scattered over the bottom, and the fisher has to search over considerable areas. Hence it is the custom to beat up against the tide or current, and quite a decided current sets from the Pacific through Torres Strait into the Indian Ocean; and then let the boat drift with a drag anchor paying out line as needed if the diver doesn't quite keep pace with the boat.

"I, therefore, screwed up the waste-air valve to gain the bouyancy of compressed air within my armor, and went bounding over the sea bottom like an India rubber tennis ball.

"In the midst of this exhilarating spurt I pulled up suddenly.

A TRRIFYING SITUATION.

"As if it had instantly materialized from the sea water, I was face to face with a gigantic shark. I quickly remembered, however, that while naked native divers are occasionally devoured by these demons of the deep, they never attack thearmored diver. Indeed, I fanck now that the shark was quite as startled as the diver, for after a second he wheeled and glided off to one side.

"As I started on once more, I was stopped a second time, not by an obstacle before, but by a sharp pull on the air pipe behind my helmet, which jerked me over, sprawling on my back.

"My first thought was that the shark had attacked me in the rear, but on scrambling to my feet and facing about, I saw that the air-pipe, which in my sudden stop had probably slackened until it lay on the bottom, was apparently caught against some protruding object.

"I hastened back to release it, when, to my surprise, I found it held fast between the shells of a giant clam.

"I gave the stout wire-lined tubing a twitch, then a strong pull, bracing my feet against the great bivalve. Then I clutched the rims of the shell and strove to separate them.

"But the vice-liked jaws were relentless. As easily might I have rendered a granite ledge at some seam in its center.

"The chill of alarm began to steal through my heart. Once more I wrenched and struggled vainly with the air-tube and the immovable jaws of the clam.

"Then I turned to the life-line to signal the tender in the boat. As I did so, I saw that it too had become slack, and was tangled in a branching coral. I dashed forward to disengage it, but before I reached it I was again twitched backward by the air-pipe.

"Then, for the first time, I realized the full significance of the situation. My air supply was stopped, communication with the upper world cut off, and I, Jack Ballantine, in all the vigor of young manhood, chained to my death at the bottom of Torres Strait.

"No wonder I reeled and fell.

"But the unquenchable instinct for life roused me. Once more I tried to reach the life-line, with only the terrible tantalization of barely touching it with the tips of my fingers.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

"And now a sudden sense of suffocation warned me that my struggle was limited to seconds.

"In a flash of memory I recalled the tale of one like disaster, where the diver cut his air-tube, with a dash freed his life-line, and was drawn up half dead into the boat. But I had no knife; in that sudden backward fall I had lost hold of it. I now looked about wildly, but it was nowhere visible.

"Then, as I lifted my eyes in a last despairing search for succor, I beheld, resting in the branching coral before me—and to this day I marvel at the miracle of it—an iron bar, pointed at one end, a veritable crowbar.

"All these events came swifter than the telling. In an instant I was prying at the jaws of the giant clam, with the leveridge of the bar and the strength of desperation. For a suffocating moment the struggle was unavailing, then one rim split away, and the pipe was free.

"I turned toward the life-line, staggered and fell across it, insensible!

"I suppose the weight of my falling body gave the line the one jerk which was the signal to the tender to 'pull up.' Anyway the tender got the signal, and the next I knew I was lying on the deck of the lugger, the old Nantucketer on his knees at my side, and all the scared crew standing about.

"That was my last, as well as first, descent as a diver."

"Truly a most extraordinary tale, as well as a terrible experience," I exclaimed, as Ballantine ended his story, and the waiter brought on the dessert. "That crowbar, for instance, is a strain on an every-day, business man's credulity," and I looked past my friend's face to the bronze face of Franklin across the street.

"And yet it is only another case of truth stranger than fiction," asserted Ballantine. "Why, the first time the old Nantucketer I have mentioned went down, on recovering from the daze of sudden descent, he saw in a crotch of the coral before him a bottle of Bass' pale ale, and if a bottle of beer, why not a crowbar?"

I was not equal to this conundrum, so I asked as to the after effects of his adventure.

"Well, of course, it was a shock; of course, like every one after a descent, I bled at nostrils, ears and mouth, and for a week coughed up blood from the bursting of minute blood-vessels in the lungs. Before we got back to Cooktown, however, I was Jack Ballantine again. And yet," he added, as he scratched a match and set fire to a cube of sugar before dropping it into his cafe noir, "with all the courage of distance, I believe I would rather encounter today a dozen little necks than one tridacna gigas."

CHARLES STUART PRATT.

SOME QUEER NESTS.

[From a Special Contributor.]

A great comfort of the modern dwelling-house was long anticipated by the birds, namely lighting by means of electricity. This bird called the Melicourvis Bays, is a tiny creature of India, and constructs a well-designed nest, which is suspended from palm trees and roofs of houses. The nest resembles a bottle in shape, and is woven together with great art. In it are found hard balls of clay, and there are in reality candlesticks in which glow worms are set to serve as candles. These are placed about the entrance of the nest, which is, therefore, luminous. This lighting is a defense against snakes and other midnight prowlers, who are frightened away by the pale fire of the glow worm. The little birds never think whether their living candles suffer, any more than the Roman emperors, who used martyrs as torches.

A WATCH-TOWER NEST.

A bird called the "Toutobane," smaller than the wren and larger than the humming-bird, colored gray, with red legs and yellow breast, lives in Africa, where it builds a curious nest. This is a structure shaped like a bellows, made of cotton, about 7x5 inches. The queerest feature is the "watch tower," which the male bird erects under the eave of the entrance to the nest, which projects over and protects the tower. The male never enters the interior of his dwelling, but sits in the tower and in case of danger gives a signal, and the female escapes.

The "pinc-pinc" of Africa also builds a nest with a rounded projection at the entrance for a perch, on which the male bird mounts to guard his family.

TO SUE FOR SALARIES.

A More Solid Man Substituted as Complainant.

In order to make their test case as strong as possible and leave no loopholes for legal technicalities, the extra deputies and clerks in the various county offices have decided to substitute C. C. Cook, a deputy county recorder, for M. G. Willard of the County Auditor's office, as their representative in the mandamus proceedings to be instituted. His demand has accordingly been passed, audited, proffered to the Treasurer, and rejected.

The reason for this change, which has, of course, occasioned a slight delay in the commencement of proceedings, is that it was feared that it might possibly be held that the County Auditor's duties were not so onerous as to require additional help. Those of the County Recorder, however, are of such a nature as to necessitate extra help all the time. Hence the selection.

E STABLISHED 1885. FIXED PRICES, NO ABATEMENT

DRESS SUITS.... to order from $25.00 to $75.00
TROUSERS, $5 to $15.



BUSINESS SUITS.... to order from $20.00 to $40.00
OVERCOATS, $20 to $

104 South Spring Street,
Opposite Nadeau.

Los Angeles, Cal., APRIL 7 1895.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to announce that my spring stock has arrived and is the nicest assortment of entirely new and fashionable material for '95 spring and summer gentlemen's wear, ever shown in this city, and consists of the handsomest patterns, the latest designs, and as good goods as the market affords.

I am a practical cutter and tailor, have had years of experience with the finest merchant tailoring houses East, and on the Pacific Coast consequently none but the most competent and reliable tailors and cutters are in my employ. I warrant all my work and keep same in repair for one year free of charge.

I buy in large quantities for cash and am thus able to make the finest clothes from 25 to 30 per cent less than any other house in the city.

For the past ten years I have enjoyed the confidence and trade of the best dressed men in Los Angeles and intend to continue it by doing a first-class Merchant Tailoring business at a close margin.

All my business is done strictly on a cash basis, (have no losses) consequently you pay for only what you receive.

Soliciting your further patronage, and thanking you for past favors

I am

Yours Respectfully,

Open evenings until 8 o'clock,
Saturdays, 10 o'clock.

B. GORDAN, The Tailor.

FIESTA MASKS at the Imperial Hair Bazaar, Nos. 124-126 West Second street, under Hellenbeck Hotel.

CUT THIS OUT AND HANG IT UP.

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1895.

MONDAY 1	TUESDAY 2	WEDNESDAY 3	THURSDAY 4	FRIDAY 5
PREVENTS GRIPPE. JOHN H. CURLEY, 846 Market street—"I take pleasure in recommending this great medicine to all my friends."	CURES RHEUMATISM. CHAS. A. BONESTEEL, M. D., 211 Geary street—"I have tried several bottles of your Sarsaparilla and find it better than any other make I have ever used."	MAKES PURE BLOOD. GUSTAV SALOMON, 228 Valencia street—"It straightened me up all around. It is the best remedy I ever took."	RELIEVES PALPITATION OF THE HEART. MRS. M. FOWLER, 327 Everett street—"I have found no other remedy so effective for dyspepsia and sick headache."	NO PIMPLES ON THE FACE F. L. CLARK, 302 California street—"After trying numerous remedies I used Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, which cured me completely of a painful soreness in the throat."

WASH YOUR LIVER AS CLEAN AS A WHISTLE

SATURDAY 6	SUNDAY 7	MONDAY 8	TUESDAY 9	WEDNESDAY 10
CURES NEURALGIA. MRS. J. RITTENHOUSE, 714 Market street—"I find that it not only relieves, but removes the causes of dyspepsia and biliousness."	PREVENTS AGUE AND FEVER. NED NESTALL, 79 Everett street—"I took it for pains in the back and biliousness, and I believe it has permanently cured me."	STIMULATES THE LIVER. ABBY L. FIMMELL, Little Lake, Cal.—"I have had catarrh of the head and throat for seven years. I took Joy's Sarsaparilla for five months, and am entirely well of it."	REGULATES THE STOMACH. WILLIAM J. PERRY, Supt. Almshouse, city—"I can truly say that it is the best medicine I have ever taken for constipation and headache."	ORGANIZES THE KIDNEYS. EDWIN L. DOLE, 19 Thirteenth street—"I can truly say that it is the best medicine I have ever known."

WITH JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA.

THURSDAY 11	FRIDAY 12	SATURDAY 13	SUNDAY 14	MONDAY 15 (COLLECTION DAY.)
MAKES PURE BLOOD. EDWARD W. FRENCH, Stockton, Cal.: "Never felt so well in years. I will continue to take your Sarsaparilla, for I believe it will entirely cure me."	BRINGS THE FLUSH OF HEALTH TO YOUR CHEEKS. MRS. C. B. STEWART, 400 Hayes street: "I have tried nearly everything for indigestion, but found nothing to do me so much good as this."	CURES MALARIA. CHAS. LEE, Third and Market streets: "While taking the first bottle I became convinced of its merits, for I could find it working a wonderful change in me."	JADED PEOPLE MADE JOYFUL. W. M. ENGLISH, 1016 Market street: "I take great pleasure in recommending your Sarsaparilla. Had only taken one bottle when I felt like a new man."	CURES GOUT. MRS. GEORGE DELDRIDGE, Butte city, Mont.: "I was all aches and pain when a neighbor recommended Joy's Sarsaparilla. I took it, and now feel like a new being."

DON'T BE SUBSTITUTED.

TUESDAY 16	WEDNESDAY 17	THURSDAY 18	FRIDAY 19	SATURDAY 20
CURES CONSTIPATION. HENRY J. McHARLAN, San Jose, Cal.—"But for it I should journey on life's rough way a complaining, disagreeable dyspeptic."	NO STAGGERING SENSATIONS. WM. HENRY JONES, Butte, Mont.—"It cured me of nervous prostration, from which I had been suffering for a long time."	TAKE YOUR OWN HOME REMEDY. HON. FRANK MARSTON, 845 Market street—"I can conscientiously recommend it to all my friends and to each and every individual who is all run down."	CURES DYSPEPSIA. MRS. A. C. TILLMAN, Alameda, Cal.—"After taking the second bottle I have gained twenty pounds, and surely feel like a new woman."	GOOD FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS. J. NEWMAN, Alameda, Cal.—"No druggist will ever be able to give me any other sarsaparilla."

TAKE YOUR OWN HOME REMEDY, GATHERED FROM THE VALLEYS, FOOTHILLS,

SUNDAY 21	MONDAY 22	TUESDAY 23	WEDNESDAY 24	THURSDAY 25
KILLS ALL THE MICROBES. T. S. MILTON, 511 Post street: "To make a long story short, I am delighted with it."	DEATH TO GERMS. MRS. BELDEN, 510 Mason street: "I am gaining my lost flesh, my casual friends remark my improvement, and I certainly have to say that I have not felt so well for years."	TONES UP THE SYSTEM. MR. T. McGOVERN, Stockton, Cal.: "Have traveled the world, treated with eminent doctors, but have found nothing equal to your remedy.	A PINT OF NEW BLOOD IN A WEEK. DAVID B. McGEE, Sacramento, Cal.: "For many years was a sufferer from constipation and headache, but now feel entirely well since taking Joy's Sarsaparilla."	JOY'S FOR THE JADED. THOMAS Q. BROWN, Mayfield, Cal.: "Have derived wonderful benefit from it and honestly feel like a new man."

DELLS AND MOUNTAIN TOPS OF YOUR OWN SUNSET COUNTRY.

FRIDAY 26	SATURDAY 27	SUNDAY 28	MONDAY 29	TUESDAY 30
RELIEVE YOUR HEADACHE. E. A. JENKS, Garberville, Cal.: "Felt sick and tired all the time and tried several medicines, but none did me so much good as yours."	STOP THE BEARING DOWN FEELINGS. CLARA MELNIN, 126 Kearny street: "Was in continued distress from indigestion and constipation, but can now eat any and everything without any evil effects."	STRENGTHEN YOUR BODY. A. M. ROWE, 822 Jones street: "I have been feeling splendid and have not had a return of the old debilitating headaches."	NEVER TAKE A SUBSTITUTE. L. C. LUCAS, Laclide Building: "As a remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia I have found no remedy to equal yours."	THE LITTLE ILLS BRING ON THE BIG CALAMITIES—Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla Robs the Body of Bad Humors. GEO. W. VINCENT, 6 Torrens court: "Have not felt so well in years, and can conscientiously recommend it to the old folks, and to the young folks, too."



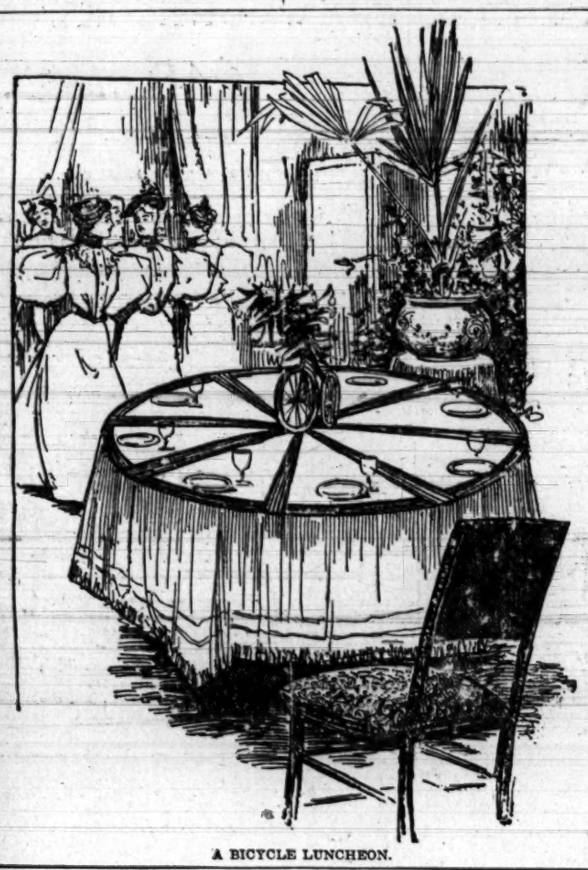
EASTER FESTIVITIES.

EMPIRE STYLES DEAD—LONG LIVE MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Bicycle Luncheons, Literary Feasts, Where Froude and Du Maurier are Devoured in Cream—Shepherd's Revels.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1895.—(Special Correspondence.) After the forty days of penance, severe or not, according to the conscience's dictates, Easter week is always filled with dinners, dances and luncheons. This season it will be featured by the usual array of novelties spring-time is sure to bring forth.

The second fall of Napoleonic power is promised to take place at Eastertide, for the fashions of the first empire are already relegated to obscurity in Paris, and



A BICYCLE LUNCHEON.

the modes of Marie Antoinette are advancing rapidly into vogue.

On this side of the water the change is first to be noted in the new coiffure. Instead of the Sans-Gene and 1812 headdress, smart women, for Easter dances and dinners, will comb their locks more nearly after the style of the Princess de Lamballe and the Duchess de Bourbon Conti, small colored prints of whose portraits are now sold in oval gilt frames, to hang on either side one's dressing table and serve as models.

NEW SHADES AND SCREENS.

Other signs of the revolution are made manifest in lamp shades and candle screens. The new shade is built of delicately-flowered crinkled silk, stretched on a frame in the form of four squares, with a crown-like top and decorated with crisp little quilled ruffles. The candle shades are in the shape of Marie Antoinette court fans, or sections of Louis Siese screens. Screens and fans and painted lamp shades alike are ornamented with the inevitable cupids and shepherd girls and boys of the Bourbon period.

THE REIGN OF YELLOW.

The all-prevailing tone of dinner and luncheon tables is yellow. It was, they say, the favorite color of the guillotined Queen, so all spring feasts are brightened with masses of daffodils, jonquils, genesta, yellow lilies, dog-tooth violets and yellow taffeta ribbon; or, better than all, breadths of what must have been a maize-colored brocade gown, of Marie Antoinette's time, stripped up to form a broad scarf, laid lengthwise over a white damask cloth.

At these repasts the sentiment of Easter week is prettily echoed on cover cards, now in such general use. They are cut from long strips of rough paper, decorated with spring-like scenes in water colors, the names of the guests wreathed in flowers and verses of old English Easter carols on the back. One of these for each person is as much of a souvenir as it is now thought requisite to supply, and, as in some cases the cards are the signed work of a well-known water colorist, it is a greedy guest who would expect more.

FAREWELL FEASTS.

As Easter week usually brings to a close the work of various fashionable literary, philanthropic or amusement clubs that throve among womenkind during lent, their dissolution is celebrated by splendid and final luncheons. The most effective of these tables are set in crystal and silver, no other ware allowed, and the decorations done in hedgerow violets, trailing arbitus, and a new odd and lovely pink and yellow flower the florists call wild crocus.

Some of these features of the meal are ices served in the form and color of well-known popular essays and novels of to-day. Du Maurier's and Froude's works, charmingly bound, were eaten volume by volume at one literary luncheon. At another, served at 12 o'clock, and, therefore, called a breakfast, a huge silver platter, heaped with hot cross buns was passed at one course. These, though made in the shape of the English bun, are, in reality, fruit cakes, highly spiced, dashed over with sherry and served smoking hot under a napkin. The rule in passing them is, that hot as they are every guest must pluck hers forth with her bare fingers as the maid swiftly passes, a most difficult feat to accomplish with grace and security for one's bun.

THE BICYCLE LUNCHEON.

Next in importance is the bicycle luncheon. The table for this is round as a wheel, bound by a tire of ribbon, and has the covers laid between ribbon spokes, all radiating to a center, where a woman's little safety, wreathed with flowers and mounted on a mossy plateau, occupies the post of honor.

One enthusastic hostess goes a step further and crowns her bicycle with a wax figure of an artistically-gowned cyclist, bending slightly over her handle bar as though ready to reel off many miles an hour. The room is darkened, the table illuminated with bicycle lanterns and the decorations done in the colors of the hostess wheeling club.

FOR EASTER COTILLONS.

The prettiest favors for Easter cotillons are big white tissue paper eggs, popped open at one end to admit the head of a downy chick or bright-eyed white rabbit, wearing a white satin pierrot frill around his neck. These are swung from long white satin ribbons, and are filled with bon-bons. There are more costly Marie Antoinette reticules of yellow satin, porcelain comfit boxes of that period, and sugared cherries strung over long silk threads, are meant to be eaten through one of the new figures, called the Shepherd's revel, when all the dancers carry long tissue paper garlands. Huge gilded wishbones, long coach horns full of candies and bags filled with chocolate disks, stamped with the faces of English shillings, and ovedland with tin foil, are but a few among the distinctly novel favors.

FOR SPRING WEDDINGS.

April weddings are not generally supposed to be blessed by the gods of fates, save at Easter-tide, when the morning ceremony coming so easily into favor, wedding breakfasts are usually served. Then cards at every cover are apt to be big gilt-edged squares showing above each guest's name tiny oval photographed heads of the bride and groom, over which there appears their united initials in gold or silver. Ushers are now given scarf pins set with Harlequin cat's eyes, the new and pretty stone for good luck, and the bride honors her attending maids with a souvenir typical of her pet pastime. Maybe pins in the form of gold golf clubs with jeweled handles, or wee bicycle wheels, the hubs and tires of jewels, the spokes of gold; or flat gold lockets, showing her initials worked out in diamonds on the back and within miniatures of herself and her chosen husband.

MARGARET WYKOFF.

IMMIGRANT GIRLS.

What is Done to Protect and Help Friendless Foreign Women.

[From a Special Contributor.]

As a proof that the greatest dangers are oftenest hazarded through ignorance, and that the cheerful bravery of women is equal to that of men, visit, any day, Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, and watch the landing of a bargeload of immigrants just off an English, German or Scandinavian steamer.

In the great, struggling crowd of embryo citizens that pass in searching review before the vigilant inspectors is sure to be counted a score or more of young, unmarried, unprotected, penniless women and girls, who have, in serene confidence, crossed a very broad sea in search of a future and employment. In addition to their other disabilities, they are absolutely ignorant of the language, laws, customs and currency of America.

In the good old days, when Castle Garden was a broad, open gate to the New World, there was something more than of problematic interest in the position of these lonely immigrant girls, it was so often pathetic and tragical. That has been changed for the better, and the solitary peasant woman who arrives, not only at Ellis Island, but at any of the immigrant stations in Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans, finds self-constituted friends on the lookout, not only to welcome, but to offer her practical assistance, a good, temporary home, should she need it, and safe delivery to her friends or relatives, if she can claim any in the States. In New York this excellent order of things is due to the societies that call themselves "immigrant missions."

The system by which they are received and cared for is simple enough, and aided in its workings by the government officials. Every time the big gong above the wharf doors announces that a fresh bargeload of immmigrants has arrived and the stream of foreign humanity begins to travel down the long wire-fenced lanes in the great hall and pass the uniformed inspectors, a group of business-like, plainly-dressed, kindly-faced women gather near the detention pen. They are the missionaries from the Methodist, Catholic and German homes and from the port chaplaincy of the Episcopal church. Experience, intuition and sympathy, a nod from one of the officials, or the frightened, bewildered stare of a girl, hurried, with her nobby boxes and bundles, past the inspection desks to liberty beyond the line of her pushing, struggling, fellow-passengers, denotes a case for special mission aid.

If there is some one who comes to claim her and can, to the satisfaction of the officers, establish her identity, she is privileged to go her way rejoicing, but in the majority of cases, if not detained



A GREEN GIRL.

by law to answer charges or under suspicious evidence, she proves the legitimate care of the missionaries.

Many Swiss, nearly all Irish and some German girls naturally go to the Catholic home, where for a small sum they are provided with good, safe lodgings and aided in finding employment. The English, Swedes, Norwegians and Danes gain cosy shelter under the modest roof of the Methodist mission, in an old-fashioned house on State street. Undoubtedly this is the most comfortable and inexpensive home offered the immigrant girl, for though under the patronage of the Methodist church, its charity is distributed without regard to creed or prejudice. This comfortable lodgment and three simple wholesome meals a day are provided gratis to girls who can pay nothing, and it is left purely to the sense of independence and gratitude of the more fortunate ones to give 50 cents a week in return for the advantages offered. The only rules enforced are in favor of quiet conduct, cleanliness and aid in bed-making and preparing meals. Be it said in honor of these humble guests that if possible they willingly volunteer the price of the hospitality enjoyed, or after establishing themselves at work remit to the matron what they can out of their first wages.

This is scarcely surprising when it is considered that in addition to offering shelter the mission is also a sort of employment bureau and out of the hundred and more girls who, during these spring months, come to it for protection, a goodly per cent., under its auspices, are established in private families with instruction to come back to the mission when in any trouble.

"Just this spring we have sheltered a great number of English girls," volunteered the matron over her orderly registry book. "The commissioners and officials look, of course, most kindly on what we do, and afford every aid, so do the regulations against permitting single women to go forth into the streets of New York without warning or question. One of the most pathetic cases we have had, however, was a rosy-cheeked, gentle little German milliner, not more than 17, who explained she had, at the advice of two clever American friends, sold out her little business in her native town to come to New York and practice with them her calling at a great profit. We found her sobbing as if her heart was broken, just outside the detention pen, a pile of queer little parcels heaped about her, and a big officer looking on in helpless compassion.

"As they had promised the two clever friends were on hand to receive the innocent child, but at one glance the officer guessed their truly abominable purpose, warned them off the island, and detained the girl, who, horrified and dismayed, sat down, womanlike, to weep over her hopeless condition. She was cared for, of



THE MISSION AT STATE STREET.

course, and these, you see, are some of the dangers that beset immigrant girls.

"It's the business of our missionary, moreover, to investigate friends or relatives, to conduct girls, not only to the proper railroad stations, whence they are bound further on to distant destinations, but to buy them their tickets, initiate them as well as she can into the customs of the country, persuade doubtful ones to stop at the home till connections outside of the city can be written to and heard from, and then make sure the relatives and friends are all they assume to be.

"Those who are perfectly penniless we provide with what we can, and those who are in grave trouble, who cannot satisfactorily answer the officials' queries and who must be returned to the port whence they sailed, we offer such comfort and succor as is in our power; so that at present it is almost a difficult matter for danger to confront the immigrant girl before friends have her interests firmly in hand."

VIOLA DANE.

"SHALL SHE BIKE?"

"Shall woman ride the bicycle?" 's the problem of the hour,
For women must have problems—'tis a part of woman's dower.
"Shall woman smoke?" has gone quite out; "Shall woman vote?" also,
But "Shall she bike?" 's the point 'bout which just now she wants to know.

"She shall," 's the answer I would give, because I would not like
To see the woman I admire perched high upon a "bike;"
From what I know of woman's will, of what she does and don't,
I'm certain if man says she "shall" she'll tell him that she won't!

And, further, I would like to see the point vetoed or signed,
For I would really like to know what next will vex her mind.
Will it be, "Shall she drive a cab?" or "Shall she drive a 'bus?"
What other of our follies will she want to share with us?

Get all the problems settled. Let us know just where we stand,
So that we all may reach at last the happy, promised land;
But, mark my words, howe'er 'tis solved, on cabs or votes or "bikes,"
I think that woman's sure to do exactly as she likes.

—(Tid-Bits.

(New York World:) Maud. I see that Flora Findesiecle has been expelled from the New Woman's Club. Marie. What for? Maud. For conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

TARGET SHOOTING.

THE IDEAL SUMMER SPORT FOR GIRLS.

A Meet of a Rifle Club Will Attract the Shy Man at Mountain or Lake Resort Even When Bright Eyes Fail.

[From a Special Contributor.]

A few women have already learned that the most innocent, exciting and attainable outdoor exercise in the world may be had with a rifle. Not the heavy, fearsome sort of engine of death one's strong-armed men friends and brothers use, but a nice, clean, handy little gun, as easily carried to shoulder as a golf stick, as simple in management as a stem-winding watch, and meant, not to slaughter the innocents of the field and wood, but plug holes in a tomato can and demolish the countless beer bottles and broken crockery that abundantly abound in the environments of the summer hotel.

IRRESISTIBLE TO THE STERNER SEX.

Summer young women, who betake themselves to the mountain, lake or riverside resorts, finding little interesting mischief there for the hands to do, have discovered in the rifle a wealth of amusement not to be disregarded. The seaside girl may have her bathing and sailing, but for it all the gentle maid of the hills would not exchange her trusty little rifle. It only cost her about $7.50, and earns her hours of absorbing pleasure.

It is said that the American girls visiting along the St. Lawrence about two years ago first discovered the virtues of this small weapon. They promptly began then to organize target and bottle-breaking clubs, as they call them, one of the chief charms of which is that they always attract whatever men the resorts may hold. It is a well-known fact that where the bright est eyes fail to attract these lords of creation, the merest excuse of a gun will gather them promptly. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why the rifle clubs promise to be more popular than ever this



A MEETING OF THE RIFLE CLUB.

season, though to the simplicity of their duties and the inexpensiveness of their paraphernalia a good deal of their attractive virtue may be set down.

CHEAP AND CONVENIENT.

Tennis courts and golf links are at some times and in some places almost impossible to secure, but one can get a good target range nearly everywhere. To begin at the very beginning, however, for the benefit of any young woman who thinks she would like to learn how to shoot, the rifle she should buy is a twenty-four inch, 22-caliber one, costing not over $3. Add to this a good many boxes of ball caps, the price of which, when they are bought in large quantities, is not over 12 or 15 cents a box, and the outlay is at an end. A few precautions and rules must be primarily observed. First of all, to keep the barrel of her rifle clean, by swabbing it out every day, after use, with a bit of rag and slipping it into a home-made baize gun case. In this way, it is easily packed into one big trunk, or strapped up with the family umbrellas, when moving from place to place. The next care is to learn how to lift it to the shoulder, take sight, cock, and snap the trigger, also how to stand properly and gracefully when about this business. An obliging salesman at the gunshop will gladly do that much for a helpless, appealing, ambitious girl, or when she fetches up at the summer resort, where a rifle club has its home, a half dozen young men will willingly take her instruction under their care.

LEARNING TO SHOOT.

However, if none of these means are open to her, she can for a few cents buy a big paper target, fasten at at one end of the board fence that incloses her back yard, and taking counsel of some good picture that shows a man or woman in the right position, accomplish the same result as if she had a teacher.

The habits and rules in the average rifle club she will find are simple enough.

The keen-eyed, steady-handed summer girl, who shoots by way of pastime, dresses herself very sweetly and simply for her work. She usually wears a gingham suit, nice and short all about the hem of her full plain skirt, to show a pair of trim feet in cork-soled pigskin or smarter patent leather ties. Her plain soft-bosomed shirt waist reveals a neat black satin bow under her chin; her sleeves are often enough rolled up to her elbows; her waist is girdled by a narrow red leather belt, clasped by a silver buckle, undoubtedly some prize won for clever markswomanship, and hooked at her right hand into the belt is a little open-mouthed leather pouch that contains her allowance of ball caps. A sailor hat, tipped a bit over her eyes, and gloveless hands complete the toilet.

CROCKERY AND BOTTLE TARGETS.

The object of her vengeance, if she is a beginner, is apt to be the bold white body of a big disabled stoneware pitcher, set on a ledge of rock some sixty feet distant, or if she is a rifle woman of one season's experience it may be an ink or muscilage bottle or an egg past redemption, for she is never finiky as to the nature of her game, provided it can't bleed and can be hit. Where a prize or two hangs high in the shape of a pair of coveted golf clubs, the belt buckle or an Indian basket filled with bonbons, the range is lengthened and a proper target takes the place of the bottles. Yet the real test and fun in a rifle club is water shooting, and up and down the shores of the St. Lawrence the crack of rifles echo in the earnest attempt of skillful young women to stand on the bank and break mineral water bottles that lazily float and bob in compliance with the tide or in answer to short choppy ripples, raised by the summer breeze.

It is at these times that the men from all quarters gather to willingly participate in the practice. Empty black bottles are not hard to procure, ball caps are not dear, the exercise is not exhausting on the warmest day, and so the rifle club with its



SHOOTING DOWN STREAM.

crave or need. Here is a last word to the woman who fears she cannot stand the mild report of the rifle and timidly asks, "What about air guns?" Very nice, but not suited for bottle-breaking. Its range is limited, and most of them throw only a dart meant to stick in a wooden target, and that glance harmlessly off anything round and smooth. So the rifle is the thing for women who want excellent open-air exercise and training for flighty nerves.

POLLY SNEED.

MUSIC FOR A LIVELIHOOD.

HOW TO EARN MONEY WHILE STUDYING.

Women Students Can Earn by Singing in Choirs, in Opera Choruses or as Clever Accompanists on the Piano.

NEW YORK, April 2.—(Special Correspondence.) New York is the art center of America. Thither yearly flock legions of young men and women ambitious to pursue study under the best conditions.

The majority of musical students are women and a large number are of limited means. They come trusting to wholly or partly defray the cost of tuition by finding a remunerative market for the skill local praise has led them to believe they already possess. Musical bureaus and agencies are besieged with such applicants.

Not until the stranger realizes that local reputation is of no value in New York is she naturalized.

Without prestige and influence a girl, unless she has the voce of a Patti, the art of a Malibran, the divine spark of a Paderewski, has no possible chance of arresting the attention of New York, whose verdict makes or mars.

THE GAME IS WORTH THE CANDLE.

But natural talent given a thorough musical education is worth the struggle. It pays—pays handsomely, as the incomes of thousands of American women as teachers, choir, oratorio, concert and opera singers and performers attest. Demand for the best musical instruction and entertainment is rapidly growing.

Reputation achieved in New York is national. Facility for study, opportunity to listen to the best music, possibly of ultimately finding a hearing are here unsurpassed.

CONSERVATIVE OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION?

Since the establishment of the National Conservatory of Music on art for "art's sake" under the direction of Dr. Antonin Dvorah, the greatest living composer, and a corps of fifty-seven artists the poorest, the humblest may secure unbiased judgment as to her natural gift. No money will admit a student to the National Conservatory who fails to meet the approval of the examining board.

It is the mooted question whether conservatory or private instruction is preferable. It depends largely upon temperament and objective end. Conservatory tuition is cheaper. It has the environment that stimulates. The best private teachers ask from $5 to $10 for a half-hour lesson. The conservatories average from $100 to $200 for the scholastic year. Advanced pupils of the best known private teachers have little difficulty in finding paying positions. All institutions secure students comfortable living quarters at nominal rates, often as low as $4 a week. Admission to concerts, operas and oratorios are also secured at reduced rates. These are great advantages to the strangers. Few desirable boarding-houses will accept musical students. The practicing essential to them is objectionable to the masses.

CHANCES FOR CHOIR SINGING.

The church-choir directory of New York numbers between four and five hundred pages. Many churches here and in neighboring towns depend largely upon one bureau. The manager, an accomplished musician and veteran choir singer, is in personal touch with all choir lofts. He personally examines all applicants for enrollment on his books. She may sing a scale, ballad or anything she chooses to reveal the quality and scope of her voice. Questions as to ability to read music follow, but the test is left to the organist or choir master before whom she may be summoned. Satisfied with the applicant's ability, her name, on the receipt of $5, is enrolled on the book for one year.

When churches apply or the manager learns of vacancies he looks over his books and sends the material he thinks will be most likely to meet the requirements.

A most trying ordeal is the competitive tests before the organist, choir master and the church musical committee. The contestant rarely does herself justice. Out of fifty perhaps three will be chosen for the final selection.

WOMEN LOWER PRICES.

Women in the arts, as in the trades, are prone to lower the rates of compensation. Fearing failure in the final contest of merit alone, they frequently do not hesitate to undersell a rival. The musical committees of most churches are generally business men. The lowest-priced singer, other things being about equal, stands a good chance of winning. Deep contralto voices are most difficult to find. Mezzo-soprano takes this place in most choir work. Comparatively few singers of good natural voices read music readily. To be able to read at sight and transpose compensates in the judgment of the organists and choir masters for many vocal defects. A reliable reader of inferior voice is more likely to get a good salaried position than an unreliable reader of superior voice.

RATE OF SALARIES.

One hundred and fifty dollars is the lowest salary paid a solo singer, $1500 the highest, except at Dr. Paxton's church, where Clement de Vere receives $3500. Chorus singers average from $2 to $5 a Sunday. Funerals, weddings and special services often swell the amount. The chorus singers in the Church of the Incarnation, of which the brother of the late Bishop Brooks is pastor, receive $250 a year. There are twenty. The quartette are paid $1000 each, while the leader has an equal salary.

The best paid quartette in New York is at Dr. Paxton's church. Each receives $30 a Sunday.

So great is the desire of church singers to secure metropolitan positions that a Boston soprano of finest quality has just resigned an enviable place to accept $800 at Dr. Parkhurst's church.

Many women eventually secure good choir positions through substituting. The prevalence of grip this year has enabled the bureau to help many a deserving student to defray in this manner a large part of her expenses. Lack of influence, however, is probably the greatest obstacle which unknown merit encounters in its struggle for a living. Not a few lucrative choir positions are filled by wealthy women to whom the salary is only "pin" money.

CHORUS POSSIBILITIES.

Another self-help, not incapable of working self-destruction, is chorus or light solo singing in grand or comic opera. Many honest girls find it paying and not disagreeable work. Once identified with an opera chorus, a girl can never hope to secure a church position. The social stigma is indelible. The cost of the experiment should be well considered.

The season of grand opera is short, rarely exceeding six or eight weeks. Only recently have Americans been added to the chorus. They are largely women of European training, consequently they know the languages, French and Italian. The majority are disappointed prima donnas.

Shortly before the opening of the season the manager advertises that on a certain day voices will be tried. A letter of introduction to the manager or chorus master may cut short your waiting in the long row of applicants that invariably throng the stage entrance. Singing the scale, tests in catching a note unexpectedly in any part of the scale comprises the examination.

A CHANCE FOR PIANISTS.

As an accompanist, the pianist finds probably her most remunerative field, especially if she can get an entree to fashionable musical circles. I know a young girl who frequently earns $5 an hour by playing the song accompaniments of a society woman. Means of self-help are on every side.

Who shall find them, who shall keep them, is largely a matter of individual pluck, luck, tact and diligence.

LIDA ROSE M'CABE.

BEAUTIFYING SLEEP.

Women Should Lie in the Shape of an S While Sleeping.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Women who sleep a great deal and comfortably, who are addicted to cat naps and regard nine hours of wholesome rest as absolutely requisite to their physical well-being, are the women who defy the frosting hand of time. These are the women whose wrinkles are few and far between, and whose eyes remain the brightest and cheeks the rosiest for the longest period after the bloom of youth has fled. No less notable a beauty than Diane de Poitiers, who retained her irresistible loveliness until her seventieth year, recognized the value of sleep as a preventive of wrinkles. Indeed, so fearful was she of losing a moment of precious perfect rest that she mistrusting the beds of her friends she carried her own with its splendid fittings on all her journeys.

She who can afford it buys her bed of mahogany, a beautiful French canopy affair, modeled—only on larger lines—after the one still shown at Versailles as used by Louis XIV. But whether of richly polished wood or simple white iron the modern bed has a tester or canopy and more or less drapery of silk or chintz. With all of them are sold what in nearly every part of America are indispensible, mosquito nets. These are a novel invention of the decorators and are in the form of big parasols with heavy handles at least five feet high. The handle fits into and is braced by a metal clamp behind the back of the bed and set at such an angle that when its silk-covered ribs are unfurled it lets down over the bed a veiling of mosquito-proof net, entirely protecting the helpless sleeper. Three mattresses, laid upon a wire spring foundation are invariably used. One is of fresh spring clack moss, one of mixed cotton and wool and the third filled with a superior quality of South American hair.

All three have their ugly blue and white tufting enveloped in a white linen slip cover that buttons down on one side and between every mattress is laid a long thin sachet bag of white linen filled with English lavender. Such an arrangement of bedding is believed to be most conducive to profound and healthful sleeping.

There are those eccentrics among wealthy folk in New York city who substitute for the cotton bed one filled with the dried shredded husks stripped from the ears of Indian corn. This is not tufted, but stuffed loose into a ticking that has a pocket slip, buttoning down the middle, and every morning the maid opens the pocket and with her hands turns and tosses the husks.

When the maid prepares her mistress' bed for occupancy its sumptuous cosiness would tempt an argus into oat napping and a weary woman to long hours of delicious repose. Day cushions, stiff head roll and satin counter pane are replaced by the three or four night pillows of various sizes and no bolster at all. To a German scientist is due the discovery that at night the head should be elevated not more than two inches above the body else free circulation is impeded. Following this good counsel the wise sleeper uses big, square pillows, two of them, it is true, but stuffed with down, not feathers, and so scantily that when laid one upon another the weight of the shoulders presses them very low. In addition to these the maid adds two more pillows, about twelve inches square. These are covered and trimmed just like the big ones, and meant to tuck in to the corner of a weary back or fill a crevice where draughts might slip in.

In summer numbers of gentle sleepers use sheets of cool, white Shanghai silk and others who suffer from neuralgia and rheumatism have their beds made the year round with fine cotton ones. Like those of silk and linen they have deep, hemstitched borders, show broad, inserted bands of drawn work or lace, and in one corner is an embroidered coat of arms. A pair of cream-colored California blankets and a down coverlid tufted in flowered silk make up the requisite covering for the luxurious sleepy-head whose slumbering body though needs be warm should not be taxed by any useless weight, and at the foot of the couch lies a big satin sachet envelope. This holds every evening a fresh nightdress and handkerchief and an odd, little vinagrette. 'Tis made of white rubber, flask shape, with a silver screw top, fits into a flowered, silk bag, and holds some compound of salts and perfume supposedly conducive to fair dreams.

But dreams, say these sleepers who take their rest by fixed rule and regulation, are all a matter of how one composes herself for the night. No wonder Peter Ibbetson was able to recall the past when he went to sleep lying flat on his back and his hands clasped under his head. To lie on one's back brings visions of ill omen, and to hold one's elbows above the level of the lungs when so lying interferes with the free action of the heart. Resting wholly on the left side will also disturb the heart and brings dreams of misfortune.

The women who have an eye to a comfortable night follow the rule of the Russian soldiers, who sleep in the form of an S. That is resting on the right side, the arms lying nearly parallel with the body, and the right knee drawn high up.

Numbers of women learn to sleep resting the cheek on the palm, for that gives a brilliant color, and whether or no 'tis against their principles, sleep in a well-shuttered room, since to rest in complete darkness effectually protected from the morning sun keeps the eyes limpid and strong and from pink rims or falling lashes.

MILLICENT DAY.

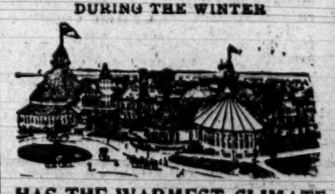
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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MY SUNDAY AT HOME.

By Rudyard Kipling.

If the red slayer think he slays,
Or if the slain think he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again."
—[Emerson.

[From a Special Contributor.]

It was the unreproducible said "r" as he said this was his "fy-ist" visit to England, that told me he was a New Yorker from New York, and when, in the course of our long, lazy journey westward from Waterloo, he enlarged upon the beauties of his city, I, professing ignorance, said no word. He had, amazed and delighted at the man's civility, given the London porter a shilling for carrying his bag nearly fifty yards; he had thoroughly investigated the first-class lavatory compartment which the London and Southwestern sometimes supply without extra charge, and now, half awed, half contemptuous, but wholly interested, he looked out upon the ordered English landscape wrapped in its Sunday peace, while I watched the wonder grow upon his face. Why were the cars so short and stilted? Why had every other freight car a tarpaulin drawn over it? What wages would an engineer get, now? Where was the swarming population of England he had read so much about? What was the rank of all those men on tricycles along the roads? What was the idea of the brass and iron-tipped shinny-sticks that were lying in tanned canvas bags on Wimbledon platform? When were we due at Plymouth?

I told him all I knew, and very much that I did not. He was going to Plymouth to assist in a consultation upon a fellow-countryman who had retired to a place called The Hoe—was that up town or down town?—to recover from nervous dyspepsia. Yes, he himself was a doctor by profession, and how any one in England could retain any nervous disorder passed his comprehension. Never had he dreamed of an atmosphere so soothing. Even the deep rumble of London traffic was monastical by comparison with some cities he could name; and the country—why, it was a Paradise. A continuance of it, he confessed, would drive him mad; but for a few months it was the most sumptuous rest-cure in his knowledge.

"I'll come over every year after this," he said, in a burst of delight, as we ran between two ten-foot hedges of pink and white may. "It's seeing all the things I've ever read about. Of course, it doesn't strike you that way. I presume you belong here? What a finished land it is! It's arrived. Must have been born this way. Now, where I used to live at Portchester—Hello! What's up?"

The train stopped in a blaze of sunshine at Framlynghame Admiral, which is made up entirely of the nameboard, two platforms, and an overhead bridge, without even the usual siding. I had never known the slowest of locals stop here before, but on Sunday all things are possible. One could hear the drone of conversation along the carriages, and scarcely less loud, the drone of the bumble-bees in the wall-flowers up the bank. My companion thrust his head through the window and sniffed luxuriously.

"Where are we now?" said he.

"In Wiltshire," said I.

"Ah! A man ought to be able to write novels with his left hand in a country like this. Well, well! And so this is Tess's country. I feel just as if I were in a book. Say, the conduc— the guard has something on his mind. What's he getting at?"

The splendid badged and belted guard was striding up the platform at the regulation official pace, and in the regulation official voice was saying to each door:

"Has any gentleman here a bottle of medicine? A gentleman has taken a bottle of poison (laudanum) by mistake."

Between each five paces he looked at an official telegram in his hand, refreshed his memory, and said his say. The dreamy look on my companion's face—he had gone far away with Tess—passed with the speed of a snap-shutter. After the manner of his countrymen, he had risen to the situation, jerked his bag down from the overhead rail, opened it, and I heard the click of bottles.

"Find out where the man is," he said briefly. "I've got something here that will fix him if he can swallow still."

Swiftly I fled up the line of carriages in the wake of the guard. There was clamor in a rear compartment—the voice of one bellowing to be let out, and the feet of one who kicked. With the fall of my eye I saw the New York doctor hastening thither, bearing in his hand a blue and brimming glass from the lavatory compartment. The guard I found scratching his head unofficially, by the engine, and murmuring, "Well, I put a bottle of medicine off at Andover—I'm sure I did."

"Better say it again, any'ow," said the driver. "Orders is orders. Say it again."

Once more the guard paced back, I, anxious to attract his attention, trotting at his heels.

"In a minute; in a minute, sir," he said, waving an arm capable of starting all the traffic on the London and South-western Railway at a wave. "Has any gentleman here got a bottle of medicine? A gentleman has taken a bottle of poison (laudanum) by mistake."

"Where's the man?" I gasped.

"Working. 'Ere's my orders." He showed me the telegram on which were the words to be said. "'E must have left 'his bottle in the train, an' took another by mistake. 'Es been wirin' from Woking awful, an', now I come to think of it, I'm nearly sure I put a bottle of medicine off at Andover."

"Then the man that took the poison isn't in the train?"

"Lord, no, sir. No one didn't take poison that way. 'E took it away with 'im in 'is hands. 'Es wirin' from Wokin'. My orders was to ask everybody in the train, and I 'ave, an' we're four minutes late now. Are you comin' on, sir? No? Right be'ind!"

There is nothing, unless, perhaps, the English language, more terrible than the workings of an English railway line. But an instant before it seemed as though we were going to spend all eternity at Framlynghame Admiral, and now I was watching the tail of the train disappear round the curve of the cutting.

Yet I was not alone. On the one bench of the down-platform sat the largest navvy I have ever seen in my life; softened and made affable (for he smiled generously) with liquor. In his huge hands he nursed an empty tumbler, marked L. & S. W. R.—marked also internally with streaks of blue-gray sediment. Before him, a hand on his shoulder, stood the doctor, and as I came within earshot, this is what I heard him say: "Just you hold on to your patience for a minute or two longer, and you'll be as right as ever you were in your life. I'll stay with you till you're better."

"Lord! I'm comfortable enough," said the navvy. "Never felt better in my life."

Turning to me the doctor lowered his voice. "He might have died while that fool conduct—guard was saying his piece. I've fixed him, though. The stuff's due in about five minutes, but there's a heap of him. I don't see how we can make him take exercise."

For the moment I felt as though seven pounds of crushed ice had been neatly applied in the form of a compress to my lower stomach.

"How—how did you manage it?" I gasped.

"I asked him if he'd have a drink. He was knocking spots out of the car—strength of his constitution, I suppose. He said he'd go most anywhere for a drink, so I lured him on to the platform and loaded him up. Cold-blooded people, you Britishers are. That train's gone and no one seemed to care a cent."

"We've missed it," I said. He looked at me curiously.

"We'll get another before sundown, if that's your only trouble. Say, porter, when's the next train down?"

"Seven forty-five," said the one porter, and passed out through the wicket gate into the landscape. It was then 3:20 o'clock, of a hot and sleepy afternoon. The station was absolutely deserted. The navvy had closed his eyes, and now nodded.

"That's bad," said the doctor. "The man, I mean, not the train. We must make him walk somehow—walk up and down."

Swiftly as might be, I explained the delicacy of the situation, and the doctor from New York turned a full bronze-green. Then he swore comprehensively at the entire fabric of our glorious Constitution; cursing the English language, root, branch and paradigm, through its most obscure derivatives. His coat and bag lay on the bench next to the sleeper. Thither he edged cautiously, and I saw treachery in his eye.

What devil of delay possessed him to slip on his spring overcoat, I cannot tell. They say a slight noise rouses a sleeper more surely than a heavy one, and, scarcely had the doctor settled himself in his sleeves than the giant waked and seized that silk-faced collar in a hot right hand. There was rage in his face—rage and the realization of new emotions.

"I'm—I'm not so comfortable as I were," he said from the deeps of his interior. "You'll wait along o' me, you will." He breathed heavily through shut lips.

Now, if there was one thing more than another upon which the doctor had dwelt in his conversation with me, it was upon the essential law-abidingness, not to say gentleness, of his much-misrepresented country. And yet (truly, it may have been no more than a button that irked him) I saw his hand travel backward to his right hip, clutch on something and come out again empty.

"He won't kill you," I said. "He'll probably sue you in court, if I know my own people. Better give him some money from time to time."

"If he keeps quiet till the stuff gets in its work," the doctor answered: "I'm all right. If he doesn't . . . , my name is Emory—Julian B. Emory—No. 193 'Steenth street, corner of Madison and ——."

"I feel worse than I've ever felt," said the navvy, with suddenness. "What—did—you—give—me—the—drink—for?"

The matter seemed to be so purely personal that I withdrew to a strategic position on the overhead bridge, and, abiding in the exact center, ready to descend at either side, looked on from afar.

I could see the white road that ran across the shoulder of Salisbury Plain, unshaded for mile after mile, and, a dot in the middle distance, the back of the one porter returning to Framlynghame Admiral, if such a place existed, till 7:45. The bell of a church invisible clanked softly. There was a rustle in the horse-chestnuts to the left of the line, and the sound of sheep cropping close.

The peace of Nirvana lay upon the land, and, brooding in it, my elbow on the warm iron girder of the footbridge (it is a 40-shilling fine to cross by any other means,) I perceived, as never before, how the consequences of our acts run eternal through time and through space. If we impinge never so slightly upon the life of a fellow-mortal, the touch of our personality, like the ripple of a stone cast into a pond, widens and widens in unending circles across the aeons, till the far-off gods themselves cannot say where action ceases. Also, it was I who had silently set before the doctor the tumbler of the first-class lavatory compartment now speeding Plymouthward. Yet I was, in spirit at least, 1,000,000 leagues removed from that unhappy man of another nationality, who had chosen to thrust an inexpert finger into the workings of an alien life. The machinery was dragging him up and down the sun-lit platform. The two men seemed to be learning polka-mazurkas together, and the burden of their song, borne by one deep voice, was "What did you give me the drink for?"

I saw the flash of silver in the doctor's hand. The navvy took it, and pocketed it with his left, but never for an instant did his strong right leave the doctor's coat-collar, and as the crisis approached, louder and louder rose his bull-like roar: "What did you give me the drink for?"

They drifted under the great twelve-inch pinned timbers of the footbridge toward the bench and I gathered the time was very near at hand. The stuff was getting in its work. Blue, white and blue again, rolled over the navvy's face in waves, till all settled to one rich clay-bank yellow and—that fell which fell.

I thought of the blowing up of Hellgate; of the geysers in the Yellowstone Park, of Jonah and his whale, but the lively original, as I watched it foreshortened from above, exceeded all these things. He staggered to the bench, the heavy wooden seat champed with iron cramps into the enduring stone and clung there with his left hand. It quivered and shook, as a breakwater pile quivers to the rush of landward racing seas; nor was there lacking when he caught his breath the "scream of a maddened beach dragged down by the tide." His right hand was upon the doctor's collar, so that the two shook to one paroxysm, pendulums vibrating together, while I, stood apart, shook with them.

It was colossal, immense, but of certain manifestations the English language stops short. French only, the caryatid French of Victor Hugo, would have described it; so I mourned while I laughed, hastily shuffling and discarding inadequate adjectives. The vehemence of the shock spent itself, and the sufferer half fell, half knelt across the bench. He was calling now upon God and his wife huskily as the wounded bull calls upon the unscathed herd to stay. Curiously enough, he used no bad language; that had gone from him with the rest. The doctor exhibited gold. It was taken and retained. So, too, was the grip on the coat-collar.

"If I could stand," boomed the giant, despairingly; "I'd smash you—you an' your drinks. I'm dyin'—dyin'—dyin'!"

"That's what you think," said the doctor. "You'll find it will do you a lot of good," and, making a virtue of a somewhat imperative necessity, he added, "I'll stay by you. If you'd let go of me a minute I'd give you something that would settle you."

"You've settled me now, you damned Anarchist. Takin' the bread out of the mouth of an English workin' man! But I'll keep 'old of you till I'm well or dead. I never did you no 'arm. S'pose I were a little full. They pumped me out once at Guy's with a stummick-pump. I could see that, but I can't see this 'ere, an' it's killin' of me by slow degrees."

"You'll be all right in half an hour. What do you suppose I'd want to kill you for?" said the doctor, who came of a logical breed.

"'Ow do I know? Tell 'em in court. You'll get seven years for this, you body-snatcher. That's what you are—a bloomin' body-snatcher. There's justice, I tell you, in England, and my union'll prosecute, too. We don't stand no tricks with people's insides 'ere. They give a woman ten years for a sight less than this. An' you'll 'ave to pay 'undreds and 'undreds o' pounds, besides a pension to the missus. You'll see, you physickin' furriner. Where's your license to do such? You'll catch it, I tell you!"

Then I observed what I have frequently observed before, that a man who is reasonably afraid of an altercation with an alien has a most poignant dread of the operations of foreign law. The doctor's voice was flutelike in its exquisite politeness, as he answered:

"But I've given you a great deal of money—fif—three pounds, I think."

"An' what's three pound for poisonin' the likes o' me? They told me at Guy's I'd fetch 20—cold—on the slates. Ough! It's comin' again!"

A second time he was cut down by the foot, as it were, and the straining bench rocked to and fro as I averted my eyes.

It was the very point of perfection in the heart of an English May-day. The unseen tides of the air had turned, and all nature was setting its face with the shadows of the horse chestnuts toward the peace of the coming night. But there were hours yet, I knew—long, long hours of the eternal English twilight—to the ending of the day. I was well content to be alive, to abandon myself to the drift of time and fate; to absorb great peace through my skin, and to love my country with the devotion that 3000 miles of intervening sea bring to fullest flower. And what a garden of Eden it was, this fatted, clipped and washen land! A man could camp in any open field with more sense of home and security than the stateliest buildings of foreign cities could afford. And the joy was that it was all mine inalienably — groomed hedgerow, spotless road, decent gray stone cottage, serried spinney, tasselled copse, apple-bellied hawthorne, and well-grown tree. A light puff of wind—it scattered flakes of may over the gleaming rails—gave me a faint whiff as it might have been of fresh cocoanut, and I knew that the golden gorse was in bloom somewhere out of sight. Linnaeus had thanked God on his bended knees when he first saw a field of it; and, by the way, the navvy was on his knees, too. But he was by no means praying. He was purely disgustful.

The doctor was compelled to bend over him, his face toward the back of the seat, and from what I had seen, I supposed the navvy was now dead. If that were the case, it would be time for me to go, but I knew that so long as a man trusts himself to the current of circumstance, reaching out for and rejecting nothing that comes his way, no harm can overtake him. It is the contriver, the schemer, who is caught by the law, and never the philosopher. I knew that when the play was played, destiny herself would move me on from the corpse; and I felt very sorry for the doctor.

In the far distance, presumably upon the road that led to Framlynghame Admiral, there appeared a vehicle and a horse—the one ancient fly that almost every village can produce at need. The thing was advancing, unpaid by me, toward the station; would have to pass along the deep-cut lane, below the railway bridge, and come out on the doctor's side. I was in the center of things, so all sides were alike to me. Here, then, was my machine from the machine. When it arrived something would happen or something else. For the rest I owned my deeply-interested soul.

The doctor, by the seat, turned so far as his cramped position allowed, his head over his left shoulder, and laid his right hand upon his lips. I threw back my hat and elevated my eyebrows in the form of a question. The doctor shut his eyes and nodded his head slowly twice or thrice beckoning me to come. I descended cautiously, and it was as the signs had told. The navvy was asleep, empty to the lowest notch; yet his hand clutched still the doctor's collar, and at the lightest movement (the doctor was really very cramped,) tightened mechanically as the hand of a sick woman tightens on that of the watcher. He had dropped, squatting almost upon his heels, and, falling lower, had dragged the doctor over to the left.

The doctor thrust his right hand, which was free, into his pocket, drew forth some keys and shook his head. The navvy gurgled in his sleep. Silently I dived into my pocket, took out one sovereign and held it up between finger and thumb. Again the doctor shook his head. Money was not what was lacking to his peace. His bag had fallen from the seat to the ground. He looked towards it, and opened his mouth—O-shape. The catch was not a difficult one and when I had mastered it, the doctor's right forefinger was sawing the air. With an immense caution I extracted from the bag such a knife as they use for cutting collops off legs. The doctor frowned, and with his first and second fingers imitated the action of scissors. Again I searched and found a most diabolical pair of cock-nosed shears, capable of vandyking the interiors of elephants. The doctor then slowly lowered his left shoulder till the navvy's right wrist was supported by the bench; pausing a moment as the spent volcano rumbled anew. Lower and lower the doctor sunk, kneeling now by the navvy's side, till his head was on a level with, and just in front of the great hairy fist and—there was no tension on the coat collar. Then light dawned on me.

Beginning a little to the right of the spinal column I cut a huge demi-lune out of his new spring overcoat, bringing it round as far under his left side (which was the right side of the navvy) as I dared. Passing thence swiftly to the back of the seat and reaching between the spines, I sawed through the silk-faced front on the left-hand side of the coat till the two cuts joined.

Cautiously as the box-turtle of his native heath, the doctor drew away sideways and to the right with the air of a frustrated burglar coming out from under a bed, and stood up free—one black diagonal shoulder projecting through the gray of his ruined overcoat. I returned the scissors to the bag, snapped the catch and held all out to him as the wheels of the fly rung hollow under the railway arch.

It came at a foot-pace past the wicket-gate of the station and the doctor stopped it with a whisper. It was going some five miles across country to bring home from church some one, I could not reach the name, because his own carriage-horses were lame. Its destination happened to be the one place in all the world that the doctor was most burningly anxious to visit, and he promised the driver untold gold to drive to some ancient flame of his—Helen Blazes, I think she was called.

"Aren't you coming, too?" he said, bundling his overcoat into his bag.

Now the fly had been so obviously sent to the doctor, and to no one else, that I had no concern with it. Our roads I saw divided, and there was, further, a need upon me to laugh.

"I shall stay here," I said. "It's a very pretty country."

"My God!" he murmured as softly as he shut the door, and I felt that it was a prayer.

Then he went out of my life, and I shaped my course for the railway bridge. It was necessary to pass by the bench once more, but the wicket was between us. The departure of the fly had waked the navvy. He crawled on to the seat, and, with malignant eyes, watched the driver flog down the road.

"The man inside o' that," he called, "'as poisoned me. 'E's a body-snatcher. 'E's comin' back again when I'm cold. 'Ere's my evidence!"

He waved his share of the overcoat, and I went my way because I was hungry. Framlynghame Admiral village is a good two miles from the station, and I waked the holy calm of the evening every step of that way with shouts and yells, casting myself down in the flank of the good green hedge when I was too weak to stand. There was an inn—a blessed inn, with a thatched roof and peonies in the garden—and I ordered myself an upper chamber, in which the Foresters held their courts, for the laughter was not all out of me. A bewildered woman brought me ham and eggs, and I leaned out of the mullioned window, and laughed between mouthfuls. I sat long above the beer and the perfect smoke that followed, till the light changed in the quiet street, and I began to think of the 7:45 down, and all that world of Arabian Nights I had quitted.

Descending, I passed a giant in moleskins, who filled the low-ceiled tap-room. Many empty plates stood before him, and beyond them a fringe of the Framlynghame Admiralty, to whom he was unfolding a wondrous tale of anarchy, of body-snatching, of bribery, and the Valley of the Shadow from the which he had but newly risen. And as he talked he eat, and as he eat he drank, for there was much room in him, and anon he paid royally, speaking of justice and the law, before whom all Englishmen are equal, and all foreigners and Anarchists vermin and slime.

On my way to the station, he passed me with great strides, his head high among the low-flying bats, his feet firm on the packed road metal, his fists clenched, and his breath coming sharply. There was a beautiful smell in the air—the smell of white dust, bruised nettles and smoke, that brings tears to the throat of a man who sees his country but seldom—a smell like the echoes of the lost talk of lovers; the infinitely suggestive odor of an immemorial civilization. It was a perfect walk; and lingering on every step I came to the station just as the one porter lighted the last of a truck-load of lamps, and set them back in the lamp-room while he dealt tickets to four or five of the population, who, not content with their own peace, thought fit to travel. It was no ticket that the navvy seemed to need. He was sitting on the bench, wrathfully grinding a tumbler into fragments with his heel. I abode in obscurity at the end of the platform, interested as ever, thank heaven, in my surroundings. There was a jar of wheels on the road. The navvy rose as they approached, strode through the wicket, and laid a hand upon a horse's bridle that brought the beast up on his hireling hind legs. It was the providential fly coming back, and for a moment I wondered whether the doctor had been mad enough to revisit his practice.

"Get away, you're drunk," said the driver.

"I'm not," said the navvy. "I've been waitin' 'ere hours and hours. Come out, you beggar, inside there."

"Go on, driver," said a voice I did not know—a crisp, clear, English voice.

"All right," said the navvy. "You wouldn't 'ere me when I was polite. Now will you come?"

There was a chasm in the side of the fly, for he had wrenched the door bodily off its hinges and was feeling within purposefully. A well-booted leg rewarded him, and there came out, not with delight, hopping on one foot, a round and gray-haired Englishman, from whose arm-pits dropped hymn-books, but from his mouth an altogether different service of song.

"Come on, you bloomin' body-snatcher. You thought I was dead, did you?" roared the navvy. And the respectable gentleman came accordingly, inarticulate with rage.

"'Ere's a man murdering the Squire!" the driver shouted, and fell from his box upon the navvy's neck.

To do them justice, the people of Framlynghame Admiral, so many as were on the platform, rallied to the call in the best spirit of feudalism. It was the one porter who beat the navvy on the nose with a ticket punch, but it was the three third-class tickets who attached themselves to his legs and freed his captive.

"Send for a constable! lock him up!" said that man, adjusting his collar, and unitedly they cast him into the lamp-room, and turned the key, while the driver mourned over the wrecked fly.

Till that moment the navvy, whose only desire was justice, had kept his temper nobly. Then he went Berserk before our amazed eyes. The door of the lamp-room generously constructed, and would not give an inch, but the window he tore from its fastenings and hurled outward. The one porter counted the damage in a loud voice, and the others, arming themselves with agricultural implements from the station garden, kept up a ceaseless winnowing before the window; themselves backed close to the wall, and bade the prisoner think of the gaol. He answered little to the point, so far as they could understand; but seeing that his exit was impeded, he took a lamp and hurled it through the wrecked sash. It fell on the metals and went out. With inconceivable velocity the others, fifteen in all, followed, looking like rockets in the gloom; and with the last (he could have had no plan) the Berserk rage left him as the doctor's deadly brewage waked up under the stimulus of violent exercise and a very full meal to one last cataclysmal exhibition, and we heard the whistle of the 7:45 down.

They were all acutely interested in as much of the wreck as they could see, for the station smelt to heaven of oil, and the engine skittered over broken glass like a terrier in a cucumber frame. The guard had to hear of it; and the squire gave his version of the brutal assault, and heads were out all along the carriages as I found me a seat.

"What is the row?" said a young man as I entered. "Man drunk?"

"Well, the symptoms, so far as my observation has gone, mo[illegible] resemble those of Asiatic cholera than anything else," I answered, slowly and judiciously, that every word might carry weight in the appointed scheme of things. Up till then, you will observe, I had taken no part in that war.

He was an Englishman, but he collected his belongings as swiftly as had the American ages before, and leaped upon the platform crying: "Can I be of any service? I am a doctor."

From the lamproom I heard a wearied voice wailing: "Another bloomin' doctor!" and the 7:45 carried me on, a step nearer to eternity, by the road that is worn and seamed and channeled with the passions, and weaknesses, and warring interests of man who is immortal and master of his fate.

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State Horticultural Society.

(California Fruit-grower:) No meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held at the regular time in February, owing to its being a legal holiday. The meeting was therefore postponed one week, and was held at the usual place on Friday, March 1. John Isaac acted as secretary in the absence of Prof. Wickson. The attendance was not large, but the interest was commendable.

Prof. Allen's experience with retail grocers in San Francisco was the principal feature of the meeting. The professor's statements were to the effect that our San Francisco retail grocers habitually sell California prunes under the name of French prunes, and as an imported article, charging 18 to 25 cents per pound for them. When the grocers were asked to show him some California prunes, a sample of very inferior fruit was presented, which was the only kind they would admit was not imported.

The professor believed such a course dishonest and reprehensible, and if he is correct in this view he will find few to differ from him in his estimate of such a transaction.

J. L. Mosher, who had just returned from an extended tour through the Eastern States, gave an account of his experience in advocating California dried fruits there. He found very fair California prunes sold at 15 cents a pound in some of the department stores, and from that down to 10 cents for inferior grades, but over a very large area of his travels in the Northwestern States California fruit is an unknown quantity. All the French prunes he found were packed in fancy boxes or jars, and were sold at fancy prices. As a means of introducing our fruits to a wider market it was recommended that arrangements be made to distribute samples of cooked dried fruit, as was done in the Pure Food Exposition, at all the principal State and county fairs in the East.

We are inclined to think that Prof. Allen was mistaken, to some extent at least, in relation to the deceptions practiced by our dealers; for in the show window of the largest retail grocery in the city there was displayed not long since tickets showing prices as follows:

Evaporated, bleached peaches, per lb	$.20
Prunes	.20
Apricots	.20
Apples (7 pounds)	1.00
Peeled peaches, per lb	.25
Large orange prunes	.12½

If it be the custom of our retail dealers to ignore the California prune by name, while selling it at high prices under a French name as imported fruit, it is a species of fraud which should be looked after by the prune-growers of the Santa Clara Valley, and we trust they will push inquiry along this line until the whole matter is thoroughly sifted to the bottom.

One thing that favors rascality of that sort is the astonishing ignorance of our own people regarding prunes. Many housekeepers in San Francisco do not know that prunes are produced in California, and the name "French prune," even when honestly applied to the California fruit is misleading. Steps should be taken toward the enlightenment of our own people in this respect, and the name "French prune," except for fruit imported from France should be discarded. The prunes grown in this State are California prunes, even though the first trees were brought from France thirty-five or forty years ago. Let the matter be agitated until a satisfactory result is arrived at, for it is manifestly unjust to California producers that their superb fruits should be wholly discredited in their largest home market.

DO SNAKE MOTHERS SWALLOW THEIR YOUNG?

A NATURALIST WHO DECLARES IT A POPULAR DELUSION.

Snakes Have No Family Ties—The Infants Begin to Provide for Themselves When Born.

[From a Special Contributor.]

One day last summer I went snake-hunting in the Marion meadows, as they beautifully call those extensive swamps of New Jersey stretching at the west of the Palisades from Newark northward to Hackensack. I didn't wade out in the mud through the sedges, but just went along by the margin, where the leafy woods have squirrels and birds in their branches, and chipmunks and rabbits beneath them, with woodchucks peeping from burrows, and a whole orchestra of bullfrogs in the pools that lie in the hollows. The sun shines warm on the margin, and there the toads do congregate and hold musical festivals, which the water snakes come out from the swamps to attend—but more for the dining than music; for the untuneful serpents gobble up every musician they lay hold of, whether they belong to the union or not—in fact they would take Paderewski and Gilbert and Sullivan also if they hopped but a little bit toad-like.

Now, while I was down on the margin, two bare-footed boys with their trousers rolled up to the knees came along—such boys as love to paddle in mudholes. Their dog was a red-colored mongrel, just as bespattered as they were. For into every pond they came to they gleefully threw splashing sticks and stones and sent him in swimming frantic to find them. To them all that happened was fun. The world is very enjoyable and flowers but bloom for our pleasure, while mudholes are beautiful lakes when nothing better is nearer. They wisely and naturally, took this sensible and satisfying view of life.

"Did you see any snakes in your travels?" I asked them.

"Oh, about twenty, but Tiger chased 'em into the swamp before we could kill 'em."

"I'm catching snakes," said I, 'so if you see one call me."

"Maybe there's one under this," said the elder, as he ran and turned a log that lay in the sun near the water.

Two little banded water snakes that had lain beneath it wiggled quickly away. The boys cheered as they went, and Tiger frisked and barked wildly. As the snakes disappeared the boys laughed at me mockingly, saying, "why don't you catch them?" for they really thought me afraid; but the fact was the grass was too thick there, and the search would remain unrewarded.

Despairing of finding any other snakes in the neighborhood which they disturbed so much, I went up in the woods for a distance, but was soon enticed back by the shouts of the boys and the barking of Tiger. As quick as I could leg it over rocks and stumps I ran down to find that they had discovered a large watersnake a few yards distant from the spot where I left them. One of them had nearly stepped on him as he basked in the sunshine on the grass by the water. Being startled at her nearness, and seeing her escaping he struck her wildly on the back with his stick, and then ran its sharply-cut point through her body. The busy Tiger, wishing to take part in the fun, here jumped in, and, seizing her in his jaws, shook her vigorously about.

During this lively performance of the dog, the boys saw pieces, as it were, come out of her through the hole made by the stick. They at once perceived them to be young snakes, just like the ones we had found beneath the log, and as fast as they appeared the boys mercilessly killed them, so that when I arrived panting on the spot I stood in the midst of the slaughter, the mother still in Tiger's mouth and eight or ten young ones lying dead on the grass all about him.

"You see, you should have stayed with us longer," said they, "and then you could have got the mother and all the young ones together, after they ran down her throat."

"Nonsense," said I, "those young snakes never ran down her throat. They were really never born yet."

"Not born!" said the boys in disgust at what they considered my want of understanding. "Snakes are not born. They hatch like chickens. Yesterday me and Bertie found some eggs of snakes up there in the woods at the root of an old tree."

"How did you know they were snake eggs?" I asked.

"Because we burst some of 'em open and young little snakes run out of 'em."

"Well," said I, "all snakes don't lay eggs, for watersnakes, rattlesnakes and some other kinds are born alive."

A TYPICAL SNAKE STORY.

Just here an old white-bearded man came along, assisted by a stick, on which he leaned, while he looked at the fruits of the snake hunt.

"Say, grandpa," said one of the boys to him; "this man says those young snakes didn't run down the mother's throat, and we chased two of 'em in, that were under that log, and we saw Tiger shake 'em out of her again when we killed her. You remember the snake eggs we brought home yesterday, an' he says all snakes don't lay eggs, an' how rattlesnakes and water-snakes are born alive."

"Well, my friend," said the old man, turning to me. "You must be surely mistaken. When I was farming up in Connecticut I used to turn out snakes' eggs by the dozen with the plow; and one day after running up a nest of 'em we killed the old rattler in the same field."

"Unless you saw the rattlesnake laying the eggs," I replied, "I wouldn't believe it; and nothing would ever make me credit the story that young snakes run down the mother's throat."

"Well, I saw it," said the old fellow, very snappishly, and to convince me more solidly he seated himself on a fallen tree lying with one end in the swamp and gave me a lesson in natural history.

"One fine Sunday afternoon," said he, "I went out for a stroll on a hill near the village, and, being a little warm, sat down on a grassy slope above some rocks to rest a bit and enjoy the view. Right below me was a shelf of rock, and below that another, and fifty or sixty feet down further were the tops of some bushes, with nothing whatever between. It was a dangerous place to fall over. When I was getting comfortably settled I saw on the ledge just below me a big mother rattlesnake with her whole brood of young ones all coiled up together in the sun, enjoying the heat to their heart's content. There were surely twenty or thirty of 'em. It was clear they were fast asleep, for not one of 'em stirred. I lifted up a big stone with both hands above my head, and flung it down to crush 'em all as they lay there together. But I sent it out a little too far, for it missed the ledge where they were and smashed to pieces on the next ledge below. The noise woke up the whole family. The mother opened her eyes, raised her head, and looked anxiously about her; she laid down her head again flat on the rock, opened her mouth, and in they all crawled. They went down her throat as fast as they could two or three at a time. Before I found another stone she had escaped with her stomach full into a cavern in the rocks and I saw her no more."

A WIDELY ACCEPTED DELUSION.

When the story-teller had finished this refreshing falsehood he seemed relieved at having told it so well and looked at me inquisitively, while taking a new bite from his cake of tobacco, as if waiting for my opinion.

I plainly told him: "I don't believe a word of it," whereupon he became very indignant at my unexpected bluntness. But his papable falsehood was an insult to my intelligence and richly deserved being answered so rudely. He then pretended to laugh at my knowledge of serpents, adding that every farmer and woodman in the country knew very well that snakes laid eggs, and that the young brood would always run down the mother's throat as soon as anything frightened them, and that he had read the very self same thing in the books of natural history.

The boys stood firmly by the old man's side of the argument, and the elder one put to me what they all considered a clinching question.

"If, as you say," said he, "some snakes lay eggs and some are born alive, why is it that some birds aren't born alive, and why don't some cats or dogs lay eggs?"

On hearing this the whole trio laughed at me in chorus. Evidently they considered me but a very indifferent naturalist.

Doubtless these boys will grow up treasuring the time-worn opinion, and tell their sons and their grandsons of the fun they had chasing the young water-snakes down their mother's throat and killing them afterward one by one as the dog shook them out of her on the grass. In due course they will come themselves to believe that they actually saw them run into her.

Leaving the company, I went off alone through the woods, regretting most of all my parting with the sportive Tiger, who had neither lied to nor laughed at me, and would gladly have followed me if he had been allowed.

"Thank heaven," said I to myself, "that though I have caught no snakes today, this adventure with Tiger and the boys, together with the stories which it started, has given me the true explanation, the very foundation and spring of existence from which this absurd and monstrous mistake about snakes swallowing their young ones when in danger, has come to be credited."

To make plain the manner in which such a curious belief has arisen, we must remember that while people know in a general way that serpents lay eggs, yet very few specially know, that some are born alive; and the common opinion is that all alike are produced as are turtles and alligators, from eggs hatched in sand or soil by the heat of the sun, with or without assistance or care from the mother. When, therefore, a person having this latter general or common knowledge only (as is the case with the vast majority of men,) comes across a snake with living young ones within her, he at once jumps to the conclusion that the story of swallowing them is true, and his having found the young ones inside her, confirms it strongly in his mind.

In addition to this, when persons are found to barefacedly assert that they have actually seen the young running into the mother's mouth, the delusion is strengthened still further, for it is the most human, most reasonable and logical thing in the world to believe that the positive evidence of one witness who firmly says, "I saw it with my own eyes," is of more weight (other considerations apart) than the negative evidence of a hundred others who can only weakly say each one for himself. "I never saw it and I don't believe it."

NO NATURALIST OF STANDING BELIEVES IN THE NOTION.

But these other considerations are the very things which must be taken into account, when there exists a strong presumption that the positive witness is lying or is mistaken. And in this case the considerations which we will adduce are very important indeed and bring something more than a strong presumption against the statement of the positive eye witnesses.

To begin with: No naturalist of authority in any time or country, from Pliny in the days of the Roman Empire, until today, ever witnessed a snake swallowing her young for protection. In zoological collections the world over, snakes of almost every species under the sun have been kept under observation while manifesting all the instincts of their nature. They have often given birth to young ones, but this alleged swallowing has never been satisfactorily observed.

I myself have been keeping and studying living snakes on my own account for the past twenty years, following them and watching their ways and habits in woods and fields, in sunshine and rain, devoting my whole life's energies to the study of ophiology, neglecting everything else, even the making of money, which I have often needed. I have been doing this in Europe, Africa, North and South America and the West Indies, and have many scientific friends in all these parts of the world, and have had communications besides with accomplished naturalists of almost every country, and all agree with my opinion that the story is untrue, absurd and impossible.

NO FAMILY TIES AMONG SNAKES.

I have had born alive, and reared successfully, families of young serpents of many species said to possess this habit—cobras, boas of many kinds, garter snakes, storerias, water-snakes and the terrible West Indian fer de lance, and I am positively certain that the following observations which I have made are absolutely and scientifically true, beyond all possibility of doubt or deception:

First—The young snakes have no knowledge of, or affection for their mother.

Second—She manifests no knowledge of, or affection for them, and pays no heed to them at all.

Third—She gives them no nourishment or assistance or protection of any kind after birth.

Fourth—They are all well able and ready to provide for and defend themselves, to run, to climb, to swim and to bite from the moment of their birth. The baby boas crush their mice and birds in their coils just like their mother, and the infant deadly snakes are fully provided with fangs and venom at their first entrance into the world, before tasting either food or water, so that none of them need any assistance or protection from parents.

Fifth—They all leave their mother a few minutes after birth, and the first born may be, and often is, far out of sight and gone on his way to hunt before his youngest brother is born, ten minutes afterward, and none of them ever returns to the parent. Nor do they herd together, but go their ways alone.

Sixth—In all my experience I have seen but one case in which the mother swallowed one of her young ones. A free boa (Xiphosomma Hortulana,) from Trinidad, in my collection at Port of Spain, being with young, fasted under my observation for seven months, having been caught two months previously. At the end of nine months of absolutely hungry captivity, she gave birth, December 12, 1889, to twelve still-born young ones. The last one of these she swallowed, as I watched her. But she did so not from affection, but from hunger, for immediately afterward she greedily killed and swallowed a full-grown rat.

A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

Now, for a concluding argument of crushing weight, which squashes the very insides out of these ridiculous stories of snakes swallowing their young for protection.

The tale generally goes, that the young ones run in of their own accord, and quickly disappear down the mother's throat. Now, for this thing to happen quickly is impossibly, from the very build of the snake, for, though she can open her mouth wide enough, the throat does not open at all, but must be forced open and her movable rows of teeth must be brought into play to push her food down it. Now, although rattlesnakes run into open holes, yet they are not borers, and will not make holes for themselves, which they would have to do in the mother's throat, where, when her jaws are extended, no passage at all is shown.

Even if we grant that the young are swallowed perforce by the mother, the thing could not be done quickly, but would be a very slow and clumsy operation, indeed, with painful consequences to the babies, for they would be pierced and injured by the mother's teeth. Why, even a large rattlesnake will take several minutes in getting down a dead mouse, which is but a small mouthful compared to a whole family of young ones. Imagine the difference between a hurried luncheater, when his train is ready to leave him swallowing a single mouthful of sandwich, and then without wiping his lips, rushing off like a racehorse to catch it, and another equally hurried who helplessly struggles, till you tire of watching him, to greedily swallow entire without chewing or cutting a couple of yards of sausages all tied together. He would surely get left by his train. No sensible Yankee rattlesnake would ever persevere in the sausage act if danger were pressing. She would quickly reject her incommoding mouthful, as I have seen her do a hundred times—yes, even if it were only a mouse, and hurry to cover in the rocks, or prepare to defend herself with venom-bearing fangs.

Even the wild animals in the woods know this, and there is not the slightest doubt that the chipmunks on every rock ledge and fence from New York to Chicago would suddenly petrify with astonishment and stick there as fossils forever, if they heard that we believe that rattlesnakes swallow their young.

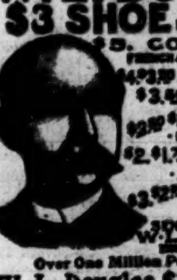
G. R. O'REILLY.

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Fits Cured.

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

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SILVER.

The Question Handled in Symposium Style.

Views of Distinguished Authorities on Some Legislation that is Needed.

Opinions from Five Distinctive Standpoints—The "American Bimetallic Party" and its Platform.

The silver question has been launched as the leading political issue by "The American Bimetallic party," which was born in Washington, D. C., on March 5, 1895. On that date, from the Capitol City it issued an address to the American people, setting forth in strong terms, and declaring its principles to be based upon these three propositions. First, opposition to the single gold standard; second, the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; third, opposition to the issue of interest-bearing bonds and a demand for the payment of all coin obligations of the United States in either gold or silver coins, at the option of the government, not of the creditor.

The address and platform were signed by the members of the Executive Committee appointed by the Bimetallic Conference, called to meet at Washington on February 22, 1896, among them: A. J. Warner, president American Bimetallic League, chairman; Senators John P. Jones and William M. Stewart of Nevada (Pop.) and Representatives John L. McLaurin of South Carolina, the first and last named gentlemen being Democrats. Newspaper reports have also identified Senators Teller and Wolcott of Colorado, Senator J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania (Reps.) and ex-Congressmen Bland and Sibley with the movement.

The new party has nominated ex-Representative Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, but no one has been put forward as his running mate. While Mr. Sibley has tentatively accepted the honor which his silver colleagues have thrust upon him, personally he favors the nomination of Senator Cameron.

But while it is not the intention here to speculate upon the future of the American Bimetallic party, which hopes to draw its membership from all of the old parties, yet it may be stated with almost absolute certainty that should the question not be satisfactorily settled by the Fifty-fourth Congress, the issue it has created will be of co-ordinate importance with the protective tariff question, which the Republican party will again put forward as the issue of supreme importance to the working and the manufacturing people.

At all times the views and opinions of public men are interesting and instructive, but particularly at present are the financial ideas of our men of political or business leadership important to be known. For this reason, therefore, we present the views of five public men—each representing one particular political party, or a business intimately connected with exchange—on the money question, or the relation between gold and silver. These men are: Hon. Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison; Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Senator W. A. Peffer of Kansas, Representative J. Frank Aldrich of Chicago, Representative J. H. Walker of Massachusetts, and J. W. Hayes, Esq., president of the Preston National Bank of Detroit, Mich.

Views of Hon. Charles Foster.

FOSTORIA (O.,) April 6.—The time has come when Congress should provide a comprehensive revision of our currency laws. The treasury notes, both new and old, requiring redemption by the treasury, are an abiding menace to the safety of our entire currency system. If they are to be redeemed in gold in the future, as in the past, we are likely to have a repetition of the costly, as well as dangerous, experience of the past two years. If redeemed in silver we are certain to place the finances of the country upon a silver basis.

It is, therefore, perfectly clear to my mind that the $500,000,000 of treasury notes should be funded into long-time low-rate-of-interest bonds. The national bank act should be so amended as to make it fairly profitable for the banks to engage in the business of exclusively issuing the paper currency of the country, with provision for the issue of additional currency in emergencies, and for such occasions to also authorize clearing-houses to issue clearing-house certificates. By these two latter provisions the necessary elasticity to our currency can be secured under conditions of absolute safety, the retirement of treasury notes to keep pace with the increase of national bank notes.

Whatever legislation is necessary to relieve the Treasury Department from conducting a banking business, except such as may be necessary to redeem the notes of failed banks, should be had.

When the treasury notes are funded as proposed, it will be safe to permit the coinage of the American product of silver, the seigniorage to go to the government.

The banks should be restricted to the issuance of notes of not less than $20, and all silver certificates should be of denominations less than $20.

If, in addition to what is here suggested, an international clearing-house could be established, I can see much convenience to be accomplished thereby.

I have avoided details—these will readily occur to people who are intelligent upon the subject. No matter how comprehensive and satisfactory such a measure may be, the full measure of prosperity that this country is fairly entitled to cannot be achieved until further legislation shall have placed labor on the high plane it occupied in 1892.

When labor reaches the point in the future it did then, viz., when it was possible for every man, with the wages he earned, with his hands, to be enabled, not only to live decently, to earn more than he needs to spend, to own his home and to enjoy in some degree the luxuries of life, then the consumptive power of the country will be increased to its maximum. Add to this condition such a policy as will enable our people to produce the wool and sugar we consume, with the full development of our climate, soil, resources and civilization, coupled with a safe and elastic currency, we will achieve a degree of prosperity and a growth in wealth and power hitherto unknown. CHARLES FOSTER.

(Secretary Treasury under President Harrison.)

Views of F. W. Hayes, Banker.

DETROIT (Mich.,) 1895.

If I were to suggest a plan for Congress to follow in legislation, and for a prompt and practical settlement of financial matters, it would be for the passage of a bill authorizing the issue of a sufficient amount of bonds to redeem all the outstanding demand obligations of the government, which obligations cause all of the embarrassment to the government, the bonds to be payable in gold, and to run a sufficient length of time to insure a successful rearrangement of the national revenues and fiscal policy on a coin basis, silver being used for what it is worth in the markets of the world, the government to guarantee redemption of all silver coins to their full stamped value.

The demand obligations of the government to be reduced in amount as the bonds are sold to banks, and the banks issue currency thereon; no bank to be allowed to issue currency not secured by government bonds, and to issue currency equal to pay off the bonds, but not in excess of the capital stock; the government tax on circulating notes to be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.

Banks organized under State laws, in States where they have banking departments, with examinations by State officials, to be permitted to issue circulation on the same terms as national banks, provided such State banks comply with reasonable restrictions and submit to examinations by and under control of the Comptroller of the Currency.

F. W. HAYES,
President Preston National Bank of Detroit.

Views of Hon. J. Frank Aldrich.

CHICAGO (Ill.)

The currency question is going to demand our best thought and wisest consideration. The problem of silver coinage will come to the front, and must be disposed of, if not by international agreement, then by positive agreement among ourselves.

In this disposition, sound business principles rather than concessions to sectional clamor, must prevail.

That party which stands for a sound system of finance will reap its ultimate reward. That party which surrenders principle for apparent temporary political gain will eventually go down to political perdition.

J. FRANK ALDRICH (M. C.)

Views of Hon. W. A. Peffer.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON (D. C.,) 1895.

I cannot now give more than a brief outline of my views upon the subject which you present. In involves interests of all men in all parts of the country. It touches every department of industry and trade, and affects deeply the interests of the whole human family.

In the first place, I think our chief difficulty comes from our not understanding the true functions of money. We are directing our efforts toward accommodating modern conditions to a system of money which has descended to us from the money-changers of the earliest times. We are trying to accomplish an impossibility. We are trying to conduct the business of a great nation, with immeasurable resources, upon the value of $100,000,000 worth of gold.

It was said by a royal commission in England eighty-five years ago, truthfully, that the gold in the world is insufficient for the exchanges of the world; the level of prices will rise and fall as the quantity of gold increases or is diminished. The quantity of that metal is now diminishing relatively from year to year, and hence, the increased demand for it appreciates its value. The level of prices, therefore, is continually falling.

From my point of view, our monetary system is radically defective, and it must be changed to one that is reasonable and consistent with existing conditions. We must have more money and a great deal more. Inasmuch as our people have been taught that the precious metals are better for money purposes than any other material, it is better to use them as far as they will go in furnishing the necessary supply. I would, therefore, advise the unlimited coinage of silver and gold, and at the present, or a less ratio, for I care nothing about the ratio. The difference between the amount furnished in this way and the amount which is needed, should be supplied with paper.

I do not believe that we will have a perfect system of finance until we reach the conclusion that the material out of which money coins is made ought to be of little marketable value of itself, so that as much of it as would be required for one coin of any denomination should be of so small value as to be practically nothing. The object in using a cheap material for money is to prevent its being cornered by speculators. One of the difficulties in our present situation is trading in the material out of which we make our metallic coins. This gives the speculator always a leverage on the business of the country.

The masses of the people deal in produce of one kind or another, and it is produced from the soil, from the mines or the factories. The men who deal in money are very few, and they are the trading classes. They deal in money as other persons deal in other property. This ought not to be permitted. Money should be exclusively for the use of the people in making their exchanges with one another. It ought to contain within itself no value. It ought to be made simply to represent value, then we would have no cornering in the money market.

To sum up, then, I would first increase the volume of money to as great an extent as the business of the people require it, and would begin the work by coining silver and gold, supplementing the metals with paper. Then I would reduce the rates of interest so that borrowers could afford to use as much money as is required in the conduct of their business. Knowing that private individuals would not be willing to loan their money at lower rates of interest than they are getting now, or, at least, but very little lower, I would have the government take charge of the financial affairs of the country, and through government agencies supply the people with money at cost—superseding banks of issue.

W. A. PEFFER,
(Senator of Kansas.)

Views of Hon. J. K. Jones.

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I inclose a statement of my views of the questions involved in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, which expressed my views then and expresses them now upon the chief financial difficulties by which we are surrounded. The leading points are, I think, put in as succinct a way as it is possible for me to put them.

When silver was first stricken from our coinage laws, in 1873, there can be no pretense that it was done because of the low price of silver bullion. The bullion in the dollar at that time was worth more than a dollar. The fall in the value of bullion, which was the result of the attack on silver, is now used as a reason for a further attack. This only shows that the real reason for the attack is to be found in something else, and that something else is the interest certain wealthy classes have in lessening the volume of money, thereby to increase the value and purchasing power of the remainder. That such has been the effect no well-informed man can deny.

Cotton, the great crop upon which our people depend absolutely for whatever of prosperity they have, the crop which settles vastly more of European balances than gold, has declined in price from 20.1 cents per pound in 1873 to about 6 cents. It is estimated by Senator Vance that this decline entailed a loss on cotton products of $1,410,000,000 up to 1890, and has been proportionately heavier since.

Wheat, the other great market crop of the country, and that upon which the prosperity of the great Northwest depends, does not sell today for one-half, or, I am not sure I might not safely say, one-third of what it brought then. This is said to have resulted in the loss of $1,700,000,000 to wheat-growers up to 1890. This enormous decrease runs through all prices of real as well as personal property. Money is said to be a measure of value, and a measure of value ought certainly to have stability of value. A fluctuating standard is an abomination and a disgrace. The God of heaven has said: "Thou shalt have a perfect and a just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have."

I heartily join in the demand for an "honest dollar," a dollar that is steady in value; a dollar which honestly keeps a record of obligations over long periods of time; a dollar which does not rob the creditor, but which returns to him at the end of the contract all that he parted with at the beginning, and at the same time a dollar which does not rob the debtor, and which takes from him only so much of his effort, of his labor, as was contracted for in the beginning.

Gold alone does not furnish such a dollar. The logic of events demonstrates that to all reasonable men, but it has always been a grinding and exacting taskmaster, reaping where it has not sown. A dollar which even our creditors confess is thus enormously increasing the burden of our debts, and for which we are to receive no consideration whatever, is not an honest dollar, but is a cheat and a fraud. I shall, to the best of my ability, oppose the permanent adoption of this as the only coin of the United States, but shall endeavor to associate with it the whiter and honester dollar of silver, in the hope that its vices may be cured.

Secretary Manning, in his report for 1886, used this strong and suggestive expression: "The mischief pregnant in Great Britain's silver boycott in 1816, leaped to light when German, in 1873, imitated that imperial blunder."

The great secretary admits, in the course of this report, in express terms, and by implication in the language just quoted, that the demonetization of silver by Great Britain in 1816 had done no practical harm until Germany had joined her in 1873. While he characterized the conduct of Great Britain as an "imperial blunder," he admitted that it accomplished no harm until "equipped with the ransom paid into the imperial treasury by a rich but vanquished power, the statesmen of Germany determined, at any cost, to possess her of the gold fetich." This union of those two great powers in an "imperial blunder" made it for the first time effective and harmful.

I assume that every bimetallist will cordially agree that this action of Great Britain was a blunder, if not a crime, and so believing, it is beyond my comprehension how they wish to place the United States in the exact position she was with regard to this question in 1873, when, without the knowledge or consent of her people, who are supposed to be masters here, she became a party to this great blunder. An indignant and outraged people compelled a partial retraction of that step in 1878, but it was against the earnest protests of the bondholders and against their most vigorous efforts.

From that time to this the people have been demanding full coinage of silver. On the other hand the "idle owners of idle capital" have been demanding its demonetization. We are at this moment, in my opinion, engaged in a final struggle to determine whether the people or the plunderers will win. JAMES K. JONES.

(United States Senator from Arkansas.)

Views of Hon. J. H. Walker.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON (D. C.)

My views are fully set forth in the inclosed: The only practical remedy for the silver situation is to embody in the laws of all countries the present commercial customs in the use of silver money, in both silver and gold-measure countries (except England,) as follows, i.e.:

First—All countries that now use silver as the "measure-of-value" metal to adopt gold as the international and final domestic measure of value at 30 of silver to 1 of gold.

Second—Make silver the domestic legal tender money.

Third—Make silver money redeemable in gold.

Fourth—Withdraw and cancel all silver certificates.

Fifth—Make paper money redeemable in silver.

Sixth—Not to reduce the existing amount of silver coin, and not to increase the ratio of silver to gold for ten years, and as much silver be bought and coined as can be kept in circulation among the people.

Seventh—England to agree to increase her silver coin by £20,000,000 nominal value.

This arrangement will make the utmost use of silver that is practicable and establish an unvarying par of exchange between countries, which is all that has ever been accomplished in coinage as between countries.

It does not touch any country now using gold and silver; it embodies in law only the present universal practice of the world, making gold the measure, the ultimate, not immediate, measure of value in all silver countries, making silver the domestic legal tender, the domestic metal, in all countries. It would not be recognized by our people as making any change whatever. Gold would immediately be paid for all necessary uses, without any intervention of silver dollars. That is the only possible way of securing a par of exchange and not disastrously disturbing the economic conditions of the silver measure-of-value countries.

J. H. WALKER,
(M. C. from Massachusetts.)

Views of President Andrews.

BROWN UNIVERSITY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.

I am myself an international bimetallist, not a domestic one.

I deem the greatest evils very likely to arise from an effort by the United States alone to coin silver without limitation.

My present views on the silver question are my old ones, and are published in my "Honest Dollar" (Hartford, 1894) and in my Philadelphia address of February 20, last. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS,
President.

The silver party is already preparing to put into operation it plan of organization in the three manufacturing States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. It is the intention, so I am reliably informed, to purchase a newspaper in New York city and run it as the party organ. It is not believed here that the new party can succeed so long as it is founded only upon an issue that is one purely of dollars and cents; it must arouse come moral sentiment or fail. Whether it can do this remains to be seen. JOHN A. STEWART.

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—have

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Are represented in our Neckwear Stock.

—Next to the com-
—ing Fiesta cele-
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—more talked about—
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250 pieces of all silk SHANTUNG PONGEE, of excellent texture and durability in widths from 19 to 26 inches wide, which will be sold from 15c to 40c a yard.

50C.

43 pieces of 22-inch washable TAFFETA BROWN SILKS in a most select variety of iridescent stripes and figured designs, which will be sold for 50c a yard.

60C.

70 pieces of beautifully fine CHINA SILK, 24 inches wide in blue and white, black and white and pink and white, heliotrope and white, and navy and white stripes, as now used for opera waists, price 60c a yard.

75C.

53 pieces of 27-inch CHINA SILK, of superfine quality and texture, in a select range of colored crepe designs, which will be sold at 75c a yard.

75C

48 pieces of 22-inch SILK CRINKLE CREPON, in a most beautiful variety of scintillant stripes and floral designs, which will be sold at 75c a yard.

Laces and Fans.

15C AND 25C.

72 pieces of cream Normandy Valenciennes Lace in a full range of new and artistic designs, in 6 and 10-inch widths, which will be sold at 15c and 25c a yard.

30C.

24 pieces of Black Bourdon Net Top Lace, all pure silk and 10 inches wide, in all the most beautiful patterns lately introduced, which will be given for 30c a yard.

35C AND 50C.

48 pieces of Black Chantilly Lace, all pure silk, in a select range of new and beautiful designs, 10 to 14 inch widths, which will be sold at 35c and 50c a yard.

$1.00 TO $3.00.

24 dozen of black, white, cream, pink, blue and nile silk and Grenadine Fans in both plain and hand-painted designs, beautifully mounted in celluloid and wood, which will be sold at from $1. to $3 each.

$2.50 TO $8.50.

32 dozen of black, cream, white, blue and maise ostrich plume Fans, artistically mounted in celluloid, mother-of-pearl and tortoise shell, which will be marked at from $2.50 to $8.50 each.

Parasols.

30C, 50C, 75C AND $1.00.

72 dozen Children's colored satin and Taffeta Silk Parasols in solid colors, polka dots and figured designs, with fine flexible frames and natural sticks, which will be sold at respectively 30c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 each.

50C AND 75C.

36 dozen Coaching Parasols, in black Surah and Taffeta Silks, with tasteful ebony handles and flexible steel frames, which will be sold at 50c and 75c each.

$1.25.

20 dozen Coaching Parasols, in both Surah and Taffeta Silks, in plain and ruffled designs, with superior silk linings, chaste ebony sticks and unbreakable frames, which will be marked $1.25 each.

$1.50 TO $4.50.

40 dozen Coaching Parasols, of the newest style and finish, in black taffeta, surah, moire antique, gros-grain and Duchesse silks, silk lined, in plain, ruffled and lace-trimmed effects, which will be sold at from $1.50 to $4.50 each.

$1.50 TO $6.00.

36 dozen Ladies' fine white India Silk Parasols in plain, ruffled and lace-trimmed designs, 22-inch flexible steel frames, and celluloid, natural and carved sticks which will be marked at from $1.50 to $6.00 each.

Ladies' Suits and Capes.

$5.00.

96 Ladies' extra fine all-wool Broadcloth CAPES, with extra shoulder capes in black, tan, navy blue and drab, well made and neatly embroidered, which will be sold at $5 each.

$7.50.

72 Ladies' CAPES of the newest designs and finish in black, tan, drab, navy blue and melange effects, which will be marked $7.50 each.

$10.00

100 Ladies' Superfine black Broadcloth and Scotch mixed Cheviot tailor-made CAPES of the most fashionable designs and finish, which will be marked $10 each.

$8.50 AND $7.50.

144 Ladies' Broadcloth Serge and Covert Cloth suits in black, and a variety of tan, drab, brown, gray, and navy blue shades, well and fashionably made with "chic" blazer jackets, which will be sold at $8.50 and $7.50 each.

$8.00 AND $9.00.

96 Ladies' fine Broadcloth Serge, and Covert Cloth suits in black, tan, drab, navy blue and heather mixtures, fashionably made and well finished, which will be sold at $8.00 and $9.00 each.

Damasks, Napkins and Towels.

25C.

75 pieces of fine linen Table Damask 58 inches wide, in both bleached and unbleached of fine mellow texture and ivory finish, which will be sold at 25c a yard.

50C.

48 pieces of superior Table Damask, guaranteed all pure linen, in both bleached and unbleached, of fine mellow texture and tasteful design, which will be given for 50c a yard.

75C.

32 pieces of really good Table Damask, guaranteed all pure linen, in both bleached and unbleached, of excellent texture and durability, fine ivory finish and full 66 inches wide, which will be sold at 75c a yard.

$1.25.

100 dozen superior Damask Table Napkins, all pure linen, and fine satin finish, size 23x23, which will be sold at $1.25 a dozen.

$1.00.

175 dozen Barnsley cotton Towels, 20x44 inches, of superior weight, texture and finish, and of first-class absorbent qualities, which will be sold at $1.00 a dozen.

Lace Curtains and Portieres.

$1.15.

84 pairs of fine Lace Curtains, size 40 inches wide by 3½ yards long, taped edge, in a choice variety of semi-tropical floral designs, which will be sold for $1.15 a pair.

$1.50.

47 pairs of very superior double and twisted thread Nottingham Lace Curtains, in tropical, floral and empire effects, tape-bound in both pearl and ivory white, 3½ yards long and 54 inches wide, which will be offered at $1.50 a pair.

$2.25.

62 pairs of very superior Nottingham Lace Curtains, in tropical, floral, and "point d'esprit" effects, in ecru, pearl and ivory white, 3½ yards long and 54 inches wide, which will be offered at $2.25 a pair.

$2.25.

97 pairs of full-sized Chenille Portieres, with deep dados in floral designs and 9-inch tassel fringe at top, which will be given for $2.25 a pair.

$3.75.

83 pairs of superior Chenille Portieres, 3 yards long by 46 inches wide, in a large variety of the most favorite colorings, finished with 9-inch tassel fringe and deep dados, in tasteful floral designs, which willl be sold at $3.75 a pair.

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